

WENDISH in ENGLISH

The following is a short list of some Wendish words related to English, with my comments. The main purpose of my website is to encourage further research to add to the evidence showing that the official version of European history is mostly fictional.

<u>Wendish</u> (as pronounced)	<u>English</u>	<u>Comments</u>
baijl	basil	
barantat	barter	
barka	a bark , barge	[French: bateau]
beba	baby	
begat	be gone , dart about	
bit	to beat , strike	
bit(i)	to be	
bitka	a battle	
blebetat	blab , blah-blah	
blond	blond	
brada	beard	
brat	brother	
brihten	bright , clever	
brod	ford	
brw	bridge	
brw [wrw, rope]	(foot) bridge	
bukwe [pr. bookwe]	book	[German: das Buch]
butat	build	
ch(e)reshne	cherries	
char	charm	
char	charm , charm, spell, enchantment	

charat	to practice magic
charoben	enchanting
charodei/charounik	magician, sorcerer
charodeien	magic, enchanting
charounishtwo	magic art, witchcraft
charounitsa	sorceress, enchantress , witch

[Note: These cognates in Wendish indicate that **char** was the original word, from which English **charm**, French **charmant**, etc., are derived. This supports my theory that Wendish is the original Indo-European language.]

chwekat	to chew	
daw	dawn ; early morning	
ded , grandfather	dad , father	
dein/dan	day	
dol	dale	[German: das Tal]
dol/dow	down	[German: unten]
dom	den ; home	
drag	dear , expensive	[German: teuer]
drag	dear , loved	

[Note: Ancient Wendish names like **Dragomir** and **Dragover**, and its female versions, **Dragomira**, **Mira**, **Draga**, **Dragovera** and **Draga**, and **Wladimir**, *a peaceful ruler*, and **Radoliub** or **Radomir**, *fond of peace*, continue to be used in many countries throughout Europe, in only slightly changed forms. Examples: The name of the Danish princess **Dagomar**, wife of the Russian Tsar Alexander III, is obviously derived from the original Wendish **Dragomira**, *dear and peace-loving*. The name of the Frankish king **Dagober** derives from the originally Wendish **Dragover**, *dear believer*. All “Germanic” names, (even a few ancient Japanese names), containing ending syllables like **-mar**, **-mer**, **-wald** (from **wlad**) have a Wendish origin. Also all those ending with **-bert** and **-bod**.

Bod/Wod is the Wendish term for an army leader, a duke. The “Germani” **king Marobod** (in emperor Augustus' time) **of the Marcomanni** had, therefore, a Wendish name, as did most of the other ancient “Germani” aristocrats. I conclude that the greatest majority of these so-called “Germani” tribes, mentioned by Romans were, in fact, Celtic, i.e., Wendish tribes. They became “German” and “Germanic” only many centuries later when occupied and christianized by the Frankish armies who also introduced the new Frankish language to them, thus germanized them through their governmental and religious institutions.

In my opinion, the term Germani, as used by Romans and Gauls meant exactly what it means in Latin, namely, **germani**, *blood-relations*, namely blood-relations of Gauls/Wends, and, to a lesser degree, blood-relations of Romans themselves. The term Germani did not refer to a different people, let alone a nordic race. The origin of “German” and other “Germanic” languages are not these Roman Germani, because they were Celts/Wends. I suspect that the **Nemeti/Nemti/Nemtsi** tribe whom Caesar and Tacitus mention as differing in language from the surrounding Celtic tribes in the Rhine Valley are the real predecessors of Germans and the Germanic myths.

Classical writers admit that they could not tell the difference between the Celtic and Germanic tribes, as they were totally alike in every way. They were obviously the same people, Wends. Even the “Germani” called Teutoni and Cymri were no doubt also Celts. All their words, quoted by Romans, are pure Wendish. E.g., they were referring to the Baltic Sea as **zmrzlo more**, *iced-up sea*, in Wendish. The Baltic is still mainly a sweet water sea and does tend to freeze over in cold weather.

