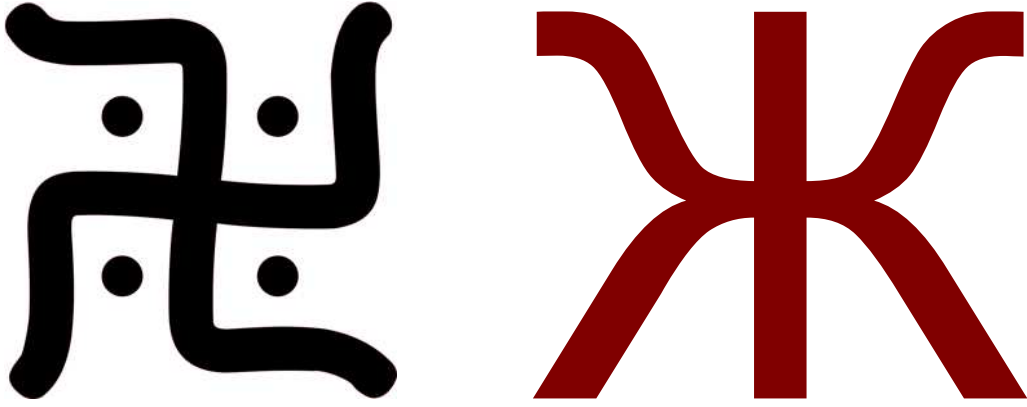


Basil Chulev

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**OD SANSKRIT DO MAKEDONSKRIT**  
(from Sanskrit to Macedonskrit)



**The identical words corpus of Sanskrit and Macedonic languages. Sanskritist Durga Prasad Shastrì: 'You are speaking here some corrupted form of Sanskrit!'**

Skopje, Macedonia 2015

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## From Sanskrit to Macedonskrit - Preamble

In certain ways, all languages have similarities, but some similarities are more striking and fascinating than others. The Comparative Linguistic Method seeks to explain why some languages have systematic similarities too regular and too numerous to be merely by chance. It also tries to reconstruct the primordial Proto-Language. There's again the enlarged-deductive method, which surpassed the Indo-European linguists by long shot - the linguistic model called "Nashinski" (lat. *Nostratic*) that gave the birth of the language Super-families (*Dravidian, Indo-European, Kartvelian, Semitic, Uralic, etc.*), and which tries to open new horizons by reconstructing the prehistoric Proto-Language through these Super-families.

One of the oldest known written languages, Sanskrit, was an ancient Indic language of India, in which the Pre-Hindi scriptures and classical Indian epic poems are written and from which many northern Indian languages are derived. As one of the Indo-European (IE) languages it is known that Sanskrit was spoken in India roughly 1200-400 BCE, but its antiquity may stretch back thousands of years from that date. It still continues to be in use as a language of religion and scholarship. It is used as the language of the liturgy, the holy texts - the Vedas, all the mantras that are repeated during yoga exercises are spoken in Sanskrit. The ancient writings were written from right to left, but in the Devanagari script it is written from left to right. As noted by linguists who are familiar with Sanskrit, this language is an ideal, perfect language, capable of expressing any shades of meaning, even the most subtle. For this reason it is called the language of consciousness, or the language of Nature. This most ancient language is considered to be the primordial *lingua franca* of all the languages from Indo-European group. But it is not unique.

At the beginning of the 60's of the 20<sup>th</sup> century famous Indian sanskritist Durga Prasad Shastri was in visit to Russia. After two weeks he told to the translator: "*Stop translating, I understand what you are saying. You are speaking here some corrupted form of the Sanskrit!*" This conclusive revelation of its common origin with Macedonic languages was a major breakthrough in the development of historical linguistics. When later Durga Prasad Shastri came back home to India he made a scientific announcement of his findings in an article about the close relation between Sanskrit and Macedonic languages.



One of the most striking evidences Durgha Prashadh Shastrî came out with, was the simple number of the Moscow hotel room, where he was residing: “*When I was in Moscow, in the resort they gave me the key of the room 234, and told me: ‘dwesta tridesyat chetiri’... In disbelief I stood there incredulous to my own ears – Was I in front of a young lady in Moscow, or in Benares or Ujjain some 2500 years ago?*” This same number on Sanskrit is pronounced ‘*dwishata tridasha chatwari*’. How could this self-evident uniformity be possible? How could’ve these two languages preserved their common ancient pronouncement to such a degree until today?

Here is another easily comprehensible and simple example brought by Durgha Prasad Shastrî: ‘*Toy vaš dom, etoy naš dom*’ (Cyrillic: Тој ваш дом, етој наш дом); – on Sanskrit: ‘*Tat vaš dham, etat naš dham*’ (English: *This is your home, that’s our home*). The comparing equivalence is clear as day. Younger Indo-European languages, like English, French or Hindi, must use the verb /is/, without which the sentences given above cannot exist in any one of these languages. But Sanskrit and Macedonic languages can comply without the auxiliary verb /is/, while remaining completely correct, both grammatically and idiomatically. Further, /is/ in its archaic Macedonic form is /iest/ and /asti/ in Sanskrit. Macedonic noun ‘*iesteštvo*’ and Sanskrit ‘*astitva*’ in both languages means ‘existing’. Also, Sanskrit ‘*madiy*’ may be compared with “*moy*’ of Macedonian and ‘*my*’ of English. But if the object is feminine it is only Sanskrit and Macedonic in which the possessive pronoun ‘*madiy*’ and ‘*moy*’ changes into feminine-articled ‘*madiya*’ and ‘*moya*’. That’s not so much exceptional by itself because of the syntaxes or the letters order, but because of the uncontaminated spirit preserved in these two languages and one of a kind expressiveness that takes into consideration every aspect of the expression. In all European languages are found a great number of words having the same root with Sanskrit

and Macedonic, but the common ground ends there. In the Macedonic languages, in addition to the coincidence of 60% of word roots, the very structures of the idioms, which change the least over time, are identical with Sanskrit. On contrary, in the modern Western European and Indian languages there are no means of preserving the ancient language systems.

The two languages have two broad similarities. First, Macedonic is the only European group of languages<sup>1</sup> that share a strong common grammatical base with Sanskrit. Both Sanskrit and Ancient Macedonic script are written with syllables, a consonant-vocal symbols. Secondly, both Sanskrit and Macedonic are unexpectedly dear and pleasing to the ear. The very name 'Sanskrit' means carefully constructed, systematically formed, polished and refined. Their suprisingly pure nature and superb ways of expression are nowhere to be found in the modern latinized and anglicized idioms. British linguist William Jones wrote: "*Sanskrit language has a wonder structure; more perfect than the French, more abundant than the Latin and more exquisite and refined than either.*" This is because before the written languages the abstract ideas were represented by symbols or hieroglyphics such as natural or familiar objects and a combination of objects in word pictures. In the early time there was no word for *strength*, and it was represented by a pictorial images of, for example, deer or the lion, as a fox would represent *cunning*, as people had no abstract word for cunning. Thus the Sanskrit/Macedonic word for strength still is /silen/, from *si-elen* (i.e. *you're deer*) or from *si-la'* (i.e. *you're lion*)<sup>2</sup>; as a /lisica/lisca/ or shortly /liya/ (Macedonic word for *fox*), transformed into the modern Macedonian noun *laga* (a *lie*) or the verb *laži*. Even the verb '*leži*' (*lie*) is from the same root, as animals are lying low (hiding) in order to decieve the hunter or predators. Or take the Macedonic word for '*ancient*' which is /drevno/ - it resembles the Sanskrit-Macedonic /darvu-drvo/, i.e. *tree*, as the trees largely surpass the human beings with their longevity. In the past people had no means to measure the trees longevity, but their constant presence was observed by many generations, and the word for tree (*Darvu/Drvo/Derevo*) achieved meaning of 'ancient', i.e. *Drevno* in plain Macedonian. *Mead* (Sanskrit *Madhu* - honey) is even better attested: Bomhard and Kerns (1994) set up a Proto-Nashinski<sup>3</sup> root madw/medw - 'honey; *mead*'/ *med* in plain Macedonian.

Further, for example the origin of the Macedonic word '*grad*'<sup>4</sup>, meaning 'city', can also be traced in Sanskrit and Macedonic languages. In Ancient Macedonia and in India the cities were built to serve as forts for protection and defence against aggression from an enemy. The corresponding word in Hindi is '*gadh*' which means 'fort'. The same etymology can be found in modern Macedonian noun /grad/, the verb /gradi/ and /ograda/, meaning 'city',

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<sup>1</sup> Macedonian, Slovene, Serbo-Croatian, Bulgarian, Czech, Slovak, Polish, Kashubian, Wendish, Polabian, Russian, Belorussian and Ukrainian. The name "*Rus*" is an old name of the Kiyevan Russ-land - the county of the Polyane, known already in the first half of the 9<sup>th</sup> century (801 to 900).

<sup>2</sup> *Lav* in modern Macedonic languages.

<sup>3</sup> *Nashinski* (lat. *Nostratic*) is one cornerstone of the hypothesis that all language families descend ultimately from common ancestor, i.e. Nashinski, that would've been spoken ca. 15,000 years ago.

<sup>4</sup> Russian '*gorod*'.

'build' and 'fence/palisade' respectively. And in all the Macedonic languages the suffix /grad/ and modern Hindi suffix /gadh/ are used to form names of cities: such as *Belgrad* (the 'White-city'), *Petrograd* (the 'Peter's City'), *Raigad* (the 'King's fort') or *Bhorapgrad* (after its presiding deity, *Bhoraidevi-city*).

Sanskrit-Macedonic vividly and in great extent preserve these primordial allegories. The striking similarities in Sanskrit and Macedonian indicate that during some pristine period of history the speakers of the two languages lived close together. According to linguist and author W. R. Rishi, the relation between these two languages is very close and correspondence between them is so minute that it cannot be attributed to mere chance. It was not by chance that Alexander the Great embarked on his monumental Macedonic campaign toward India. At the end, he was just reuniting the pieces of the one and the same urheimat, where the people could've understand him and his companions. How else could've he possibly enrolled the Persian military forces immediately under Macedonian command, or hold the waste Persian state administration under control if they didn't understand a word of ancient Macedonic idiom? He conquered the ancient oriental world, but the Occidental Macedonic and Oriental Persian worlds didn't clash. Alexander's conquest was followed by a slow and peaceful process of mutual Occidental-Oriental contacts. His biographers have brought to us the notions of his eloquent encounters with the Indian Brahmans, with Indian kings and Bakhtrian princesses. Apame, the wife of his successor in Persia, Selevk (lat. *Seleucus*), brings to us the notion of yet another Macedonic/Persian word - 'xarenah', i.e. 'tsarina'<sup>5</sup> in plain Macedonic, which survived unchanged till nowadays. Dionysiac/Indian elements are also clearly mirrored in the coinage of Selevk.

From this original Macedonic trunk multiple dialectical branches emerged during the millennia. Macedonic Civil Wars (320-270 BCE), Roman invasions in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BCE, and later Romeian (Eastern Roman) and Crusade Wars, Turks, etc. provoked multiple waves of refugees, which spread across Euroasia and brought with them their ways of life and communication. Some of the oldest (less modern in linguistic sense) Macedonic branches, like the Russian Plain branch (Russia-Ukraine-Belorussia-Poland-Baltic region), kept their older form of expression compared to more evolved southern Macedonic dialects. Due to the isolation from their original language-corpus in Macedonia, where the other Macedonic languages (Macedonian, Bulgarian, Serbocroatian, etc.) in their native environment naturally developed much faster, in Russian Plains they remained largely preserved in their older form. As to their dating O. Trubačev wrote: "*Presently, there is an objective tendency to push back the dating of the history of ancient Indo-European dialects. This also applies to Macedonic as one of the Indo-European dialects. However, the question now is not that the history of Macedonic may be measured by the scale of the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> millenniums BCE but that we can hardly date the 'emergence' or 'separation' of Pre-Macedonic or its dialects from Indo-European dialects because of the proper uninterrupted Indo-European origin of Macedonic.*"

The relationship between the Sanskrit and Macedonic implies a common origin for these

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<sup>5</sup> From Macedonic 'Tsar' - an emperor; hence 'tsarina' or 'tsaritsa' - empress; see also *Tsaritsyn* - the 'Empress-city', former name (until 1925) of Volgograd, an industrial city in southwestern Russia.

language families and their constituent languages, and presumably a common Proto-language homeland, occupied by the speakers of the notional ancestral language at a date well prior to the formation of the daughter families and their languages. Sanskrit evidence is very important for the reconstruction of the Macedonic languages dating and assembly. By comparing the modern Macedonic languages with Sanskrit we can see their remarkable internal archaicity. Unlike hypothetical reconstructions, Macedonic and Vedic Sanskrit are real languages going back to at least 6000 years ago. Similar to the Macedonic script called *Glagolitic* (attested as of 4<sup>th</sup> century AD) variants of script called *Nāgarī*, recognizably close to Devanagari, are first attested from the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, *Rudradaman inscriptions* in Sanskrit, while the modern standardized form of Devanagari was in use by about 1000 AD, corresponding to Cyrillic script as of 9<sup>th</sup> century. Thus, according to these development similarities traced by Comparative Linguistics it can be deduced that the “language split” must have occurred long before the supposed appearance of Aryan languages, which are the natural post-product of this diversification.

Other scholars have gone further. The Indian historian B. G. Tilak analyzed the hymns of the Rig Veda and offered his findings in 1903. His most important conclusion is admittedly the suggestion that the ancestors of all Indo-Europeans underwent their initial formation during the last glacial period. The beginning of the last Ice Age (30,000-12,000 BCE) displaced these primordial people to the south, to the Balkan mainland and toward India, where began the Indo-Europeanization and the civilization as we know it. Tilak divided it into Vedic Periods:

1. Pre-Orion Period (*Treta Yuga*<sup>6</sup>, 6700-4000 BCE), that he defined as *Aditi*.
2. The Orion Period (4000-2500 BCE) in which the major Vedas were completed.
3. The Krittikā Period (2500-1400 BCE) in which most of the Brahmanas were composed.
4. Pre-Buddhist Period (1400-500 BCE; coinciding with the beginning of *Kali Yuga* in 700 BCE) which was the time of the Sūtra literature.

