

WENDISH in GERMAN (a partial list, with comments)

<u>Wendish</u> (as pronounced)	<u>German</u>	<u>English</u>
ande/in	und	and
baitat	bauen	to build
baita , small house	das Gebäude	building [Hebrew: baita , house]

[German is based on Wendish, the language of Nemeti, and on Latin. The **Umlaut** in German was copied from various Wendish dialects in ancient Central and Northern Europe which had Umlauts, as the Styrian and the Pannonian Wendish dialects still have today.

Modern French has obtained its stresses on the last syllable from Wendish dialects spoken in Western Alps and Gaul which also stressed the last syllable.]

barka	die Barke	barge
blazen	blöd	stupid, mad
bled	bleich	pale
blond	blond	blond
brat	der Bruder	brother
breg	der Berg	hill; mountain
bruhat	erbrechen	to vomit
brv	die Brücke	bridge
bukew	die Buche	beech-tree
bukwe	das Buch	book
chas	die Zeit	time
del/deil (d = t)	der Teil	a part, a section
delit	teilen	to divide, to share

deska/teska , wooden board	der Tisch	table
dol	das Tal	dale
drag	teuer	dear, expensive
Drawa/Diryawa	die Drau	river Drawa, <i>rapidly flowing</i> [Sanskrit : a river in Bombay called Diryawa , also means fast-flowing]
dremat	träumen	to dream
drek	der Dreck	dirt, mud
drosd/drosg	die Drossel	song-thrush [Drosg is already mentioned by Roman authors as being the Gallic (i.e., Wendish) term for a song-bird]
dwa/dwei	zwei	two
dwer	die Tür , das Tor	door
dwor	das Dorf	manor, village

[Towns developed around a Wendish **dwor**, i.e., the manor of a Wendish aristocrat or king, turn up on Roman maps throughout the Gallic Provinces. They have in Roman spelling the suffix **-durum**.]

en	ein	one [Russian: ADIN, Norse God Odin/Wodin: der Eine, Einzige? One and Only?]
frishki	frisch	fresh
gaz	die Gasse	(snow)trail, lane
gladek	glatt die Glatze	smooth, polished bald head
gmaina	die Gemeinde	common (land)
gneti	kneten	to knead

gol	kahl	bare, nude
go(n)s	die Gans	goose [Japanese: gan]
gost	der Gast	guest
gnesdo/gnezdo	das Nest	a nest
granitsa/meya	die Grenze	border, boundary
greda	der Garten	vegetable or flower bed
grob	das Grab	grave, tomb
grozen	gruselig greulich grässlich	creepy, awful horrid, dreadful horrible, ghastly
gruda	der Grund der Abgrund	ground, earth chasm
hauba/auga	die Haube	bonnet
hisha	das Haus	house

[**Hister**, Danube's name in Roman times is derived from Wendish **bister**, bright, clear-running water, or **hiter**, rapid, fast-running]

holm	der Holm	[Swedish: holm] a hill, usually two-peaked, with a gentle slope
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[In Bavarian and German family names their Wendish origin is often obvious: *Welk* (tall), *Wilke* (welki), *Bosch*; *Vosch(ke)*; *Bolsch* (aristocrat); *Volkmer*; *Vogt* (from **Vod**, leader, manager), *Strelitz*, sharpshooter (and all other family names and toponyms ending on -itz and -da, like *Werda*); *Hammer* (holmer); etc.; I suspect that the Greek Homer's name may also be related to Holmer.]

hrana	die Nahrung	nourishment, food
hrast	[Horst , oak beams?]	oak

hrusta	die Kruste	a crust
hren	der Krenn	horseradish
hrtse/srtse	das Hertz	heart, Japanese: hat
huta/uta	die Hütte	hut
ime	der Name	name
ja	ja	yes
jaga	die Jagd	the hunt
jagar	der Jäger	hunter

[Mother goddess was by some Wends in Central Europe called BABA and BABA JAGA was a Wendish pagan hunting goddess, demonized by Christians and changed into a haunting, frightening apparition.]