My conclusions are supported also by Herodotus, Caesar and Tacitus, particularly in passages which German and other scholars call, of course, as mistaken and misinformed.

Herodotus (5th century BC) mentions the Wendish name for the Rhine Valley, **Porenje**, and correctly states that the Rhine Valley is running in a south-northerly direction. German scholars, and those who rely on their research, continue to insist that Herodotus was not acquainted with the geography of western Europe and that he was wrongly referring to the **Pyrenees** mountains as running in a north-south direction. Yet, Herodotus clearly states that the Porenje started close to the source of the Danube river, where it in fact does start, and that it stretches from the Alps northward towards the North Sea, as it does.

Official German history equally ridicules Tacitus for stating that the Germani tribes of Northern Germany spoke in his time the same language as people in Britain. Tacitus' statement is totally correct. What he called Germani were, as I claim, Wends and they spoke the same language as Britons [See various Insular Gallic languages, as well as the Icenic Queen's name, Boudicca]. German scholars are uninformed, not Tacitus. They have failed to thoroughly research their subject, or else, they are dishonest, falsifying their history to glorify imaginary origins of their people.

The royal family of the Cheruski “Germani” tribe, including the famous German hero, **Arminius**, also have Wendish names, including **Arminius** himself. He was called **Rmeni** in Wendish, *golden-yellow*, because of the colour of his hair. Romans always added a vowel before a group of consonants in foreign words, to make them easier to pronounce, and we know that they always added their ubiquitous -us at the end. Arminius' brother continued to serve as a high officer in the Roman army and was there called, like his patriotic brother back home – only not in Wendish but in the Latin tongue - **Flavus/Flavius**, *the Blond*. [He had lost an eye while fighting for Romans and the enclosed picture of a Gaul, with a Roman haircut, and missing an eye, this photo could perfectly represent him] Arminius' little son was referred to in Roman writers as **Tamali**. In Wendish, **Ta Mali** means just that, *the little boy*. There is not a trace of any German or Germanic in all these “Germani” tribes. This is surely not surprising because German has evolved from Frankish only a thousand years later, and the Old Norse was spoken in Roman times mainly by the descendants of the fishers/hunters and gatherers in the most removed north-western corners of Europe.

Wendish on the other hand was the *lingua franca* of most of pre-Roman Europe, ever since their first farmers had some 9 thousand years ago, arrived from Asia Minor. Despite the clear linguistic evidence on which I base my conclusions - supported also by the recent DNA research - the invented official history continues to prevail. This fictitious history has been taught by all secular and religious institutions ever since Christianity has established its Church and its governments throughout western Europe. It became firmly established and convincing to such an extent that it is not only accepted as the truth by the scholars throughout Europe, but also by the general public. A thousand years of brainwashing, has convinced even

the surviving Wends themselves, that they are newcomers in their present homelands, and had arrived in the Balkans, eastern Alps and Eastern Germany only between 600 and 1000 AD., long after the disintegration of the Roman Empire, and had played no part in the advanced civilizations of Western Europe.

I have recently noticed that one of the ancient legends about Charlemagne talks about a sword he saw in his dreams, with the inscription **Raht Radoleiba nasgenti**, whose meaning he and his advisers could not explain. This inscription is obviously written either in Wendish, in pigeon Latin or pigeon Frankish, spoken in the Frankish part of Europe from about the 5th century until German was fully evolved in the 14th century. This phrase, if written in pure Wendish, could be **Rod Radoliuba najga(n)ti**, which means *incite/fire up Radoliub's lineage*. **Radoliub** is a Wendish male name, **rod** means *a lineage, a race*, and **rodoliub** means *a patriot, a lover of one's own people*. Sounds **d** and **t**, **a** and **o**, are interchangeable. I give other possible interpretations elsewhere, in another context.]