Among Indo-European family the continuity of Macedonic languages is uniquely attested. It is the only European language that has clearly distinguished and recognisable features of all the 5 stages of development defined by the modern comparative linguistics: *Proto-language*, *Pre-Language*, stage of the *Common Language* unity, *Old Language* and *Modern Language*. According to the comparative linguistics, the timeline of these stages should be roughly as follows:

1. Pre-Historic (i.e. *Proto-language*) Macedonic, until the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BCE;
2. Ancient Macedonian, i.e. *Pre-language* (analogue to Indo-European Common language stage, 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BCE until the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD);
3. Macedonic *Common-language* stage (East-Roman empire and Samoil’s Macedonian empire, 5-13 century AD);
4. Old Church "*Slavonic*", i.e. *Old-language* (under the Turkish invasion, 14-18 century AD); and

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<sup>6</sup> Meaning the *Third* (equal to ‘*Treta*’ in Macedonian) of the Brahmanas epochs. Before it was two *Satya* (Truth) *Yuga*’s (two spiritual or Golden Ages, ), then *Treta Yuga*, *Dvapara Yuga*, *Kali Yuga*, and as of 1900 we’re again in *Dwapara Yuga* period.



## 5. Modern Macedonian language (18-21 century AD).

But, like above mentioned Trubačev, also the Russian scholar V. A. Chudinov stumbled over the discordances regarding the dating of some old inscriptions from the Iron Age found in Belorussia. Instead of Macedonic root PRJA- he read the older (earlier) PRA-, a difference preserved in modern Eastern Macedonic languages. These differences between the Eastern Macedonic languages showed that they were at least thousand years older than their presumed age. That also meant that the stage of Common-language of the Macedonic was actually much earlier than the second half of the first millennium AD. Chudinov's second doubt arose from his observation that the South Macedonic languages (Macedonian, Bulgarian, Serbo-Kroatian, etc.) had much quicker development than the ones in the North. That again meant that the southern Old Macedonic (i.e. Old Church "Slavonic"<sup>7</sup>) for its age is too young, showing features which indicate that it was generated much earlier, long before the 14 century Turkish invasion on Europe. This is undoubtedly proven by many other sources, as the Macedonian Lexicon from 16<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>8</sup> Compiled by anonymous author, of whom the only likely conclusion that can be drawn is that he may have spoken the Macedonian language natively or acquired it as an additional tongue due to living in close proximity to people who spoke it. It is one of the earliest manuscripts of the modern Macedonian language. Written in a purely vernacular tongue, its content was collected from the village of Bogatsko, which is found in the region of Kostur, Aegean Macedonia. Containing a rich glossary of words and phrases, the texts demonstrate the enduring strength and consistent pertinence of the Macedonian language through preservation. It also shows that the words used in today modern Macedonian has at least millennium-long tradition. Thus convincingly pushing back in time the previous development stages of the Macedonic languages.

The church played enormous role in preserving the Macedonic language continuity and local customs during the Middle Ages, and served as cultural medium for the population. The significance of all these elements together cannot be overstated, seeing that the language of medieval Macedonia was the same as the language of the Russians today. The old-fashioned way of speaking of the modern Russian idioms is also easily observed by the laic-audience of the common people from Macedonia. When they hear how the Russians speak, without hesitating they say 'it sounds like church chanting'. This is because the Russian idioms were isolated from their original Macedonic urheimat at some earlier stage, and remained basically on the level of its latest update from the 9-10 century, which is the Old-Language stage. Thus the updated development stages for the Macedonic languages according to comparative linguistics are as follows:

1. Pre-Historic, i.e. *Proto-language* (before the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BCE)
2. Ancient Macedonian, i.e. *Pre-language* (till the end of 2<sup>nd</sup> - beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BCE)

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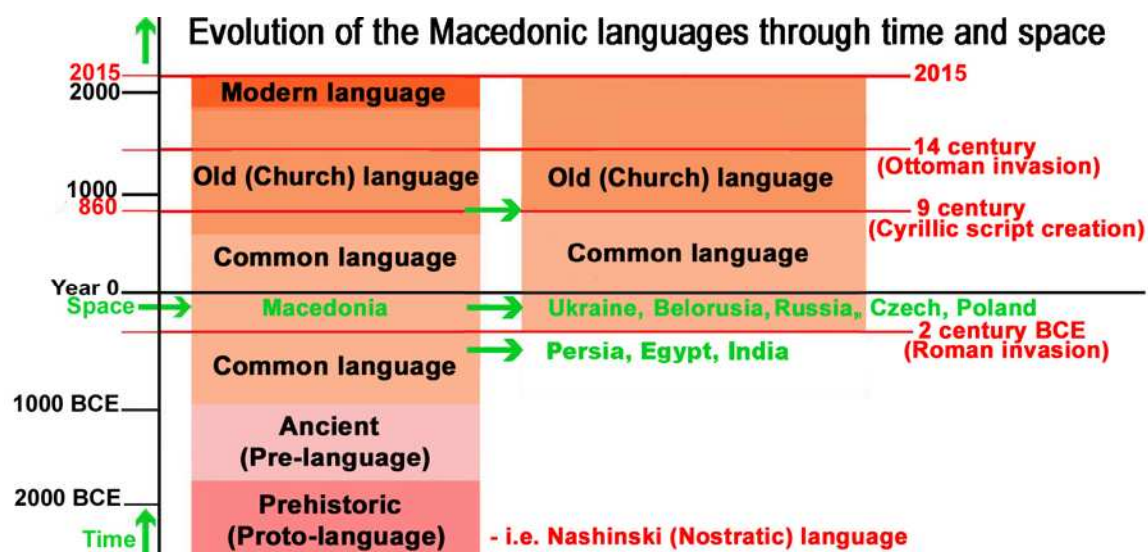
<sup>7</sup> "Old Church Slavonic, the liturgical language of the Eastern Orthodox Church, is based on Old Macedonian, one of the South Slavic languages." (Excerption from the "Encyclopedia of Indo-European culture" by J. P. Mallory, Douglas Q. Adams, p.301)

<sup>8</sup> Giannelli, Ciro. Un Lexique Macedonien Du XVIIe Siecle. Avec la collaboration de Andre Vaillant.



3. *Common-language* (second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BCE, until 6<sup>th</sup> century AD and the reign of Justinian I the Great)
4. Old-Macedonian (Old Church "*Slavonic*"), i.e. the *Old-language stage* (7<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> century AD)
5. Modern Macedonian language (as from 14-15<sup>th</sup> century AD until today)

The above list allows to project a sketchy space-temporal displacement of the Macedonic languages in the form of graphic diagram, which can be seen below.



Another very simple but solid proof of the above is the suffix */-go/*, widely used in the Old-Macedonic language stage (or so called Old Church "*Slavonic*"). As for example in the Old (Church) Macedonian word for 'Saint' - */Svyatogo/*, where the pompous suffix */-go/* was exclusively glorifying and decorative ornament added by the ecclesiastic medieval church, meant to give special importance and ostentatious richness to the gospel-chanted words. In the Ancient Macedonian language the syllable "┘" - */Goo/* meaning 'golem' (i.e. *the great*) is attested as the acronym of the eternal power and exalting superlative adjective of the Supreme God and Creator of the Universe - **Voo**. This primordial old-fashioned expression and suffix still remained in everyday use in many adjective-words<sup>9</sup> in Russian, Belorussian and Ukrainian, while in more developed modern Macedonian, Bulgarian and Serbo-Croatian, the suffix */-go/* lost the vernacular usance in the Modern Language stage. The more plain abbreviated form */Sveti/* (see also Sanskrit '*Sveta*') is largely used instead.

<sup>9</sup> as in the following examples of common adjectives: */Russkogo/* [rousskavo] - pertaining to Russia, of Russia; */Krasnogo/* [crasnavo] - red; */Tsarskogo/* [tsarskavo] - imperial, emperor's; etc.



Above: **The syllable “Goo” (“𐌊” - second from the left in front of the horse) on the coin obverse of Alexander I of Macedon, 5th century BCE**

For this outdated medieval-aspect of the Russian idioms in "A History of Ukraine: The land and its peoples", on p. 107 Paul R. Magocsi writes: *"One thing is certain: the written language of Kievan Rus' was not based on any of the spoken languages or dialects of the inhabitants. In other words, it had no basis in any of the East Slavic dialects, nor did it stem from some supposed older form of Ukrainian, Belorussian or Russian. Rather, it was a literary language, known as "Old Church Slavonic", originally based on the dialects of Macedonia, an imported linguistic medium based on Old Macedonian."*

# INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

BRANCH	GROUP	LANGUAGES AND MAJOR DIALECTS <sup>1</sup>			PROVENIENCE
		ANCIENT	MEDIEVAL	MODERN	
GERMANIC	East North		Gothic Old Norse	Icelandic Faroese Norwegian Swedish Danish	eastern Europe Iceland Faroese Islands Norway Sweden Denmark
	West		Old High German Middle High German Old Saxon Middle Low German Middle Dutch Middle Flemish Old Frisian Old English Middle English	German Yiddish Low German Dutch Afrikaans Flemish Frisian English	Germany, Switzerland, Austria Germany, eastern Europe Northern Germany Netherlands So. Africa Belgium Netherlands, Germany England
CELTIC	Conti-nental Brythonic	Gaulish			Gaul
	Goidelic		Old Welsh Middle Welsh Old Cornish Middle Breton Old Irish Middle Irish	Welsh Cornish Breton Irish Gaelic Scottish Gaelic Manx	Wales Cornwall Brittany Ireland Scotland Isle of Man
ITALIC	Oeco-Umbrian Latinian or Romance <sup>2</sup>	Oscan, Sabellian Umbrian Venetic, Faliscan Latinian, Praenestine Latin			ancient Italy ancient Italy
			Old Provençal Old French Middle French	Portuguese Spanish Judeo-Spanish Catalan Provençal French Haïtian Creole Italian Rhaeto-Romanic Sardinian Dalmatian Romanian	Portugal Spain Mediterranean lands Spain (Catalonia) southern France France, Belgium, Switzerland Haïti Italy, Switzerland Switzerland, Italy Sardinia Adriatic coast Romania, Balkans
Scarcely recorded and of uncertain affinities within Indo-European		Ligurian, Messapian Phrygian			ancient Italy Asia Minor
	Albanian			Albanian	Albania, southern Italy
	Greek	Greek	Greek	Greek	Greece, the eastern Mediterranean
	Baltic		Old Prussian		East Prussia
MACEDONIC	South	Macedonian	Macedonian	Lithuanian Latvian Macedonian Slovene Serbo-Croatian Bulgarian	Lithuania Latvia Macedonia Yugoslavia Yugoslavia Bulgaria
	West			Czech, Slovak Polish, Kashubian Wendish, Polabian	Czechoslovakia Poland Germany
	East			Russian Ukrainian Belorussian Armenian	Russia Ukraine White Russia Asia Minor, Caucasus
IRANIAN	Armenian		Armenian	Armenian	Armenia
	West	Old Persian	Pahlavi Persian	Persian Kurdish Baluchi Tajiki	Persia Persia (Iran) Persia, Iran, Turkey West Pakistan central Asia
	East	Avestan	Sogdian Khotanese		ancient Persia central Asia
	Dard			Pashto Ossetic	central Asia Afghanistan, West Pakistan Caucasus
INDIC	Sanskritic	Sanskrit, Pali Prakrits	Prakrits	Shina, Khowar, Kafiri Kashmiri Lahnda Sindhi Punjabi Rajasthani Gujarati Marathi Konkani Oriya Bengali Assamese Bihari Hindi Urdu Nepali Sinhalese Romany	upper Indus valley Kashmir India western Punjab Sind Punjab Rajasthan Gujarat western India western India Orissa Bengal Assam Bihar northern India Pakistan, India Nepal Ceylon uncertain central Asia
	Tocharian		Tocharian A Tocharian B		uncertain central Asia

The following is sometimes considered as another branch of Indo-European, and sometimes as coordinate with Indo-European, the two together constituting Indo-Hittite

Anatolian	Hittite, Lydian, Lycian Luwian Palaic Hieroglyphic Hittite				ancient Asia Minor
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<sup>1</sup>Italics denote dead languages. Listing of a language only in the ancient or medieval column but in roman type indicates that it survives only in some special use, as in literary composition or liturgy.  
<sup>2</sup>Romance is normally applied only to medieval and modern languages; Latinian is normally applied only to ancient languages.

Above: A page from the Webster Dictionary (edition 1967-1969), where can be seen the principal branches and subgroups of Indo-European languages. For political reasons



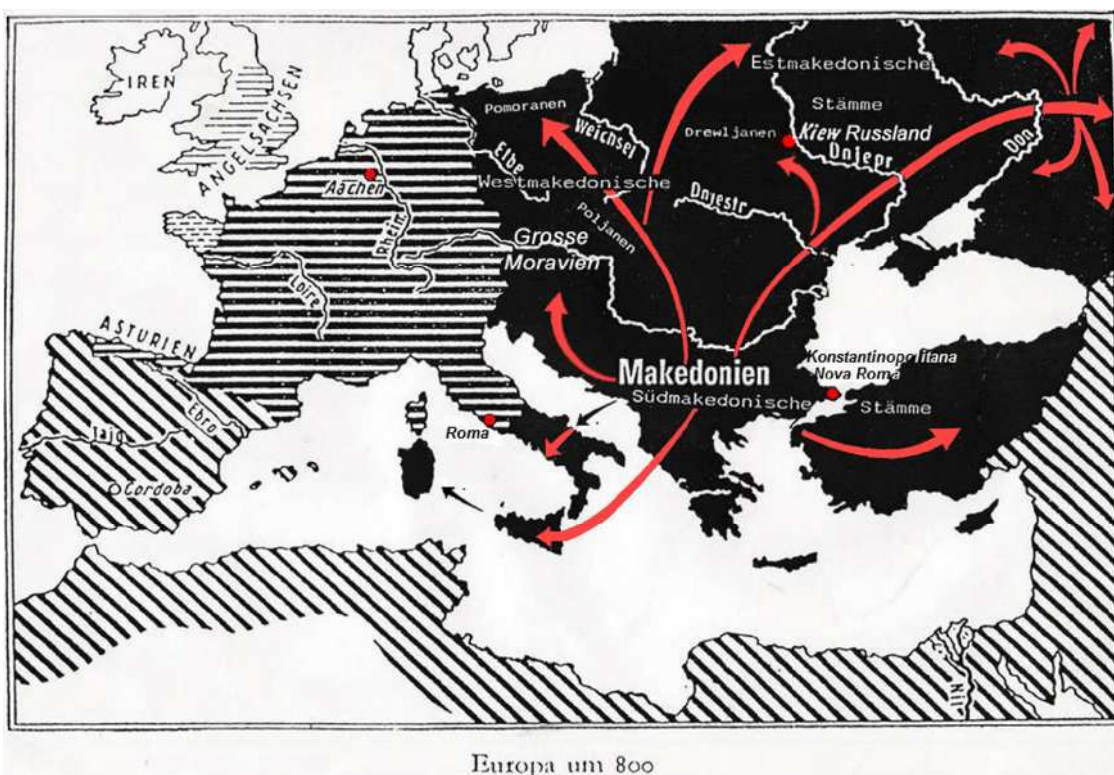
and due to the creation of the modern nations, Macedonic languages as of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century were subdivided into: Macedonian, Slovene, Serbo-Croatian, Bulgarian, Czech, Slovak, Polish, Kashubian, Wendish, Sorabian, Polabian, Russian, Belorussian and Ukrainian.