jaka	die Jacke	jacket
jesti	essen	to eat
jezero/izaro	der See (pr.: ze) ie See (pr.: ze)	a lake the sea
juhtsat	jauchzen	joyful shout
juni	jung	young
juzhna	die Jause	snack; elevenses
kak	der Kot	dirt, mud
kamra	die Kammer	a room, chamber [Japanese: kameru]
kikla	der Kittel	skirt, smock

[It is interesting that the English term **skirt**, derived from Wendish **skrit**, *hidden*, was, according to the Oxford English dictionary, imported to England by Vikings. I have for decades claimed that not only Vandals but also the recent Vikings were related to Wends,

because Old Norse, Swedish and Old Danish have a very large Wendish vocabulary. In 2010, a DNA analyses of Viking bones, from the grave-site in the 1000 year-old southern Greenland, confirmed my conclusions. To the great surprise of the investigating scientists, bones of these first settlers of Greenland, who had arrived in AD 985 from Iceland and Norway, showed that people in these graves had more Celtic (i.e. Wendish) than Old Norse blood.

They were surprised because the official scholars, financed by their secular and religious masters, have not yet realized, or do not want to know, that Wendish dialects were spoken up to the introduction of the 3 Bible-based religion by the vast majority of Europeans, North Africans and Middle-Easterners, as well as many others. They failed to notice, or refuse to notice, that Continental Celtic is simply another name for Wendish, that Celtic is not a separate Indo-European language group, and is not even a dead language, as they continue to teach.

They refuse to notice that Wendish is simply the original Indo-European language on which all classic and modern Indo-European languages are based – Romance, Slavic and Germanic, and many other languages on other continents. It is the language which was brought from the Middle East to Europe after the last Ice Age by the first permanent settlers in Europe, the first farmers.

The Old Norse tribes were a pre-agrarian hunting and gathering people of Europe, forced into the most distant north-western parts of the continent by the spread of agriculture by Wend. Their farming reduced the habitat of the wild-life Old Norse had traditionally relied upon for their survival. Wends had reached Britain and Norway some 5 to 7 thousand years ago, and the nomadic population was eventually forced to either embrace farming, or to emigrate. They did both. Their language shows that those who chose to farm intermarried with Wends and absorbed much of their vocabulary.

Languages of natives in America also prove that many Old Norse, but even more so Celts/Wends, found pre-Columbian America a desirable place in which to settle. The Old Norse language - in its most pure and unadulterated form – is namely preserved in the Leni Lenapi native language of North America, a member of the Algonquian language family.

On the other hand, Algonquian languages, as well as many native languages in other parts of America, are related to Wendish. Algonquians have inherited from Wendish much of their grammar and a substantial vocabulary. See List of Wendish in Migmaq, List of Wendish in Cree, and other Lists of Wendish in various other native American languages in Northern, Central and South America.]

kol	der Keil	wedge
komai	kaum	hardly

kotl	der Kessel	kettle
klet	der Keller	cellar
klin	der Keil	peg; quoin
kol	der Keil	a post, a prop
krawa	die Kuh	cow
krama		small-ware, retail goods
kramar	der Krämer	retailer
krenit	(ein)kehren	to go, to turn
krog	der Kreis	circle
krokar	die Krähe	crow
krona	die Krone	crown
kuhar	der Koch	a cook
kuhat	kochen	to cook
kugla	die Kugel	a globe
okrogla		round
kaupit/kupit	kaufen	to buy
kustam	der Kuss	a kiss [<i>k</i> , to; <i>ustam</i> , mouth] [see also Oslo/Ostlo, mouth of the Lo river; and Welsh: yst(wyth), mouth]
kushat	küssen	to kiss
<i>[The English KISS is derived from the Welsh/Wendish, K USTAM i.e., Welsh <u>K YStwam</u>, to the mouth; mouth to mouth]</i>		
lahko	leicht	light(weight)