drek	dirt	
dremat	dream	
drugod	abroad	
dwer	door	
en	one	
en/in	and	[Many Americans today use <i>en</i> instead of <i>and</i>]
fretat	to fret	
frish/frishkn	fresh	
fukat	fuck	[This term appears only in West European languages]
gai	grove	
galeb	(sea) gul	
galop	gallop	
galopirat	to gallop	
golen	glen	
glaj	glass	
gle(n)dat	to glance	

[Note: Ancient Wendish was a highly nasal language. Only in the last 500 years have most nasals in Wendish come out of use. They still occur in all ancient Celtic inscriptions and have left a heavy imprint on modern French.]

glodat	to gnaw
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[Not only Romans and Wends, English were also apt to change **b** to **v** in foreign words. A fairly recent example: The term *Servia* was used by British writers up to WW2 instead of *Serbia*.]

grozd	grape	
grozen	gruesome	
gru(n)da	ground , earth	
gruntar	land-owner	
grunt	estate	
hasek	use	
haika	a hike	
haikat	to hike	
Harish [family name]	Harris	
harit	to harry	
hisha	house	
hitet	haste	[German: eilen]
hiter	hurried/swift/speedy	
holm	holm , hill	
hrusta/ krusta	crust	
huta	hut	
irkat	irritate	
joltsa	jelly	
kangla	a can	
kinchat [decorate, embellish]	kitch	
klat	to kill (usually an animal)	
klen , kleno	clean , pure	
kocha	cottage	
kolmen /kamen	dolmen /rock	

kopa/kopitsa	a big pile, cognate of copious
koper	copper
korayjen	courageous
kotl	kettle
krawl	crawl
krawlat	to crawl
Krek [family name]	Craig
kresha	cross
krik	shriek , scream, cry
krij	cross
krn	cairn
k(o)rog	circle, coracle/coragle (a round boat)
krut	cruel
kuhat	to cook
kush(at)	kiss /to kiss [Welsh: k, to; ystw(ith), mouth ; i.e. <i>to the mouth; mouth to mouth</i> ; in German, also derived from Wendish, a kiss is der Kuss]
landawa/lendawa	landing (for a boat)
lano	linen
lazi [moves slowly]	lazy
lesdwa	ladder
lew	left
lew	lion
lik	likeness , statue
list	leaf
log	loch
luk	leek

lukat [pronounced: lookat]	look	
lunin	lunar	
mal	small	
maltsa	a meal	
mater	mother	
me(n)ta	mint	
me/mene	me	
med	honey, mead	
med	mid-, in the middle; between	
medica	mead	
mera	measure	[Ancient Egyptian: moira]
meshan	messy, mixed	
meshat	mix	
meso	meat	German: das Fleisch
mil	mild	
mish(i)tsa	muscle	
mleko	milk	
mlin	mill	
mlinar	miller	
mocha	moisture	
mochaw	moist	
mornar	mariner	
mot(i)ka	mattock	
moy	my	
mrki/merki	murky, dark	

mrk	eclipse	[Scottish and Scandinavian: merk , eclipse]
mula	mule	
nabit	to beat	
ne	no	
ya	yes	
ne woden	not watery/waterlogged	
nobedn	nobody	
noj	knife	[German: das Messer]
nos	nose	[Latin: <i>nasus</i> – also based on Wendish]
now	new	[Latin: <i>novus/nova</i> , also derived from Wendish]
obok	bow	
odrinit	drive away, push away	
ogledat	to ogle	
okorn	awkward	
olie	oil	
osoren	serious, severe	
ows	oats	
par	pair	
pest	fist	
pik	prick [thorn, needle]	
plamen	flame [p = f]	
planka	plank	
plano	plain , flat land	
plau	blue [p = b]	
plen	plunder	
plenit	to plunder	

plove it **floats** [p = f]

plug **plough** [German: der **Pflug**, also derived from Wendish]