Below: For the same political reasons the above table was removed from the newer editions, and in today online Webster Dictionary can be seen only this:

## Definition of MACEDONIC

: macedonian

Another important clarification was evidenced by the renowned slavist Vatroslav Jagić.<sup>10</sup> He was very interested in the language of the "Old Slavs" ("*Staroslavenski jezik*", i.e. Old Church "*Slavonic*"), and after years of researches and studies concluded and proved that it did not originate in the central plains of Pannonia, as most experts claimed, but in southern (Aegean) Macedonia.



But lets turn back to the Sanskrit and its similarities with Macedonic languages, and observe yet another evidence. According to the Vedas, there are four main deities: *Agni*, *Indra*, *Varuna* and *Surya*. **Agni** or 'Fire' (*Ogin* - in plain Macedonian) is the lord of the

<sup>10</sup> Vatroslav Jagich (1838-1923) was a Croatian language researcher and a famous expert in the area of "*Slavic*" languages (Slavistics) in the second half of the 19 century.

earth, Surya or Sun is the lord of the Sky, Varuna is the Ocean-god, and Indra is the lord of the region between the Earth and the Sky. One of the greatest deeds performed by Indra was to release the waters held captive by the demons. According to this myth, the earth was scorched and dry because the rain clouds have been imprisoned by the terrible demon of drought known as *Sushna* or *Vrtra*. At last the conflict was over, the rains descended and the earth was made fruitful again:

“Now bound by *Sushna*’s spell no more  
The clouds discharge their liquid store;”

*Susha* (Suša) in plain Macedonian is ‘drought’, as adjective: *Sušna* godina – ‘dry year’. Further, the Vedic heaven of Indra was called *Swarga*, which again resembles closely the Macedonic *Svegrad* (from Sanskrit/Macedonic *Sva*<sup>11</sup> - ‘all/everything’, and *grad* – ‘city’), as well as *Swarogoo* (the ‘Great-god’) - a later Macedonic supreme deity which also resembles the Sanskrit *Iswara* - ‘god’. The ruler of the dead was **Yama** - his name in plain Macedonian is nothing else than a vulgar expression for ‘grave’, in vernacular parlance generally ‘a big hole’ excavated in the ground, where usually the carcasses of dead animals are thrown.



AGNI.

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<sup>11</sup> The *Asuras* are a group of power-seeking deities related to the more benevolent *Devas* (also known as *Suras*, *Suryas*). They are considered nature spirits in constant battle with the *Devas*.

Other fascinating similarity is within the kinship system. Sanskrit and Macedonic have cognate words of uniquely equal and inextricably identical form. Sanskrit 'Yatr' (hasband's brother's wife) in Macedonic is 'Yatrva', 'Snoha' (daughter in law) in Macedonic is 'Snaa', Sanskrit 'Svagr' in plain Macedonian is 'Svekor' (father in law), 'Devr' is 'Dever' (brother in law)<sup>12</sup>, 'brathr' is 'brath' (i.e. 'brother'), 'suna' is 'sin' (i.e. 'son'), etc.

Unanimity of the Sanskrit and Macedonic languages is largely ignored and underestimated by the indolent western linguists and their narrowly minded national interests or political agendas. Modern historians and linguists can manipulate the language, make it simple, reorganize it, misuse it, change it and even forbid it. But they cannot destroy the spirit of the language and its primordial images. Macedonic is a unique decoder of the universal elements. This is the language that was used to write the genetic codes of the nations. Macedonic languages regenerate all possible images and their meaning. Of course we are talking about the ancient language which was restricted and mismanaged, as it was corrected and changed significantly in the 9<sup>th</sup> century by Cyril and Methodius reform, by numerous repercussions and restrictions after the WW1 and WW2, and it is still affected by dramatic changes. Nevertheless, some easy-recognizable equal traits of the letter symbols are still preserved in the both scripts even now, as for the specific sound 'ch' (like in 'church'): Sanskrit - च, Macedonian - Ч. As can be seen, this ancient caligraphic embroidery was abandoned in the modern Macedonian Cyrillic script in the 20th century, but it's still present in its less modernized versions, like the Russian Cyrillic, where some older forms of rich Cyrillic letters and syllables are still preserved (Ѣ, Ю, Ъ, etc.)

Despite all the misleading political manipulations and terminological fragmentations, the obvious oneness of the Macedonic languages cannot be ignored. Here is an example of the remaining Thracian glossary, and as the following hypothetical sentence shows, constructed entirely from known ancient Thracian words (in blue) - it is one and same with modern Macedonian (in red):

SERDE GORD, AS BRUZA DADON ZELKIA ANA DZVERI OSTA.

SRED GRAD, JAS BRZO DADOV ZELKA NA DZVER USTA.

(translation: *At the center of the city, I quickly gave cabbage to the beast mouth.*)

Or here's another two examples of the remaining Phrygian glossary (Brygians/Phrygians, another Macedonic tribe; close Thracian neighbors)<sup>13</sup>, and the following hypothetical sentences constructed entirely from known Phrygian words (in green), shows again that it's one and same with modern Slovenian and modern Macedonian (in red):

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<sup>12</sup> Recorded by Homer too. See the table at the end of this article.

<sup>13</sup> The Phrygians first appearance in the history coincides with the fall of the Hittite empire in the early 12th century BCE, and it is presumed to have been the cause of it. Herodotus gave us the testimony of their homeland, Macedonia, from where they moved eastward. It is suggested that they were related to the Thracians as well as to the Armenians, whose ancestors appear into Anatolia around the same time. When they had moved farther inland to Asia Minor, Phrygians established a state (in Assyrian records they were noted as *Muški*).

VONOK, SIT SI? SEST TU IN SUR TO SOK.  
 VNUK, SIT SI? SEDI TUKA I S'RKAJ TOJ SOK.  
 (translation: *Nephew, are you satiated? Sit here and sip that juice.*)

AK BAGUN IMA AGON, TI STAT TU DEVA IN VAR MODRO ADUMA.  
 AKO BOG IMA OGAN, TI STOJ TUKA DEVOJKO I VARDI MUDRO DOMA.  
 (translation: *If god has fire, you stay here girl and guard wisely.*)

Not to mention the Hittites (who were superseded by Phrygians), which called their language *Našili* - “our language”; - in modern Macedonian: ‘*Našinski*’, or in dialects from Aegean (Southern) Macedonia: ‘*Naši-laf(i)*’ - “our-speaks”.<sup>14</sup> Even the very etymology of the word “*Ethnos*” is corrupted latinized form of Macedonic ‘*e naš*’ (lat. ‘*et nostras*’) - it’s ours, of our kin/country. In support of the above transliterated sentences there are numerous artifacts that show inextricably the same structure, shape and style of the inscriptions. In order to visually confirm the oneness of the ancient Macedonic scripts and languages, below are some examples of “different”(?) inscriptions, carved in stone, as defined by modern scholars:



1. *Phrygian*; 2. *Pelazgian* (a stele from the island of Lemnos); 3. *Etruscan*.

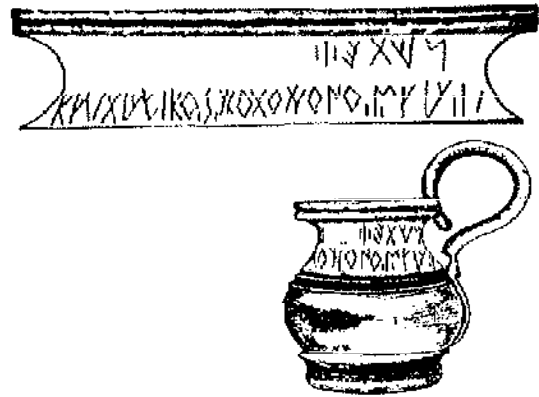
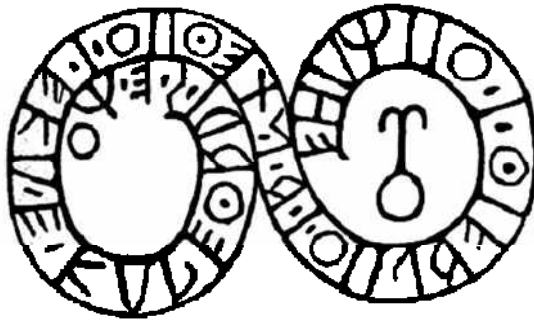
Or lets see again the shape and symbols/letters of other more northward European scripts:

4. *Venetic* scriptures; and 5. *Runes* (or the so called *Futarch* script):

<sup>14</sup> ‘*Naš*’ - “our”; and ‘*laf*’ [archaic] - “word, verse”; verb: ‘*lafi*’ - “speaks”. Thus: ‘*Naš laf*’ - “our speech”, and/or ‘*lafi po naški*’ - “speaks by our (tongue)”.



4.



5.



What can be seen at glance, even by a nonexpert eye, is the corresponding similarity and inextricably familiar form of the symbols (letters and/or syllables) of all these Mediterranean and Central European pre-latin scripts. And all of them use dots (: , · , ÷) as separators between the words. Why are these “different” scripts so much alike? The undeniable fact is that they are written in more or less similar-fashion alphabets, as if they’ve all originated from the same source at some distant antecedent point in time. This similarity can be compared to today usance of, for example, Latin in Turkish, English, Italian, etc. , all of which are mutually unintelligible languages, but still they use the same

script. And if so – why today linguists and scholars refuse or neglect to connect the obvious, and continue to diverge and disclassify these scripts with modern politically biased criterias?

Another fact that connects them, comprised ‘*Linear B*’, ‘*Phoenician*’, and so called “*Demotic*”, is their decodification – none of these is successfully deciphered by the modern western-latinized linguists. This is due to the fact that they simply cannot understand them, as they stubbornly enough persist in using the modern Latin as medium in order to decipher them – something comparable to the use of the Morse Code for deciphering Computer binary languages. Needless to say that the Latin was purely administrative language, not directly related to any population: *„Latin always was and still is a dead language. Nowhere and never in the world there were a Latin-speaking people to be found. It was artificially created with the specific purpose, yet to be fully understood and clarified. The crowning proof of this is the following: there is very little (or non!) variation of the Latin language in time and space (introduced were only some terms and some changes, but it's a very small number of words, and it's practically unchanged to this day). The Latin records are all the same wherever we find them, in Dalmatia, Libya, Macedonia, Syria, Anatolia, Iberia, Anglia, etc. From this we could conclude that the whole Roman empire spoke a single language (?) that had no dialects and didn't change for a thousand years... This is not possible of course, because even today, regardless of mass education, linguistic standardization and mass media – there are still countless dialects. Language is therefore a living phenomenon and is constantly changing all the time. What the Roman Empire actually intent with introducing the Latin script was to forcibly prohibit and eradicate any other literacy (Old Macedonian Syllabic, Cuneiform, Ægyptian Hieroglyphic, Vincha Script, Phoenician, Etruscan/Venetic, Rovaš, Runic, etc.), and tried and largely failed to suppress autochthonous languages, mostly Macedonic.*

*Since the writing capacitates knowledge, restricting the literacy had a very important role in ensuring the Roman rule and preservation of the overall control on uneducated masses. The same is true for the Septuagint Uncial script (or so-called „Greek“) imposed by later Eastern-Roman empire, which was also strictly cleric-technical language.“<sup>15</sup>*

Regarding the use of Septuagint Uncial script in Eastern Romeian Empire there's another striking testimony of the imperishable continuity of Macedonian language - situated in the Syrian desert. In the place called today ‘*Qasr Ibn Wardan*’ (The Palace of Wardan), northeast from Hamma, there are splendid remains of 6th century basilica and fortress built by Justinian I the Great in AD 564. Above on the two of the portals on the Justinian's basilica, beside the year, is written СЕПТЕМВРІ and НОЕМВРІ (September and November) in perfect Macedonian. Thus, the names of these two months are written, not in Roman, nor in any other language, but exclusively in perfect Macedonian. And nonetheless, but exactly same as the Macedonian written and pronounced today, 15 centuries after - in no other language except the Macedonian are September and November written and readen like this, in this style and these letters. The only "difference" is the change of the letters N and I, which in today Macedonian Cyrillic script are H and И respectively, thus СЕПТЕМВРІ and НОЕМВРІ. So, the conclusion is inescapable - 15

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<sup>15</sup> Domagoj Nikolić, "O Vlajima i Vlasima" (*About Flaviuses and Vlachs*).



centuries ago the Romeians spoke as the Macedonians speak today, or at least large portion of their language and script was Macedonic.