lastit (acquire)	leisten	to afford
lata	die Latte	a lath
lega	die Lage	position, the lay
lejat	liegen	to lie
lim	der Leim	(bird) lime, glue
li(m)pa/lipa	die Linde	linden-tree
liub	lieb	dear, beloved
liubau	die Liebe	love
liubit	lieben	to love
lubie	die Laube	bower
luch	das Licht	light
ludye	die Leute	people, folk
lukna	die Lücke /das Loch	a hole
mahat (movement of a mower)	mehen	to mow
malat	malen	to paint [Lenape: maalan , painted, drawn, written]
mast		fat
mastit	mästen	feed to fatten
mater	die Mutter	mother [Latin: mater , Latin being based on Wendish]
med	inmitten	between two, in the middle
me(nd)sets	der Mond der Monat	moon month

menit	meinen	to mean
meshat	mischen (pr. mishen)	to mix
mil	milde	mild
mi(n)de	müde	tired

[*Pashtu* in Afghanistan: **Na bosh minde**, meaning **may you not** get tired. **Ne bosh**, in *Wendish*, means 'may you not'. '**Minde**' turns up in German as **muede**, tired, but does no longer exist in modern *Wendish* where it is now **truden**, a cognate of **tired** in English. Check if it remained in German or Pannonian *Wendish* dialects.]

mlaka	die Lacke	puddle
mleko	die Milch	milk
mnenie	die Meinung	meaning
mlinar	der Müller	miller
mogel (ga ye)	mögen	to like, to be fond of
mohochen	mächtig	mighty
moi(n)	mein	mine
morast	das Moor	moor, swamp
morye	das Meer	sea
mocha	der Matsch	moisture
mosht	der Most	cider
mrmrat	murmeln	to murmur
mutsa	die Mieze	pussycat
na	an	on
nag	nackt	naked

nich	nichts	nothing
nikoli/nigdar	ni	never
now/nou	neu	new [Latin: novus , new]
obok	der Bogen	a bow, arch
odewa(n)t	das Gewand	(clothing); to cover; to wrap around
odnemat/odjemat	abnehmen	to take away
ogledat	äugeln	ogle
ogo/oko	das Auge	eye
ograda	der Garten	a garden
olaishat	leichter machen pronounced: lai-	to make it easier
omb/ob	um	next to, at
pekar	der Bäker	baker
plamen	die Flamme	flame
plau	blau	blue
plawolas/blond	blond	blond [Latin: flavus , flavens , <i>blond</i> , is also derived from the Wendish plawolas , <i>blond</i>]
plug	der Pflug	plough
glihat	gleich (machen)	to make alike, to make up
polegat	legen	to lay down
poneu	die Pfanne	pan
pot	der Pfad	path
praw	brav	right, good

pust , deserted, bare	die Wüst(e)	a desert
pustit , to leave	die Piste	the track, i.e., what you leave behind
raiat	der Reigen , dance	to dance
raidat	reiten	to ride
rudet/rdet	erröten	to blush
red	recht	right, order
rei/rai	der Reigen	a dance
repa	die Rübe	turnip
ribat	reiben	rub
robota	die Arbeit	(forced) labour, from W. rob , <i>slave</i>
rodech/rdech/rud	rot	red
renka/reka	der Rhein	river
ropar	der Rauber	robber
ropat	rauben	to rob
roj (flower)	die Rose	a rose [also Latin : <i>rosa</i> , <i>rose</i>]
ruk	der Ruck	a push
porukat/rukat	rücken	to push
rus/ruyen/rud	rot	red
ryast	rostig	rusty
zelo (l - r)	sehr (pron. zer)	much
zret	sehen	to see, to watch
se	sich	self

sebe	selbst	oneself
sedem	sieben	seven
seme/semen	der Samen	seed
sestra	die Schwester	sister
sigurn	sicher	secure , sure, safe
siyaien [also in Ancient Venetian]	scheinen	to shine
sin	der Sohn	son
skrinia	der Schrein	clothes-chest [borrowed also by Romans: scrinia , <i>chest</i>]
sneg	der Schnee	snow
sol	das Saltz	salt
so(l)ntse	die Sonne	sun
shaltsa	die Schale	a cup, a bowl
shest	sechs	seven
shparat	sparen	to save
shpeh	der Speck	pork fat, bacon
shpitsa	die Spitze	point, top, summit [the Pichu in the Mayan Machu Pichu is probably a cognate of the Wendish spitsa]
shpichast	spitzig	sharp, pointed
shtih	der Stich	a stab
shtihat	stechen	to stab