[This example, as also Wendish names for other agricultural tools in English (see mattock) and German, shows that Wendish was spoken by the first permanent settlers in Europe, by the first farmers who introduced agriculture to hunters and gatherers they had displaced during their expansion, whom they later - when these hunters and gatherers were ready to settle because of a shortage of wild animals - taught agricultural skills.]

pokol **killing**

pot **path**

praw, pravilen **proven, correct**

prekla, a stick **a prickle**

prisotn **present**

pristen **pristine/genuine**

pulit to **pull**

raidat/raitat to **ride** [a horse] [German: **reiten**, to ride, also introduced by Wends]

razum **reason, intellect**

rdech **red**

rdech **ruddy**

rdet **turn red, blush**

rebre **ribs**

red **order**

reddek **rare**

reka **creek; river**

resen **serene, serious**

ribat to **rub**

rit [cut into wood or wax] **write, incise** [runes]

rj **rye**

rod	rude , coarse
ropar	robber
ropat	to rob
rotit	entreat
roja	rose
rud	red
rukat	to rut
rusevine	ruins
rushit	to ruin , demolish
sa/za	as
se/sebe	self
sedem	seven
sedet	to sit
sedlo	saddle
sekat	to cut
sestra	sister
shchep	chip [of wood], splinter
shest	six
shkrabat	scrape
shpatla	spade
shtirka	starch
sin	son
skitsa	sketch
skrit , hidden	skirt

[According to the Oxford English dictionary, the word **skirt** (Wendish: **skrit**, *hidden*) was brought to England by Vikings. This confirms my discovery that there is a connection between Wends and Vikings and

that Vikings were in pre-Christian times speaking a Wendish dialect. Recent DNA research confirms that the Greenland Viking settlers had more Celtic/Wendish than Norse blood.
 See my List of Wendish in Old Norse and Old Danish.]

slast	lust	
sliwa	sloe	
slok	sleek, slim	
slopa	slope	
smeye (se)	he smiles	
smrkat	smirk	
sneg	snow	
sok	sap	
sol	salt	
spi	sleeps	
stat	stand	
stog	stack, rick	
stol	stool	
stopalo	sole	
stopat	to step	
stopit	to step	
strog	stern	
struna	string	
swinia	swine	
tergat/trgat	tear (off)	
ta	that	
tantsat	to dance	[It is derived from Wendish ta(n)tse , feet (joc.), now used mainly for paws . Tatse , also meant <i>human feet</i> in Akkadian, the <i>lingua franca</i> of Ancient Middle East, a Wendish dialect.]
tesni/tesn	tight	

veslat	to paddle a vessel , a rowing boat
Vodilka (a lady-leader)	(b = v): British queen Bodicca /Boadicca, who destroyed a Roman legion.]
wran/wran	raven [Arabic: <i>Abu Graib</i> , <i>father raven</i> ; (b = v)]
virtet	to turn
virtints	vortex
w redu	in order
walat	wheel (around)
wandrat	wander
war(uh)	ward
wardat	to ward , to protect
wardewat	to ward , to protect
warn/waren	safe, secure; warren
waw/wal	wave (sea)
wdowa	widow
vele [Velebit, great mount.]	very big [l = r]
weselye	wassail , merriment, party
wolna	wool
wran	raven
writ	writ (ten) runes; dug into; a warren
wrteno	wortle
wrtints	vortex
wrw/brw	rope/foot bridge
yewka	yew-tree [German: die Eibe]
yun/iuni	young
yunetz	young heifer
zupa/jupa	soup

zlil

spill

etc., etc.

[I give occasionally German and Latin equivalents of some Wendish words. For one, to show how at times a Wendish word is more closely related to English than to German, although German is spoken next-door to present Wendish territories. I also wish to point out that Wendish is what is now called “**the original Indo-European language**, on which all Indo-European languages are based”. Therefore, Latin is also based on Wendish, as were other classical languages, like Sanskrit and Ancient Greek. (See the List of *Wendish in Latin* on this web-site)]