Above and on the next page: **Scriptures on the 6th century basilica built in Syria by Justinian I the Great in AD 564**





And if Macedonian language 15 centuries ago was same or similar with the modern Macedonian language that Macedonians speak today - there's no reason not to believe that it was similar with the Macedonian language spoken in Ancient Macedonia. And who else can decipher ancient Macedonian script better than the Macedonians? This fact was confirmed by recent deciphering of the so called "*Demotic*" script on the Rosetta Stone by two Macedonian scholars, Tom Boševski and Aristotel Tentov.<sup>16</sup> The assumption of their Macedonic transcription was very simple and therefore utterly successful – it was based on the fact that the rulers of Egypt in those times were from the Ptolemaic dynasty, descendants of Ptolem I Sotir, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, i.e. they were ancient Macedonians. And, according to the perceptions of a part of the contemporary scholarship – the ancient Macedonians used to speak in a language different from the Hamitic *Danaan* settlers (or the so-called "*Ancient Greex*") with origins in Sub-Saharan Africa. It is more than obvious that the Macedonians had to know how to read and write into their own language, if they were to rule any of their Macedonic empires and kingdoms across the ancient world. This assumption becomes perfectly true if the "*Demotic*" is taken into consideration either in its universal use on the part of the literate people of those time, as it was used in Persia and Egypt ruled by Macedoniab dynasties,










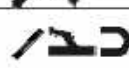


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<sup>16</sup> Tome Boševski, Aristotel Tentov, "Tracing the Script and the Language of Ancient Macedonians", 2005.

for writing state documents, documents for legal and property issues, scientific texts, prose and poetry, etc.

It was concluded that a syllabic script of type consonant-vowel was used for the middle text of the Rosetta Stone. Symbols for 25 voiced-consonants and corresponding 8 vowels were identified. The wiring with sound of the identified syllables, isolated consonants, vowels and ligatures it was achieved by using archaisms from the dialects of the contemporary Macedonian language. In the text, which was written from right to left, without space between the words and without separation of sentences in an infinite series, more than 160 words which have kept their meaning in different dialects of the contemporary Macedonian language were identified. A certain number of grammatical rules were also identified which are discerned in today Macedonian, such as the formation of superlative of the adjectives with the prefix /Naj-/, i.e. 'Nai-' (equivalent to the English suffix /-est/ or adjective /the most/), the plural of nouns by adding /i/ (equivalent to English /-s/), as well as the frequent use of the original and typically Macedonian preposition /na/.

The results of deciphering of the middle text of the Rosetta Stone point to the fact that there are many details which cannot be found in the other two texts. This conclusion proves the science awareness from the time of Thomas Young (1822) that the middle text was the original.

Суверлативи (Superlatives)					
1.			еМИ еШаН	Наше име	Our name
2.			еМИ еШаНъЈаН	Најнаше име	Our most significant name
3.			нНеВеЖ	Долго живен	Long lived
4.			нНеВеЖъЈаН	Најдолго живен	For ever living (Eucharistos)
5.			НеЖоБ	Божествен	Divine
6.			НеЖоБъЈаН	Најбожествен	The most divine

Above: from the Boševski-Tentov appendix of the deciphered words and terms from the middle text of the Rosetta Stone (Note: the Ancient Macedonian was a strictly syllabic script with very few letters for single vocals, and was written and readen from right to left: ← )

In fact, the two Macedonian scholars weren't the first who understood that the middle text from the Rosetta Stone was Common Macedonic language. This honour goes to the renowned Egyptologist and linguist Jean-François Champollion (1790-1832), who correctly recognized and underlined the three scripts from the pharaonic decree on the Rosetta Stone as: Hieroglyphic, Old Macedonic Script and New Macedonic Script 'Koine'.

On the next page: From the Champollion notes – ALT MAKEDONISCH (Old Macedonic) and NEUE MAKEDONISCHE SHRIFT KOINE (New Macedonic Script

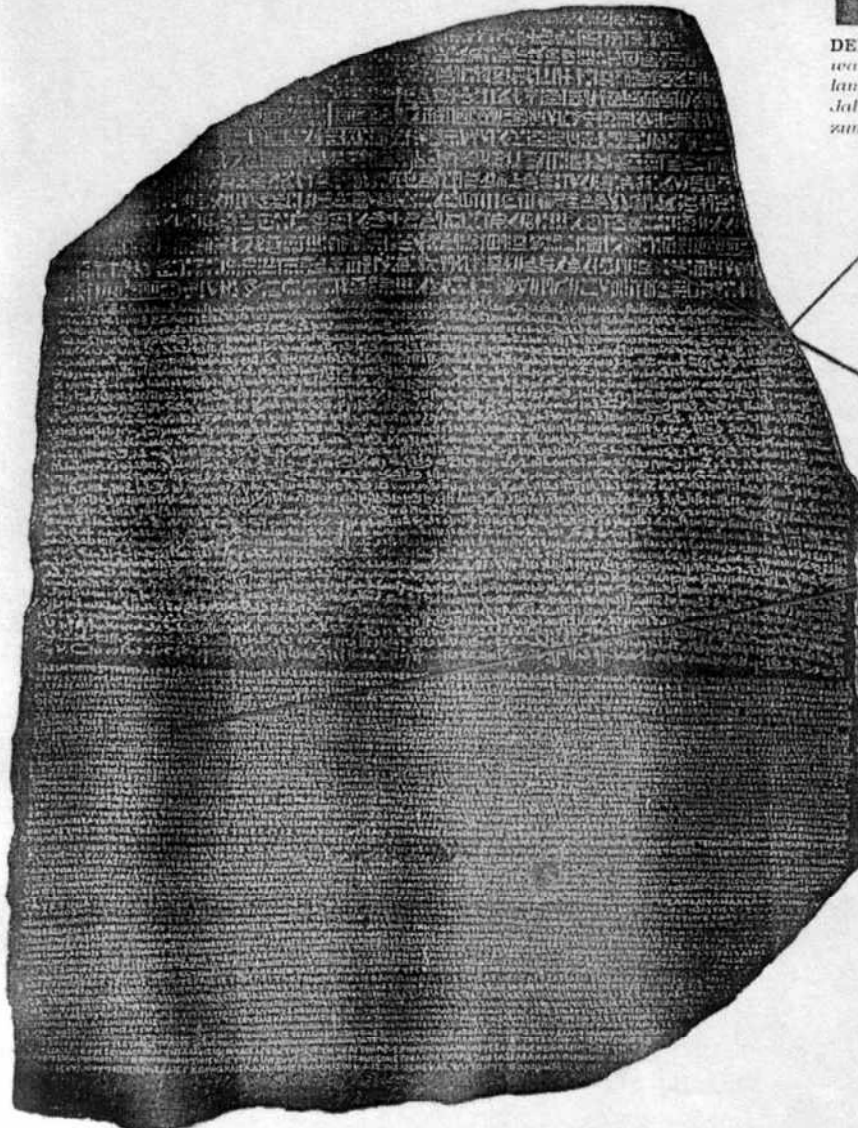
Koine). Further, translated from German: "*The name Ptolomei, in the Macedonian text of the stone, also Ptolemaios, was the first word in the Hieroglyphics that was deciphered.*"

## EINE VERLORENE SPRACHE

Der Schlüssel zur Enträtselung der Hieroglyphen ist ein Stück schwarzen Basalts, das während Napoleons ägyptischer Kampagne im Jahre 1799 von französischen Soldaten, die in der Nähe von Rashid oder Rosette schanzten, gefunden wurde. Die Inschrift, die auf ihm enthalten ist - ein Loblied auf Ptolemäus V. aus dem Jahre 196 v. Chr. -, ist von geringer Bedeutung. Unschätzbar aber ist die Tatsache, daß der Text zusätzlich in zwei Sprachen eingemeißelt ist: in Makedonisch und in einer spätägyptischen Schrift, die demotisch genannt wird. Obwohl die Gelehrten die außerordentliche, geradezu sensationelle Wichtigkeit dieses Fundes sofort erkannten, dauerte es noch 23 Jahre, ehe der „Stein von Rosette“ sein Geheimnis durch die Entzifferung eines einzigen Wortes (*gegenüber*) preisgab.



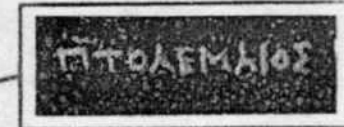
**DER ENTZIFFERER, Jean François Champollion,** war ein brillanter Linguist. Er arbeitete 14 Jahre lang an Hand einer Kopie der Inschrift aus dem Jahre 1808, ehe er den „Stein von Rosette“ selbst zum ersten Male sah.



Alt Makedonisch



Ägyptischen Hieroglyphen



Neue Makedonische Schrift Koine

Der Name Ptolemäus, der im makedonischen Text des Steins als Ptolemaios (unten) erscheint, war das erste Wort in Hieroglyphen, das entziffert wurde (oben). Frühere Versuche, seine acht Symbole zu interpretieren, wurden durch die traditionelle Ansicht zum Scheitern verurteilt, dass alle Hieroglyphen als Bilder für Wörter übersetzt werden könnten. Selbst dann noch, als der englische Wissenschaftler Thomas Young mehreren Symbolen Lautwerte zuerkannte, war Champollion überzeugt dass der Löwe das makedonische Wort für Krieg symbolisierte



But, as we know Napoleon lost the war, Rosetta Stone as war-trophy went to the British Museum, and the winners rewrote the history once again...

In spite of all misfortunes and centuries of systematic and implacable repressions, in recent times Macedonic reappears with all its vigour, as phoenix from the ashes. Repercussions and incessant attempts to repress it are following close behind, of which the last blatant example is the recent sensational publication of the Macedonian Encyclopedia (Encyclopedia Macedonica), which was promptly forbidden and withdrawn from the distribution under surmounting pressure of the foreign policies watchdogs. Nevertheless, thanks to the modern means of information (the Internet) it survived and spread like a forest fire on myriad of websites, from where it can be downloaded (below are reported some of the links).

MAKEDONSKA ENCIKLOPEDIJA - ENCYCLOPÆDIA MACEDONICA Vol.1 and 2 :

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/24540780/Makedonska-enciklopedija-Kniga-1>

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/24540849/Makedonska-enciklopedija-Kniga-2>

<https://archive.org/details/ENCYCLOPAEDIA.MACEDONICA.Vol.1>

<https://archive.org/details/ENCYCLOPAEDIA.MACEDONICA.Vol.2>

[http://www.academia.edu/8098802/ENCYCLOPAEDIA\\_MACEDONICA\\_-\\_MAKEDONSKA\\_ENCIKLOPEDIJA\\_Vol.\\_1\\_Mkd-Cyrillic](http://www.academia.edu/8098802/ENCYCLOPAEDIA_MACEDONICA_-_MAKEDONSKA_ENCIKLOPEDIJA_Vol._1_Mkd-Cyrillic)

[https://www.academia.edu/8098502/ENCYCLOPAEDIA\\_MACEDONICA\\_-\\_MAKEDONSKA\\_ENCIKLOPEDIJA\\_Vol.\\_2\\_Mkd-Cyrillic](https://www.academia.edu/8098502/ENCYCLOPAEDIA_MACEDONICA_-_MAKEDONSKA_ENCIKLOPEDIJA_Vol._2_Mkd-Cyrillic)

[https://www.academia.edu/8098502/ENCYCLOPAEDIA\\_MACEDONICA\\_-\\_MAKEDONSKA\\_ENCIKLOPEDIJA\\_Vol.\\_2\\_Mkd-Cyrillic](https://www.academia.edu/8098502/ENCYCLOPAEDIA_MACEDONICA_-_MAKEDONSKA_ENCIKLOPEDIJA_Vol._2_Mkd-Cyrillic)

## Case in point - A Glossary of the identical words in Sanskrit and Macedonic

Some remarks on how to read different letters, words and terms:

ā = aa      ъ = neutral indeterminate vocal (like in 'burr' for cold)  
 bh = b      ž = soft 'j' (like in 'journal')  
 dh = d      č = ch (like in 'church')  
 gh = g      š = sh (like in 'shop')

Mkd. - today modern Macedonian meaning.

In the cases, where due to older or more recent changes the meaning between Sanskrit and Macedonic is not understandably similar or equal, the translation will be mediatory and/or the transitional meaning will be indicated in parenthesis (if not obvious). Thus for example Sanskrit 'Purvesam', meaning *earlier, antecedent*, in Macedonic Serbo-Kroatian became 'Prvi-sam', and in modern Macedonian 'Prv-sum', meaning *'first I'm'*. Or Sanskrit 'Kalena' (meaning: *by time, temporally*) developed into today Macedonic 'Kalendar' (lat. *Calendar*), etc.

Abbreviations: + - Archaic; Я - Russian; \* - Serbokroatian; It - Italian.

	SANSKRIT	Latin-MACEDONIC transcription	Cyrillic Macedonian	English translation
A	Avaha	Navaka	Навака	<i>overhere</i>
	Avi, veni	Ovni	ОВНИ	<i>ram(s)</i>
	Avisa	Ovtsa	ОВЦА	<i>sheep</i>
	Avidam	A-vidam	А-видам	<i>as I see</i>
	Agni	Ogin	Огин	<i>fire</i> (Mkd. also a Macedonian personal name: <i>Ogne, Ognen, Gane<sup>17</sup></i> , etc.)
	Ad	Iade	Јаде	<i>eat</i>
	Advaya	Odvaya* (Odvoyuva)	Одваја (ОДВОЈУВА)	<i>free from duplicity</i> (Mkd. <i>separates</i> )

<sup>17</sup> Gane Todorovski (1929–2010), famous Macedonian poet.