st(r)eza	die Strasse	street, lane [Latin: stratum , pavement]
shtir	vier	four
shtirka	die Stärke	starch
srebro (l = r, and inverted)	das Silber	silver
stat	stehen	to stand
stol	der Stuhl	stool
supa/zhupa	die Sippe	tribe
swinia	das Schwein	swine
shainat (Veneti)	scheinend	shining
siy/siyai	der Schein	shine, light
shala/shaltsa	die Schale	a cup
shkilit	schielen	to squint
shpatla	der Spaten (pr. shp)	spade
shtorkla	der Storch	stork
st(r)eza	die Strasse	path, street
talit	tauen	to melt
tatsa	die Tatze	paw

[In **Akkadian**, **tatsa** was still used for both, a **paw** and a human **foot**. The modern Wendish diminutive of **tatsa** is **tachka**, which can still refer to *a little foot*.]

tantsat	tanzen	to dance
te(n)ta	die Tante	aunt
tepets (t = d)	der Deppe	a fool

topit	tauen	to melt
traino (t=d)	dauernd	ongoing, constant
trn	der Dorn	thorn
trebuh	der Bauch	belly, stomach
tri/triye	drei	three
tuhtat	gedacht	try to figure out, to think [also in Migmaq and Cree]
tu so(n)	da sind	here are [French: ci sont]
tuy/tuyts, foreigner	tuisk/duisk/deutsch	German
twoi(n)	tein/dein	yours
upognen	gebogen	bent

[V is in Wendish pronounced as the English W]

wagat	waagen	to weigh
warat/warit	wahren/bewahren	to care for, keep safe, protect, look after
waren	bewahrt	protected, safe
Bayuwari/boyiwari	die Bayern	defending/protecting warriors

[Note: This name's origin are the Wendish terms **boy**, *battle, fight*; **boinik**, *warrior* and **warwat**, *to protect, defend*. Romans mention that Baiuwari were a Celtic tribe (i.e., Wendish), and were also settled in present Czechia. This makes sense, because the Czech language is closer to Wendish than any other European language, as is the Slovak language. Slovaks called themselves Slowends until a few hundred years ago. I do not know whether Czechs had also previously called themselves Slowends. However, we do know that Bavaria and northern Part of Raetia, were called by Romans **Vindelicia**, an obviously Wendish-speaking province.]

wezat, wezal	der Vassal	to bind, bonded; vassal
wdowa	die Witwe	widow

wedet	wissen	to know, to witt
wino	der Wein	vine
wi(n)ti	winden	to wind
wladat	walten	to rule
Wladimir	Waldemar	peaceful-ruler

[Note: *wlad*, ruler; *mir*, peace; *Wladimir* is an ancient Wendish male name still much used in eastern, central and northern Europe. *Wladimir was* changed by Franks to *Waldemar* – which lacks a sensible meaning, because **der Wald** in German means *forest*, and **mar** has no meaning.]

wlagat	legen, einlegen	to insert
wolia	der Wille	the will
welko/veliko	viel	much
wen	von	from, out of; [Dutch: van; <i>check Japanese and Ainu</i>]
wija	die Weise , Gesang	a tune, a melody, a song
woda	das Wasser	water
	das Wattenmeer	
	die Boddenlandschaft (in Vorpommern)	
	der Bodensee (in den Alps)	
		all these names are derived from Wendish Woda , <i>water</i> (w/v = b)
wouk	der Wolf	wolf
wrechi/wrgeu	werfen	to throw
wreden	wert	worth

wzeme , he takes	nehmen	to take
zal	Saal, Saale (pron. z)	beautiful, pretty [names of German rivers derived from Wendish zal , pretty] or from
zliwa		flowing slowly
zelo (l = r)	sehr (pr. zer)	much, very much
[Note: J is pronounced as in journal]		
jila	river Zille (Austria)	a vein (of water), or from liye , <i>gently-flowing</i>
jlitsa	der Löffel	spoon
joltsa	die Sülze	headcheese, brawn
etc., etc.		