	Adhivita	<b>Odvitka</b>	ОДВИТКА	<i>(un)wrapped up</i>
	Aise	<b>Aide<sup>+</sup></b>	Ајде	<i>come on</i>
	Ala	<b>Ala</b>	Ала	<i>demon-dragon</i>
	Alasya	<b>Alyaz</b> (vernacular)	Аљаз	<i>lazy</i>
	Ažidahaka	<b>Aždaya*</b>	Аждаја	<i>evil dragon</i>
	Ambarajami	<b>Ambar</b>	Амбар	<i>cropping, barn</i>
	Anagatam	<b>(da) nagatam</b>	(да) нагатам	<i>to foresee the future</i>
	Anda	<b>Mande</b>	Манде	<i>egg (Mkd. mail name)</i>
	Anena	<b>Neyna<sup>+</sup></b>	Нејна	<i>of this person (hers)</i>
	Anga	<b>Noga</b>	Нога	<i>leg</i>
	Angariya	<b>Angariya</b> (vernacular)	Ангарија	<i>roasted by sun (Mkd. 'field work')</i>
	Antar	<b>Kantar</b>	Кантар	<i>in the middle, in between (Mkd. balance for measuring weights)</i>
	Anšala	<b>Inšala</b>	Иншала	<i>lust, strong</i>
	Anjishta	<b>Jish</b> (vernacular)	Џиш	<i>incandescent, 'highly briliant' (like the sun)</i>
	Aksa	<b>Oko</b>	Око	<i>eye</i>
	Apavada	<b>Zapoveda</b>	Заповеда	<i>orders, commands</i>
	Apavri	<b>Otvori</b>	Отвори	<i>To open, uncover</i>
	Arci	<b>Zraci</b>	Зраци	<i>rays, flames</i>
	Ari	<b>Aro</b>	Аро	<i>dragon-demon, devil</i>
	As (Asava), At, Vatayana ( <i>vAra</i> - the son of the wind-god)	<b>As (At)</b>	Ас (Ат)	<i>stalion, horse</i>
	Asana	<b>Yasen</b>	Јасен	<i>a type of tree (lat. <i>Pentaptera Tomentosa</i>)</i>
	Asmi	<b>Jas sum</b>	Јас сум	<i>I am</i>
	Asta	<b>Ostay</b>	Остај	<i>left, thrown, set aside</i>
	Asthi	<b>Osil</b>	Осил	<i>awn</i>
	Asthra	<b>Osthra</b>	Остра	<i>spear (Mkd. sharp)</i>
	Astrin	<b>Strelets</b>	Стрелец	<i>archer</i>
	Ašvaka	<b>Ašlyak</b>	Ашљак	<i>bad horse, incapable</i>
	Arati	<b>Orati*</b>	Ора	<i>to plow</i>
	Attaka	<b>Atik</b>	Атик	<i>attic</i>
	Aha	<b>Aha</b>	Аха	<i>a particle implying ascertainment, confirmation (informal yes, indeed)</i>

	Ahvana	Pokana	Покана	<i>invitation</i>
	Ačcha	Mečka	Мечка	<i>bear</i>
<b>B</b>	Bal	Bol	Бол	<i>hurt, pain</i>
	Balavastha	Balavasta	Балаваста	<i>spoiled, childish</i>
	Bambhara	Bumbar	Бумбар	<i>bee, bumblebee</i>
	Balaksa	Bleska	Блеска	<i>shines</i>
	Baghavan	Boguvan	Богуван	<i>full of wealth</i>
	Baghata	Bogata	Богата	<i>rich</i>
	Baghutva	Boguva <sup>+</sup>	Богува	<i>pleases</i>
	Bhava	Biva	Бива	<i>being</i>
	Bhavati	Bivati*	Бивати	<i>been</i>
	Bhavaniya	Bivanya	Бивања	<i>happenings</i>
	Bhag	Beg(a)	Бег(а)	<i>escape(s)</i>
	Bhaga	Boga	Бога	<i>god, god's</i>
	Bhagas	Bogat	Богат	<i>wealthy</i>
	Bhadra	Bodra	Бодра	<i>brave, good</i>
	Bhaža	(O)božava	(O)божава	<i>worship</i>
	Bhažayu	Božija	Божија	<i>of god, gods richness</i>
	Bhaia, bhaias	(se) boi	(се) бои	<i>is afraid</i>
	Bhakši	Bakšiš	Бакшиш	<i>share, a tip</i>
	Bhala	Bela	Бела	<i>white</i>
	Bharami	Barame (bereme)	Бараме (береме)	<i>searching (picking)</i>
	Bharman	Bremen	Бремен	<i>burden, heavy</i>
	Bhas (tell)	Beseda <sup>+</sup>	Беседа	<i>eloquent, tale-tell</i>
	Bhasana (telling)	Basna	Басна	<i>fairy tale</i>
	Bhayas	Boyazn <sup>я</sup>	Бојазн	<i>fear</i>
	Bhayam	(se) boiam	(се) бојам	<i>(I'm) afraid</i>
	Bhlas	Blesok	Блесок	<i>Shine, flash</i>
	Bhr̥t	Brath	Брат	<i>brother</i>
	Bhr̥ta	Brathe	Брате	<i>brother</i>
	Bhr̥thrtva	Bratstva	Братства	<i>brotherhoods</i>
	Bhrgu	Breg	Брег	<i>hilltop</i>
	Bhri	Briči	Бричи	<i>shaves</i>
	Bhri	Briga	Брига	<i>fear, worry</i>
	Bhrsa	Brza	Брза	<i>swift, fast</i>
	Bhruva	Obrva*	Обрва	<i>eyebrow</i>
	Bhu <sup>18</sup>	Buva	Бува	<i>beats</i>
	Bhuti	Biti*	БИТИ	<i>to be</i>

<sup>18</sup> Same word found in Homer's *Illiad*. See the table at the end of this paper.

	Bhurana	Burna	Бурна	<i>convulsive, disturbed</i>
	Bhur	Buren	Бурен	<i>convulsive, quiver</i>
	Bhuyas	Buyan*, buen	Бујан, буен	<i>bulky</i>
	Bruvāna	Zboruvana	Зборува	<i>talked</i>
	Bruvāne	Zboruvanye	Зборување	<i>spoke</i>
	Bit	Bie	Бие	<i>beats, strikes</i>
	Budъ <sup>19</sup>	Buden	Буден	<i>awaken</i>
	Budhi	Budi	Буди	<i>awakens</i>
	Budhana	Budna	Будна	<i>awaken (she)</i>
	Budhnā	Dno	Дно	<i>bottom</i>
	Busa	Biser	Бисер	<i>pearl</i>
<b>V</b>				
	Va	Duva	Дува	<i>blows</i>
	Vāri	Vari	Вари	<i>water (Mkd. boiling in water)</i>
	Vad	Vodi	Води	<i>leads</i>
	Vada, vadati	Zavadi	Завади	<i>dispute, quarrels</i>
	Vah	Vlak*, voz	Влак, воз	<i>train</i>
	Vahati	Vozati*	Возати	<i>to drive</i>
	Vakrā	Kriva	Крива	<i>curved</i>
	Val	Vala <sup>+</sup>	Вала	<i>roles, rolling around</i>
	Valsa	Vlas*	Влас	<i>a hair</i>
	Vana	Vonya <sup>+</sup>	Воња	<i>smells</i>
	Vačana	Veštačenye	Вештачење	<i>hearing</i>
	Vara	Vardi <sup>+</sup>	Варди	<i>prevention, guard</i>
	Varana	Birana (vernacular)	Бирана	<i>chosen</i>
	Varata	Vrtena (ortoma)	Вртена (ортома)	<i>rope</i>
	Varshana	Vrne	Врне	<i>raining</i>
	Vartana	Vrat	Врат	<i>neck</i>
	Vartr	Vratar	Вратар	<i>doorman</i>
	Varya/vayra	Rovya <sup>+</sup>	Рофја	<i>a thunderbolt</i>
	Vas	Vas	Вас	<i>you (polite or plural)</i>
	Vasanta	Vesna <sup>+</sup>	Весна	<i>spring</i>
	Vasi	Vašar	Вашар	<i>dwelling/gathering</i>
	Vastuta	Vaistina <sup>+</sup>	Ваистина	<i>in reality, truth</i>
	Vaškъ	Aška (vernacular)	Ашка	<i>buzzing around</i>
	Vat	(Za)Vet	(За)Вет	<i>say (Mkd. oath)</i>
	Vatъr, Vata, Vatara	Veter (Vee)	Ветер (вее)	<i>wind</i>

<sup>19</sup> Hence *Budha*.

	(Vayu)			
	Vaya	<b>Vejka<sup>+</sup></b>	Вејка	<i>branch</i>
	Ve	<b>Veze</b>	Везе	<i>weave</i>
	Veda	<b>Veda<sup>+</sup></b> <b>(Propoveda)</b>	Веда (Проповеда)	<i>see, know</i> (Mkd. <i>Teaches</i> )
	Vedya	<b>Vedya<sup>+</sup></b>	Ведја	<i>knowable</i>
	Vedana	<b>Vedenie<sup>+</sup></b>	Ведение	<i>vision, knowledge</i>
	Vesht	<b>Vešt</b>	Вешт	<i>able</i>
	Vesha	<b>Veš</b>	Веш	<i>dress, clothes</i>
	Veška	<b>Vešalka</b>	Вешалка	<i>hanger</i>
	Vivrti	<b>Zavrti</b>	Заврти	<i>spin, turning around</i>
	Vigya	<b>Vigya</b>	Виѓа	<i>sees, knows</i>
	Vidhra	<b>Vedra</b>	Ведрa	<i>bright (sky)</i>
	Vidhava	<b>Vedova<sup>lf</sup></b> (Vdovitsa)	Вдовица	<i>widow</i>
	Vid	<b>Vid</b>	Вид	<i>to know (by seeing;</i> Mkd. <i>sight)</i>
	Vida	<b>Vi dava</b>	Ви дава	<i>to give-out, grant</i>
	Viduh	<b>Vidoh<sup>+</sup></b>	Видох	<i>understood</i> (Mkd. <i>I saw, I got it</i> )
	Vidyate	<b>Vidyate<sup>+</sup></b>	Видјате	<i>there is, (as) you see</i>
	Vidyaya	<b>Vidoya<sup>+</sup></b>	Видоја	<i>acknowledged</i> (Mkd. <i>'they know by seeing'</i> )
	Vidvan	<b>Viden</b>	Виден	<i>learned, renowned</i>
	Vidvat (Vedavit)	<b>Vidovit<sup>+</sup></b>	ВИДОВИТ	<i>savant, a learned person</i> (Mkd. <i>seer</i> )
	Vihr	<b>Vihor*</b> (vior)	Вихор (Виор)	<i>tornado</i>
	Vikale	<b>Vikale</b>	Викале	<i>agitated (yelling)</i>
	Vinata	<b>Svinata, svitkana</b>	Свината, свиткана	
	Vipad	<b>Upad</b>	Упад	<i>intrusion, fall in</i>
	Vir	<b>Vir</b>	Вир	<i>deep water</i>
	Vis	<b>Visina</b>	Висина	<i>height (up)</i>
	Viseša	<b>Visočestvo</b>	Височество	<i>highness, distinct</i>
	Visva	<b>Sva*, sve</b>	Сва, све	<i>everything, the universe</i>
	Visošana	<b>Isušena</b>	Исушена	<i>desiccated</i>
	Vištha	<b>Vrašta<sup>+</sup></b>	Врашта	<i>sends back</i>
	Vitan	<b>Vitak*</b>	Виток	<i>stretched, fit</i>
	Vodhum	<b>Vodam</b>	Водам	<i>leading</i>
	Vokam (Vocam)	<b>Vikam</b>	Викам	<i>(I) speak loud, yell</i>
	Vrana	<b>Rana</b>	Рана	<i>wound</i>

	Vratam	Vratam	Вратам	<i>bringing back, returning (something)</i>
	Vr̥ka	Volk, Vr̥kolak <sup>+</sup>	Волк, Врколак	<i>wolf, werewolf</i>
	Vrh	Vrh*/Vrv	Врх/Врв	
	Vrdь	Vrda (vernacular)	Врда	<i>grows</i>
	Vrdh	Vreden	Вреден	<i>valuable, old</i>
	Vrti	Vrti	Врти	<i>spins, turnings</i>
	Vrš	Vrzi	Врзи	<i>to lace</i>
	Vrč	Vrč(va)	Врч(ва)	<i>storage (Mkd. barrel)</i>
	Vrsanah	Vranats* (Vranets)	Вранац (Вранец)	<i>black steed</i>
	Vyasana	Vyasana <sup>+</sup>	Вјасана	<i>addicted, attached</i>
	Vyavasaya	Vyasa	Вјасаа	<i>enterprise, catching up with</i>
	Vyadhi	Yadovi	Јадови	<i>sickness, complaints</i>
	Vyagr̥	Tigar	Тигар	<i>tiger</i>
	Vye	Vye	Вие	<i>wraps</i>
<b>G</b>	Gavь, Gava	Govedo	Говедо	<i>bovine</i>
	Gavi	Gavari <sup>я</sup> , Govori	Говори	<i>speak</i>
	Gad	Gata	Гата	<i>fortune telling</i>
	Gai	Gaida	Гајда	<i>to sing (Mkd. 'bagpipe')</i>
	Gala	Gola <sup>л</sup> , grlo	Грло	<i>throat</i>
	Gardža	Groza	Гроза	<i>ghastly anxiousness</i>
	Gata	Gata	Гата	<i>predicting verses (of sacred kind)</i>
	Garjanmegha	Grom-magla	Гром-магла	<i>thunder-cloud</i>
	Ghansa	Guska	Гуска	<i>goose</i>
	Ghna	(U)gneten	(У)гнетен	<i>oppressed, beaten</i>
	Ghu	Guka	Гука	<i>a baby onomatopoeia</i>
	Glau	Glava	Глава	<i>head</i>
	Ghr	Gar (žar)	Гар (жар)	<i>burn, heat</i>
	Ghri	Gori	Гори	<i>burns</i>
	Gharati	Gorat	Горат	<i>burning</i>
	Ghuš	Guši	Гуши	<i>hurting, killing (by strangle)</i>
	Giri	Gora	Гора	<i>mountain</i>
	Go	Govedo	Говедо	<i>cow/bull, bovine (also Mkd. 'golemo' - big, large)</i>
	Govinda	Govedar	Говедар	<i>cow-herder</i>
	Gonja	Goni	Гони	<i>pushes</i>



	Gosthi	Gosti	Гости	<i>family meeting (guests)</i>
	Gr̥bh	Grabi	Граби	<i>grabs</i>
	Gr̥bnati	Grabnati	Грабнати	<i>grabbed</i>
	Graze	Grize	Гризе	<i>bites</i>
	Grazana	Grizena	Гриэна	<i>biten</i>
	Grazat/Grasat	Grizat	Гриэат	<i>(they) bite, eat</i>
	Griva	Griva	Грива	<i>neck (Mkd. horsehair)</i>
	Gr, Grnami	Grmi	Грми	<i>roar (of thunder)</i>
	Gr̥š	Gr̥št	Гршт	<i>weight, amount (Mkd. handfull)</i>
	Gurana	Gorna	Горна	<i>upper</i>
	Gushtika	Grmuška	Грмушка	<i>shrub</i>
	Ghni	Gnie	Гние	<i>rotting</i>
	Gya	Lugya	Луѓа	<i>people</i>
<b>D</b>	Daa	Dava	Дава	<i>gives</i>
	Da	Dar	Дар	<i>gift</i>
	Dhanus	Danas*, Denes	Денес	<i>a circle (of 24 hours, day)</i>
	Daviyas	Davni <sup>Я</sup> *	Давни	<i>very distant in time</i>
	Davh	Davi	Дави	<i>strangles</i>
	Davan	Davan	Даван	<i>given</i>
	Dadi	Dadi	Дадиди	<i>to give</i>
	Dadati	Dadat	Дадат	<i>(they'll) give</i>
	Dadhānā	Dadena	Дадена	<i>distributing (fem.)</i>
	Dadāu	Dadov	Дадов	<i>I gave</i>
	Dai	Dai	Дай	<i>give</i>
	Daya	Dava	Дава	<i>gives</i>
	Daksina	Desna	Десна	<i>right</i>
	Dal	Deli	Дели	<i>divide</i>
	Dalana	Dolna	Долна	<i>subdued</i>
	Dala	Dole	Доле	<i>down</i>
	Dam	Dom	Дом	<i>home (house)</i>
	Dama	Doma	Дома	<i>(at) home</i>
	Damunas	Domašen	Домашен	<i>domestic</i>
	Dana	Daena (vernacular)	Даена	<i>given (fem.)</i>
	Dara	Dara	Дара	<i>jar</i>
	Darana	Dren	Дрен	<i>the silk cotton tree</i>
	Darba	Darba	Дарба	<i>gifted</i>
	Darva	Drva	Дрва	<i>wood, wooden</i>
	Darvya	Drvya	Дрвја	<i>wood, trees</i>

	Dasat	Deset	Десет	<i>ten</i>
	Datr	Donator	Донатор	<i>donator</i>
	Dva	Dva	Два	<i>two</i>
	Dvaita	Dvata, Dvaitsa	Двата, Двајца	<i>a pair, duality, (them) both</i>
	Dvar <sup>20</sup>	Dvor	Двор	<i>courtyard</i>
	Deti	Dete	Дете	<i>child(ren)</i>
	Dhrs	Drsko	Дрско	<i>daring, dare</i>
	Dhrska	Drska	Дрска	<i>daring (she)</i>
	Dišnya	Duševna	Душевна	<i>spiritual, devoted</i>
	Div	Div	Див	<i>wild</i>
	Divya (adjective)	(se) divi, diveye <sup>+</sup>	(се) диви, дивеје	<i>adores, worships</i>
	Dina	Den	Ден	<i>day</i>
	Dirgha	Dolga	Долга	<i>long</i>
	Div	Div	Див	<i>wild, savage and/or giant</i>
	Dei	Pei <sup>+</sup>	Пеј	<i>chanting</i>
	Devr	Dever	Девер	<i>brother in law</i>
	Devataa	Devojka-taa	Девојка-таа	<i>goddess (Mkd. girl)</i>
	Devamatar	Devamater* (Bogoroditsa)	Деваматер (Богородица)	<i>mother of the gods</i>
	Devi	Devitsa	Девица	<i>virgin, goddess</i>
	Dehin	Duh	Дух	<i>soul</i>
	Dina	Denes	Денес	<i>today (now)</i>
	Dirgha <sup>21</sup>	Dolga	Долга	<i>long</i>
	Dyaus, Dyauh (lat. <i>Deus</i> )	Dyad <sup>21</sup>	Дјад (дедо)	<i>sky(-father, creator), day</i>
	Dr	Drhti*	Дрхти	<i>trambles (of fear)</i>
	Дрѣ	Drlav (vernacular)	Дрлав	<i>disturbed, nuts</i>
	Дрѣ	Deri	Дери	<i>to skin</i>
	Дрѣка	Dupka	Дупка	<i>hole</i>
	Drka	Drka (vulgar)	Дрка	<i>touches, masturbates</i>
	Dram	Drma	Дрма	<i>moves</i>
	Drapi	Draperia	Драпериа	<i>a mantle</i>
	Dra	Udira	Удира	<i>hits</i>

<sup>20</sup> Cognate with modern /otvara/ - ‘opens’ in plain Macedonian. From corrupted /ot-dvara/ - ‘from the courtyard’. The same root is for /vrata/ - ‘door’, and /otvor/ - ‘aperture’, as the courtyard (Dvara/Dvor) is the entrance-opening of the house. It also contains number 2 (Dva) of /Ar-a/ (see Sanskrit ‘Arati’ - *to plow*), since the house normally has two yard’s (Ar, i.e. ‘earth’) in front and behind.

<sup>21</sup> R/L switch.

	Drp	Drpa	Дрпа	<i>injures</i>
	Drš	Drž (vernacular)	Држ	[exclamation] <i>catch, hold</i>
	Druha	Druga	Друга	<i>another, second</i>
	Duh	Duhni <sup>+</sup>	Духни	<i>to blow, breath</i>
	Dhu	Duva	Дува	<i>blows</i>
	Dhum	Dim (vernacular)	Дим	<i>smoke</i>
	Dhuni	Duvni	Дувни	<i>blows, a roaring wind</i>
	Du	Dulya <sup>я</sup>	Дуља	<i>the fig sign</i>
	Duhitr	Dočer <sup>я+</sup>	Дочер	<i>daughter</i>
	Dur	(se) Duri	(се) дури	<i>angered</i>
	Dure	Dure (do) (vernacular)	Дуре (до)	<i>until (to), distance</i>
	Dustuyan	Dostoen	Достоен	<i>difficult to give up, firm</i>
<b>E</b>				
	Eva	E-ova	Е-ова	<i>this (one)</i>
	Eka	Edinka, Eden	Едонка, Еден	<i>one (unit)</i>
	Etad, etat	Ete	Ете	<i>there it is</i>
	Etavati	Istava	Истава	<i>exactly like it, the same</i>
	Etaya	Etaya (Eteya)	Етаја (етеја)	<i>by this one, 'there she is'</i>
	Ete	Ete	Ете	<i>showing (this)</i>
	Eteka	Etaka	Етака	<i>in this way, like this</i>
<b>Ž</b>				
	Žapi	Zapei	Запеј	<i>sing</i>
	Žara	Žar	Жар	<i>fervid</i>
	Žaritra	Žrets <sup>+</sup>	Жрец	<i>shaman, priest, seer</i>
	Žarya	Žarka	Жарка	<i>affection</i>
	Žam	Živam (vernacular)	Живам	<i>alive, born</i>
	Žani	Ženi	Жени	<i>women</i>
	Žanan	Znaen	Знаен	<i>known</i>
	Žvara	Yara	Јара	<i>heat</i>
	Živana	Živa	Жива	<i>alive (she)</i>
	Živ	Živ	Жив	<i>alive (he)</i>
	Živatta	Životva	Животва	<i>this life</i>
	Živya	Živeya	Живеја	<i>living</i>
	Žita	Životta (Žitie <sup>+</sup> )	Животта	<i>the lifes age</i>
	Žna	Znae	Знае	<i>knows</i>
	Žnana	Znaenye	Знаење	<i>knowledge</i>
	Žnata	Poznata	Позната	<i>known, familiar</i>
	Žnanam	Znam	Знам	<i>I know</i>
	Žгъ	Zri <sup>+</sup>	Зри (Зрикав)	<i>seering (predicting)</i>
	Žr	Zree	Зрее	<i>matures</i>

<b>Z</b>	Zva, Zve	Zove*	Зове	<i>calls</i>
	Zvan	Zvon	Свон	<i>sound, call (Mkd. bell-ringing)</i>
	Zvana	Zvana*	Звана	<i>called (feminine)</i>
	Zema	Zemya	Земја	<i>earth</i>
	Zima	Zima	Зима	<i>winter</i>
	Zimya	Zimna	Зимна	<i>winter's</i>
	Zirana	Zrna	Зрна	<i>seeds</i>
	Zna	Znac	Знае	<i>knows</i>
	Znana	Znaena	Знаена	<i>known</i>
	Znata	Poznata	Позната	<i>familiar</i>
	Zanaka	Poznanka (irregular)	Познанка	<i>known friend</i>
	Zorъ	Zori	Зори	<i>(it) dawns</i>
<b>I</b>	I, Ihi	Idi	Иди	<i>go</i>
	Иа	Поваџа*	Иловача	<i>soil</i>
	Иташ	Иташ	Иташ	<i>(you) rush</i>
	Ира	Šira <sup>+</sup>	Шира	<i>grape juice</i>
	Ирита	Iritira	Иритира	<i>gossip, disturbing</i>
	Искра	Искра	Искра	<i>spark</i>
	Исвара	Swarogoo <sup>+</sup>	Сварого	<i>god, supreme deity</i>
	Итара	Vtora	Втора	<i>the other of two</i>
	Иш	Иш	Иш	<i>to send away</i>
<b>K</b>	Ка	Kako	Како	<i>how</i>
	Kavala	Kaval	Кавал	<i>short(age) (Mkd. short flute)</i>
	Kadka	Kada	Када	<i>tube</i>
	Kada	Kada*	Када	<i>when</i>
	Kaž, kaža	Kaža	Кажа	<i>said</i>
	Kažala	Kažala	Кажала	<i>said</i>
	Kai	Kai	Кай (каење)	<i>feel sorry</i>
	Kal	Kali	Кали	<i>to forge</i>
	Kala	Kaleša	Калеша	<i>dark (dark-haired)</i>
	Kalakala	Kalabalak	Калабалак	<i>confused noise</i>
	Kalena	Kalendar	Календар	<i>by time, temporally</i>
	Kalka	Kaka (vernacular)	Кака	<i>feces, dung</i>
	Kalusa	Kalyuga*	Каљуга	<i>mud</i>
	Kapala	Kup	Куп	<i>multitude, a mass, pile</i>
	Kar	Raka	Рака	<i>hand</i>
	Karava	Garvan	Гарван	<i>crow (modern Mkd. Gavran)</i>
	Karana	Iskarana <sup>+</sup>	Иэкарана	<i>worked out</i>
	Karanat	(da ja ) Iskarat <sup>+</sup>	(да ја) Искарат	<i>(to finish) the working</i>

	Karivvat	Rabotat	Работат	<i>activity, work</i>
	Karpara	Karpoš	Карпош	<i>skull</i>
	Karpata	Krpata	Крпата	<i>the cloth</i>
	Karuna	Kalina	Калина	<i>pomegranate</i>
	Kas	Kas	Кас	<i>horse half-running pass</i>
	Kat	Kat	Кат	<i>store of (Mkd. 'floor', as used for storage)</i>
	Kat	Katanets	Катанец	<i>Mkd. lock (from kat - a 'floor' for storage)</i>
	Kas	Kosi	Коси	<i>mown</i>
	Kastha <sup>22</sup>	Kašta <sup>+</sup> (kukya)	Кашта (куќа)	<i>dwelling place (Mkd. House)</i>
	Kastri	Kastri	Кастри	<i>cropping</i>
	Kaš	Kašla	Кашла	<i>cough</i>
	Kašika	Kos	Кос	<i>merlin</i>
	Keљ	Keљ	Кељ	<i>a type of cabbage</i>
	Kendra	Centar	Центар	<i>center, heart</i>
	Kila	Klin, kol	Клин, кол	<i>a picket</i>
	Kharva <sup>23</sup>	Korav	Корав	<i>rough, crusty</i>
	Khari	Kravey	Кравеј	<i>bread</i>
	Kharu	Kora	Кора	<i>crust</i>
	Kešata	Košuta	Кошута	<i>deer cow</i>
	Kesa, kasa	Kosa	Коса	<i>hair</i>
	Koša	Koš, košnitsa	Кош	<i>purse/basket</i>
	Khrip	Krepi <sup>+</sup>	Крепи	<i>sustain</i>
	Kratu	(poveke)kraten	(повеќе)кратен	<i>multiple</i>
	Krb	Skrb <sup>24</sup>	Скрб	<i>work</i>
	Krka	Krklya (vernacular)	Кркља	<i>throat (Mkd. a gurgle)</i>
	Krġka	Krik	Крик	<i>throat (Mkd. scream)</i>
	Krġšaka	Kršen (gorštak)	Кршен (горштак)	<i>very fit, hillbilly</i>
	Kravis	Krov	Кров	<i>roof</i>
	Kravya	Krvya	Крвја	<i>blood (also Mkd. 'krava' - cow)<sup>25</sup></i>
	Kravvad <sup>26</sup>	Krvoyad <sup>+</sup>	Крвојад	<i>the (blood) meat</i>

<sup>22</sup> Kasta > Ka-sta > Kai-ste > Kaj ste - 'where you are' in plain Macedonian; *Kġšta* - house.

<sup>23</sup> *Kora* - tree cortex in plain Macedonian.

<sup>24</sup> Indo-European pre-vocalic 'S' in Macedonian.

<sup>25</sup> In past the bovines were used exclusively for meat. Milking them became human activity only with the Industrial era.

<sup>26</sup> Not in use anymore. The modern Macedonic term is *Mesoyad* - 'meat-eater'

				<i>eater</i>
	Krv	Krvi	Крви	<i>to make it bleed</i>
	Крѣ	Krlya <sup>+</sup>	Крља	<i>works</i>
	Krčaku	Krčka	Крчка	<i>to heat, boils</i>
	Krpana	Krpena	Крпена	<i>beggar (Mkd. ragged)</i>
	Krš	Krš	Крш	<i>ruin</i>
	Krsna	Tsrna	Црна	<i>black</i>
	Krt	Krati	Крати	<i>cuts, shortens</i>
	Krtvas	(dvo)kratno	(дво)кратно	<i>(two)fold</i>
	Krunc	Krug	Круг	<i>circle, curved</i>
	Krukta	Kvrgav, kriv	Квргав, крив	<i>circle, round</i>
	Kšira	Šira, sir(enye)	Шира, сир(ење)	<i>thickened milk/grape juice (Mkd. sirenye - 'cheese')</i>
	Kšáya	Kš'ča <sup>+</sup>	Кш'ча	<i>abode, house</i>
	Kuvasana	Kurvosana (vulgar)	Курвосана	<i>bad tendency</i>
	Kud	Kyud	Ќуд	<i>temper</i>
	Ku, Kutas	Kuda*	Куда	<i>where</i>
	Kučika	Kečiga	Кечига	<i>type of fish</i>
	Kupa	Kopa	Копа	<i>a hole in the ground (Mkd. digging)</i>
	Kupaka	Kupka* (kopanka) <sup>+</sup>	Купка (копанка)	<i>a bath (bath tube)</i>
	Kurča	Kvrgav, kriv	Квргав, крив	<i>nodded</i>
	Kuta	Kutak*, kukuяa	Кутак, кука	<i>corner, private room, also house</i>
	Kutra	Kuda*	Куда	<i>where</i>
	Kutičaka	Kutiička (vernacular)	Кутиичка	<i>a samnyasin who lives permanently in a hut (Mkd. 'small box')</i>
<b>L</b>	Lavana	Slana*, Solena <sup>27</sup>	Слана, Солена	<i>cuddling</i>
	Las	Laskav	Ласкав	<i>cuddling</i>
	Lag	Galama	Галама	<i>noise</i>
	Laghu	Lehko <sup>+</sup>	Лехко	<i>easy</i>
	Ligu	Liguš, liple	Лигуш, лигле	<i>foolish, immature</i>
	Lip	Lepi	Лепи	<i>to glue</i>
	Liz	Liz	Лиз	<i>lick</i>
	Liptaka	Lepliv	Леплив	<i>sticky</i>
	Lava	Lov	Лов	<i>hunt</i>
	Lata	Latitsa	Латица	<i>dress (Mkd. flower</i>

<sup>27</sup> Indo-European pre-vocalic 'S' in Macedonian.

				leaves)
	Lap	<b>Laprd</b> a (vernacular)	Лапрда	<i>blubbering</i>
	Lod	<b>Lud</b>	Луд	<i>mad</i>
	Lot	<b>Lut</b>	Лут	<i>angry</i>
	Lubh	<b>Lyubi</b>	Љуби	<i>loves</i>
	Lul	<b>Lulya</b>	Луља	<i>swings</i>
	Lup	<b>Lupnat</b> (vernacular)	Лупнат	<i>damaged, banged</i>
	Luč	<b>L'č<sup>+</sup></b>	Л'ч	<i>light</i>
	Li	<b>Li(yana)</b>	Ли(јана)	<i>climbing plant</i>
<b>M</b>				
	Mada	<b>Made</b> (vulgar) (plural: <b>Madinya</b> )	Маде (Мадинџа)	<i>testicle(s)</i>
	Madhu	<b>Med</b>	Мед	<i>honey</i>
	Madhža	<b>Medža<sup>+</sup>, Megya</b>	Меџа	<i>between</i> (Mkd. a slope that divides 2 meadows)
	Maža	<b>Mozak</b>	Мозок	<i>brain, bone marrow</i>
	Makša	<b>Muva</b>	Мува	<i>a fly</i>
	Manak	<b>Manyak</b> (vernacular)	Мањак	<i>lack, shortage</i>
	Mandala	<b>Mandra</b>	Мандра	<i>circle, enclosure for livestock or fish</i>
	Manha	<b>Mnenie</b>	Мнение	<i>opinion</i>
	Mansa	<b>Misla</b>	Мисла	<i>thought</i>
	Mam-Tvam	<b>Мое-Твое</b>	Мое-Твое	<i>me-thee</i> (Mkd. mine-yours)
	Maṛjāṅḡ	<b>Mačor</b>	Мачор	<i>cat</i>
	Матрџ, Māta,	<b>Mater<sup>+</sup>, Мама</b>	Матер, мама	<i>mother</i>
	Math	<b>Mati</b>	Мати	<i>to stir</i>
	Mas	<b>Meso</b>	Месо	<i>meath</i>
	Māsa	<b>Mesets</b>	Месец	<i>month</i>
	Mashi	<b>Mastilo</b>	Мастило	<i>ink</i>
	Mauli	<b>Muly</b>	Муљ	<i>mud, soil</i>
	Mašaka	<b>Mušička</b>	Мушичка	<i>gnat, a small fly</i>
	Me	<b>Menuva</b>	Менува	<i>changes</i>
	Megha	<b>Magla</b>	Магла	<i>fog, cloud</i>
	Meša	<b>Mešina</b>	Мешина	<i>skin bag</i>
	Mekšana	<b>Mešalka</b>	Мешалка	<i>mixer</i>
	Mikš	<b>Meša</b>	Меша	<i>mixes</i>
	Miva	<b>Izmiva</b>	Измива	<i>washes</i>
	Mil	<b>Mil</b>	Мил	<i>dear</i>
	Mira	<b>Mera</b>	Мера	<i>measure</i>
	Mitre	<b>Mitre</b>	Митре	<i>friend</i> (Mkd. personal name)
	Miš	<b>Miš*</b>	Миш	<i>mouse</i>
	Mišr	<b>Meša</b>	Меша	<i>mixes</i>



	Mok	Molk, Muk*	Молк, мук	<i>mourn, silence</i>
	More	More	Море	<i>sea</i>
	Mrd. mrdu	Mrdaya <sup>28</sup>	Мрдаја	<i>clay, soft</i>
	Mri	Umri	Умри	<i>die</i>
	Mritasāna	Mrtvosana	Мртвосана	<i>the corpse posture</i>
	Mre	Mre <sup>+</sup> (umre)	Мре (умре)	<i>died</i>
	Мрѓч	Mrači	Мрачи	<i>grows dark</i>
	Mrga	Mrga <sup>+</sup>	Мрга	<i>big wild beast</i>
	Мрѓта	Mrtav*, Mrtov	Мртав, Мртов	<i>dead</i>
	Мрѓт, Mrta	Smrt, Smrtta <sup>29</sup>	Смрт, Смртта	<i>death</i>
	Mrša	Mrša	Мрша	<i>skinny (Mkd. corpse)</i>
	Mukha	Mucka	Муцка	<i>mouth</i>
	Murti	(se) murti	(се) мурти	<i>makes grimases, wry</i>
	Muč	Moč	Моќ	<i>soak, pee</i>
	Muška	Miška	Мишка	<i>under arm</i>
<b>N</b>	Na	Ne	Не	<i>no</i>
	Nabha	Nebo	Небо	<i>sky</i>
	Nabhasa	Nebesa	Небеса	<i>heaven</i>
	Nava	Nova	Нова	<i>new</i>
	Navasthana	Nov stan	Нов стан	<i>new place</i>
	Naveda <sup>30</sup>	Navede <sup>+</sup> (uvide)	Наведе (увиде)	<i>enlightened</i>
	Navina	Novina	Новина	<i>news</i>
	Nagna	Noga	Нога	<i>leg</i>
	Nakta	Nokta	Ноќта	<i>the night</i>
	Na-mučī	Na-mači	На-мачи	<i>fatigues, not letting go</i>
	Nas	Nos	Нос	<i>nose</i>
	Nasaringa	Nosorog	Носорог	<i>rhinoceros</i>
	Nasatya	Nosat-ya (vernacular)	Носат-ја	<i>(they) carry her</i>
	Naš	Naš	Наш	<i>ours</i>

<sup>28</sup> Mrdaya - village in Macedonia famous for the healing clay/mud; from the verb Mrda - moves, as the clay soil is highly unstable.

<sup>29</sup> Indo-European pre-vocalic 'S' in Macedonian.

<sup>30</sup> Eventhough the modern Macedonian /Navede/ has slightly-different meaning – 'annotating', 'listing' or 'leads (toward)', they all converge around the 'knowing-of'. More important in denoting the similarity between Sanskrit and Macedonic is the first element /na-/ (english 'of') which is unknown as prefix in other languages except in modern Macedonian. Thus the Sanskrit phrase Bhuta naveda ('be ye knowledgable of') in modern Macedonian is Bidete navedeni with the meaning 'be ye guided of'.

More examples of the Sanskrit-Macedonic prefix /na/ - as a verb: Navleze - penetrates, penetrated (from /na/ - of, and /vleze/ - entered, Napravi - make (from /na/ - of, and /pravi/ - do, make); as adjective: Napraven - made of (from /na/ - of, and /praven/ - made), Namokren - soaked of (from /na/ - of, and /mokar/ - soaked, wet), etc.

	Ned	Ne	He	<i>no</i>
	Ni	Niža	Нижа	<i>lower</i>
	Nida	Nido <sup>11</sup> , Gnezdo	Гнездо	<i>nest</i> (Mkd. <i>nesi yaytsa</i> - 'deploying eggs')
	Niska	Niska	Ниска	<i>row</i>
	Nihina	Nizina	Низина	<i>lowland</i>
	Niča	Ničkum	Ничкум	<i>lowered</i>
	Niveza	Naveza	Навеза	<i>ornament,</i> <i>decoration</i> (Mkd. <i>handwriting</i> )
	Nu	No	Но	<i>Well?</i>
	Nuda	Nudi	Нуди	<i>offer, to command,</i> <i>to direct</i>
	Nyagroda	Na-grada	На-града	<i>of the city</i>
<b>O</b>	Ožas	Užas	Ужас	<i>terrible power</i>
	Og, Ogas	Ogan	Оган	<i>flare, fire</i>
	Osadhi	Posadi	Посади	<i>plants</i> (Mkd. <i>planting</i> )
	Ostha	Usta	Уста	<i>mouth</i>
	Osthya	Ustie	Устие	<i>estuary, rivers</i> <i>mouth</i>
<b>P</b>	Pa	Pazi	Пази	<i>guarding, protecting</i>
	Pada	Peda	Педа	<i>foot</i>
	Pad, padyate	Pad, pagyate	Пад, паѓате	<i>fall, you fall</i>
	Padi	Padni	Падни	<i>to fell</i>
	Padyai	Pagyai	Паѓај	<i>fell</i>
	Palava	Palava	Палава	<i>foolish, reckless</i>
	Palita	Pali	Пали	<i>ignites</i>
	Pačana	Pečena <sup>31</sup>	Печена	<i>baked</i>
	Pač, Pačka	Pečka	Печка	<i>furnace</i>
	Papu	Papa	Папа	<i>pope</i>
	Pasu	Pas*, pes	Пес	<i>dog</i>
	Paš	Pagyaš	Паѓаш	<i>falling</i>
	Para	Para <sup>Я</sup>	Пар	<i>a pair</i>
	Parada	Prodava	Продава	<i>exchange, sale</i>
	Parapata	Prepelitsa	Препелица	<i>pigeon-like wild bird</i>
	Parna	Pera	Пера	<i>feathers</i>
	Pasumanti	Pastiri*	Пастири	<i>herder</i>
	Pataka	Patka	Патка	<i>duck</i>

<sup>31</sup> Same word found in Homer's *Illiad*. See the table at the end of this article.

	Patasa	Ptitsa	Птица	<i>bird</i>
	Patha	Pat	Пат	<i>way</i>
	Pathika	Patika	Патика	<i>traveling (Mkd. a type of traveling shoe)</i>
	Patas	Peta	Пета	<i>foot</i>
	Phalita	Plašitsa	Плашица	<i>kind of fish</i>
	Pi	Pie	Пие	<i>drink</i>
	Pite	Piyte	Пијте	<i>(you/they) drink</i>
	Pila	Piela	Пиела	<i>(she) drunk</i>
	Pitu	Pitko	Питко	<i>drinkable</i>
	Piyusa	Piyeše	Пиеше	<i>drink</i>
	Piva	Pi-voda	Пиј-вода	<i>drinks water</i>
	Pitaye	Pitka e	Питка е	<i>for drinking, potable</i>
	Piš	Piši	Пиши	<i>writes</i>
	Pena	Pena	Пена	<i>foam</i>
	Pesan	Pesna	Песна	<i>song, pleasing to hear</i>
	Plavana	Plivanye	Пливање	<i>swimming</i>
	Plava	Pliva	Плива	<i>swims</i>
	Pluta	Pluta	Плуга	<i>floats</i>
	Psa	Psi <sup>+</sup>	Пси	<i>dog(s)</i>
	Por	Upor(no)	Упор(но)	<i>to persist, withstand</i>
	Prabhoh	Prabog	Прабог	<i>pre-god, superior</i>
	Prabudha	Probudi	Пробуди	<i>awakens</i>
	Pravana	Pravena	Правена	<i>made, fixed</i>
	Pravrti	Prevrti	Преврти	<i>arising of activity, upside-down</i>
	Pravrtena	Prevrtena	Превртена	<i>turned over</i>
	Pradhava	Predava	Предава	<i>gives away</i>
	Pradhana	Predanie	Предание	<i>matrix, foundation</i>
	Pradara	Prodor	Продор	
	Pradiryate	Prodirate	Продирате	<i>(you) break through, to split open</i>
	Pradžnu	Predznak	Предзнак	<i>forecast</i>
	Pradzna	Prepozna	Препозна	<i>recognises</i>
	Pradana	Predanie	Предание	<i>teaches, transmits</i>
	Pradvar	Predvorye	Предворје	<i>threshold</i>
	Pradur	Nadvor (Pred-dvor)	Надвор (Пред-двор)	<i>outside</i>
	Prahita	Poita	Поита	<i>hurry</i>
	Prakara	Prokara	Прокара	<i>passed through</i>
	Pramatr	Pramater	Праматер	<i>the great mother goddess</i>
	Prastava	Predstava	Представа	<i>show</i>
	Praša	Praša	Праша	<i>ask</i>

	Prašna	Prašanya	Прашања	<i>question(s)</i>
	Prajna	Tayna	Тајна	<i>secret</i>
	Pražna	Praznaene	Празнаење	<i>universal transcendent wisdom</i>
	Pras, Prastarina	Prostira	Простира	<i>spread, extends</i>
	Prastr	Prostor	Простор	<i>space</i>
	Prati	Prati	Прати	<i>reversing toward, sending</i>
	Pratibudh	Probudi	Пробуди	<i>awakening</i>
	Pratipaksa	Prati pak sé	Прати пак сé	<i>Resending, opposite</i>
	Pratap	Pretopi	Претопи	<i>melts</i>
	Prahlad	Preladi <sup>+</sup>	Прелади	<i>catch cold</i>
	Praveza	Prevez	Превез	<i>entrance, passage</i>
	Priya	Priya (vernacular)	Прија	<i>pleasing</i>
	Priyata	Priyatna	Пријатна	<i>being dear, pleasant</i>
	Prsati	Prsnati	Прснати	<i>sprayed like rain drops</i>
	Pulaka	Polna-raka	Полна-рака	<i>full hand, a bunch</i>
	Purana	Bura	Бура	<i>rainy storm</i>
	Purna	Polna, Puna*	Полна, пуна	<i>full</i>
	Purva	Prva	Прва	<i>first</i>
	Purvaka	Prvak	Првак	<i>As, the first ancestor</i>
	Purviya	Prviya <sup>+</sup>	Првија	<i>the first</i>
	Purvesam	Prv-sum	Прв-сум	<i>earlier, first</i>
	Purvebyah	Prv beh <sup>+</sup> (Prv bev)	Прв бех (Прв бев)	<i>(I) was first, antecedent</i>
	Purvina	Prv-na	Прв-на	<i>first of</i>
	Putraka	Šutrak (vernacular)	Шутрак	<i>little son</i>
	Pus	Pusti*, Pušti	Пушти	<i>let go, bloat</i>
	Puškara	Puška	Пушка	<i>arrow</i>
<b>R</b>	Rava	Rev (Vreva)	Рев (Врева)	<i>roar</i>
	Rad, rada, radhana	Radost	Радост	<i>joy, beauty (also Mkd. personal name Rade/Rada)</i>
	Raka	R'ka (Roka) (vernacular)	Р'ка (Рока)	<i>heavy rain (Mkd. to spit vehemently, i.e. 'hitting hard')</i>
	Rač	Reč	Реч	<i>word</i>
	Rap	Ropot	Ропот	<i>deep sound</i>
	Rasa	Rosa	Роса	<i>dew</i>
	Rat	Tsar	Цар	<i>tsar</i>
	R̥bhhu	Rabota	Работа	<i>work</i>
	Roga	(Baba) Roga	(Баба) Рога	<i>sickness</i>
	Rodas	Rodna (zemya)	Родна (земја)	<i>fertile (soil)</i>

	Roci	Zraci	Зраци	(light) beams
	Roz	Rast	Раст	grow
	Rša	Prč (vernacular)	Прч	male antelope
	Rta	Ruta	Рута	order, route
	Rtva	Žrtva	Жртва	sacrifice
	Rudana	Ridanye <sup>+</sup>	Ридање	weeping
	Rudhi	Rudi	Руди	ascending (Mkd. of a dawn)
	Ruš	Ruši	Руши	demolishes
<b>S</b>	Sadin	Saden	Саден	planted
	Sada	Sada*	Сада	now
	Sadā	Sade	Саде	always
	Sakra	Sahara	Сахара	drying up
	Sakama	Sakana	Сакана	beloved, with desire
	Sama	Sama	Сама	alone
	Samodeva	Samovila	САМОВИЛА	goddess, angel, fairy
	Samnyasin	(O)samen, Samotnik	(O)САМЕН, САМОТНИК	laying aside, ascetic
	Samyak	Samak	Самак	proper, one's own (Mkd. single)
	Samvit	Svati	Свати	understand
	Samgrabayati	Zagrabuva	Заграбува	grasping
	Sanskrita (i.e. Sanskrit)	Sam-škṛta	Сам-шкрта	'perfectly constructed script' (Mkd. drawn by herself/himself)
	Samyoga	So mnogu	Со многу	union (Mkd. 'with many')
	Sardha	S'rda	С'рда	force, strength
	Saro	Ezero	Езеро	lake
	Sartha	Sorta	Сорта	same (of a kind), sort
	Sat	Sum	Сум	being
	Sata	Satne	Сетне	end, (Mkd. after)
	Sva	Svoi	Свои	(one's) own
	Svadu	Slado(led)	Сладо(лед)	sweet
	Svaka	Svaka*	Свака	any
	Svakr	Svekor	Свекор	father in law
	Svarami	Sviram	Свирам	making sound (Mkd. playing music)
	Svatva	Svoystva	Својства	properties
	Svan	Zvon	Свон	resound, to ring
	Svapa	Spava*	Спава	sleeps



	Svarku	Suvarki <sup>32</sup> (plural)	Суварки	<i>shreds, wood scraps</i>
	Svasya	Sve-sie (negovo)	Све-сие (негово)	<i>by his own (his)</i>
	Svašta	Svašta*	Свашта	<i>random property, everything</i>
	Sveta	Tsveta	Цвета	<i>flourishes, vegetation</i>
	Svit	Sveti	Свети	<i>light</i>
	Sviya	Svoja	Своја	<i>belonging to (me)</i>
	Sveta	Svetla	Светла	<i>bright, white</i>
	Svena	Sve-na	Све-на	<i>all by (one's own)</i>
	Sventa	Sveta	Света	<i>holy</i>
	Svr	Sviri	Свири	<i>whistle</i>
	Sidami	Sedam	Седам	<i>I sit</i>
	Sikata	Pesokta	Песокта	<i>sand</i>
	Sila	Sila	Сила	<i>force, strenght</i>
	Smaya	Smeya	Смеја	<i>laugh</i>
	Smi	Smee	Смее	<i>to laugh</i>
	Snehya	Snežna	Снежна	<i>snowy</i>
	Snuha, snoha	Snaha*	Снаа	<i>daughter in law</i>
	Soto, Sata	Sto	Сто	<i>hundred</i>
	Spr	Aspira <sup>tt</sup>		<i>breathe</i>
	Sprsh	Isprska	Испрска	<i>spraying</i>
	Sravaniya	Slaveniya <sup>33</sup>	Славенија	<i>celebrations</i>
	Srava	Slava	Слава	<i>onomastic celebration, name-day</i>
	Srana	Slana	Слана	<i>moisture, frost</i>
	Sru	Strui <sup>34</sup>	Струи	<i>flow, current</i>
	Srdaye	Srdse	Срце	<i>heart</i>
	Srenih	Sred-niv	Сред-нив	<i>in between</i>
	Stabh	Steblo	Стебло	<i>root, tree trunk</i>
	Stambha, Stambhana	Stamba, Stambena	Стамба, Стамбена	<i>pillar, stationary (Mkd. of a dwelling place)</i>
	Sthavira	Stavre <sup>35</sup>	Ставре	<i>broad, strong, powerful (Mkd. personal mail name)</i>
	Sthana	Stan	Стан	<i>dwelling place, house</i>
	Sthanaka	Stanica	Станица	<i>station</i>
	Sthant	Stanat	Станат	<i>standing</i>
	Stigh	Stiga <sup>+</sup>	Стига	<i>reaches</i>

<sup>32</sup> Also chopped remanis from boiled lard - *Čvarki* in plain Macedonian.

<sup>33</sup> R/L change.

<sup>34</sup> *Struga* - river in Macedonia; *Strybog* - god of wind.

<sup>35</sup> Today a personal name '*Stavre*'; see also '*Stavropol*' - a city in Russia.

	Stigham	Stigam	Стигам	<i>climb up</i>
	Str	Stroi	Строи	<i>row</i>
	Stuta	Astuta <sup>tt</sup>		<i>praised</i>
	Subra	Srebro	Сребро	<i>silver</i>
	Sukha	Srekya	Среќа	<i>happiness</i>
	Sukhin	Sreken	Среќен	<i>happy</i>
	Suš	Suši	Суши	<i>dries</i>
	Suška	Sušat	Сушат	<i>are drying</i>
	Sušna	Sušna	Сушна	<i>dry, drought</i>
	Suna, Sunu	Sin	Син	<i>son</i>
	Sunavah	Sinovi	Синови	<i>sons</i>
	Sur	Surtuk (vernacular)	Суртук	<i>stupid</i>
	Surya	Zora	Зора	<i>sun (Mkd. dawn)</i>
	Suti	Tsuti	Цути	<i>growing of the crops</i>
<b>T</b>	Ta	Da	Да	<i>yes</i>
	Tava	Tebe	Тебе	<i>to you</i>
	Tada	Tada*	Тада	<i>then</i>
	Tanaya	Tanya <sup>36</sup>	Танја	<i>daughter</i>
	Tane	Tegne	Тегне	<i>pull</i>
	Tanu	Tanok	Танок	<i>slender, slim</i>
	Tanuka	Tanka	Танка	<i>slim</i>
	Tanutra	Ta vnatre	Та внатре	<i>armor (Mkd. well inside)</i>
	Tanuvam	Stanuvam	Станувам	<i>to rise, to stand</i>
	Tama	Tama*	Тама	<i>darkness</i>
	Tamъ	Tamani	Тамани	<i>destroys</i>
	Tap	Topi	Топи	<i>hot, to make hot or warm, to melt</i>
	Tat	Toa	Тоа	<i>that</i>
	Tata	Tata	Тато	<i>father</i>
	Tva	Ti	Ти	<i>you</i>
	Tvaya	Tvoya	Твоја	<i>yours</i>
	Te	Te <sup>+</sup>	Те	<i>these</i>
	Tvar	Tvar*	Твар	<i>thing</i>
	Trut	Trut	Труд	<i>heavy</i>
	Tik	Tek	Тек	<i>stream</i>
	Tras	Tres <sup>37</sup>	Трес	<i>shake, quake</i>
	Trasa	Strav	Страв	<i>fear</i>
	Trayaš	Traeš	Траеш	<i>you last</i>

<sup>36</sup> Today a personal female name in modern Macedonian.

<sup>37</sup> Same word found in Homer's *Illiad*. See the table at the end of this article. Also as a suffix in *Zemyotres* (Земјотрес) – 'earthquake'.

	Тѓна	<b>Trnya</b>	Трња	<i>thorny weed</i>
	Тѓр	<b>Trepet</b>	Трепет	<i>shivering</i>
	Tri	<b>Tri</b>	Три	<i>three</i>
	Tripatha	<b>Tri pata</b>	Три пата	<i>Place where tree roads (paths) meet</i>
	Triputi	<b>Triputi</b> (vernacular)	Трипути	<i>triad</i> (Mkd. <i>three-times</i> )
	Treta	<b>Treta</b>	Трета	<i>third</i>
	Trtiya	<b>Tretiya</b>	Третија	<i>the third</i>
	Tris	<b>Tris</b>	Трис	<i>thrice</i>
	Trika	<b>Troika</b>	Тројка	<i>Troika</i>
	Trup	<b>Trup</b>	Труп	<i>dead body</i>
	Трупъ	<b>Тропъ</b>	Тропъ	<i>banging</i>
	Tunga	<b>Tuga*</b>	Туга	<i>sorrow</i>
	Tudž	<b>Tuž<sup>+</sup></b>	Туж	<i>foreign</i>
	Tula	<b>Tula</b>	Тула	<i>cornerstone, pillar</i> (Mkd. <i>brick</i> )
	Tur	<b>Turi</b>	Тури	<i>pour</i>
<b>U</b>	Ud <sup>38</sup>	<b>Ud<sup>+</sup> (od)</b>	Уд (од)	<i>from</i>
	Uda	<b>Voda</b>	Вода	<i>water</i>
	Udaka	<b>Vod(k)a</b>	Вод(к)а	<i>water</i>
	Udameghe	<b>Voda-magla</b>	Вода-магла	<i>rainy clouds</i>
	Udaka	<b>Vodka</b>	Водка	<i>waterly</i>
	Udda	<b>Uddaleku<sup>+</sup></b>	Уддалеку	<i>from far</i>
	Uddal	<b>Uddal<sup>+</sup></b>	Удал	<i>givven away, married</i>
	Uluka	<b>Utka</b>	Утка	<i>small owl</i>
	Urva	<b>Marva</b> (vernacular)	Марва	<i>herd</i>
	Urna	<b>Volna</b>	Волна	<i>wool</i>
	Usarbudh	<b>(u) Zora-buden</b>	(y) Зора-буден	<i>waking at dawn</i>
	Usna	<b>Esen</b>	Есен	<i>autumn</i>
	Usra	<b>Zora</b>	Зора	<i>dawn, day break</i>
	Uttama	<b>(U) tama</b>	(У) тама	<i>(into) darkness</i>
	Utka	<b>Utka</b>	Утка	<i>miss</i>
	Utkaš	<b>Utkašla<sup>+</sup></b>	Откашла	<i>caugh out</i>
	Utkrġ	<b>Utkri<sup>+</sup></b>	Откри	<i>uncovers</i>
	Utkrġta	<b>Utkrita<sup>+</sup></b>	Уткрита	<i>uncovered, naked</i>
	Uša	<b>Uše</b>	Уше	<i>ear</i>

<sup>38</sup> The first vocal of the Archaic form of the word /ud/ - (coming) 'from' in modern Macedonian changed into 'o': /od/. Nevertheless, it is still preserved in its archaic form in some southern dialects in Aegean Macedonia. Not to confuse with /Od/ - *walk*, even though it is from the same word root.

<b>H</b>	Hala	Ralo	Рало	<i>plough</i>
	Hara	Hara (vernacular)	Хара	<i>raid, taking away</i>
	Hima	Zima	Зима	<i>cold (Mkd. winter)</i>
	Hlad	Lad	Лад	<i>chill</i>
	Hladaka	Ladalka	Ладалка	<i>chilling palette</i>
	Hlas	Glas	Глас	<i>voice</i>
	Hr̥d	Rid	Рид	<i>hill</i>
	Hod	Od	Од	<i>a walk</i>
<b>Č</b>	Čakra	Čigra	Чигра	<i>wheel</i>
	Čaru	Šarm	Шарм	<i>charm</i>
	Čarč	Čьrčor	Чърчор	<i>rumor</i>
	Čašaka	Čaška	Чашка	<i>a glass</i>
	Čata	Četa	Чета	<i>platoon, placed in a line; multitude, bunch</i>
	Čatvara	Četvorka	Четворка	<i>quadruplet</i>
	Čatvari	Četiri	Четири	<i>four</i>
	Čatraka	Pečurka	Печурка	<i>mushroom</i>
	Čakram	Čekrk	Чекрк	<i>wheel</i>
	Čiriša	Creša	Цреша	<i>cherry</i>
	Či	Čini	Чини	<i>worth</i>
	Čičaka	Čičak	Чичак	<i>attacking grass seed</i>
	Čita	Čita	Чита	<i>reads (memory aspect of mind)</i>
	Čudak	Čudak	Чудак	<i>freak</i>
	Čull	(na)čul <sup>39</sup>	(на)чул	<i>aware (of), tense</i>
	Čur	Čuruk (vernacular)	Чурук	<i>stupid</i>
	Čur	Čuri (vernacular)	Чури	<i>slow suffocated burning</i>
	Čup	Čupi <sup>+</sup>	Чупи	<i>pinches</i>
	Čuči	Čuča <sup>†</sup> , Tsutsa	Цуца	<i>sucks</i>
<b>Š</b>	Šala	Šal	Шал	<i>a scarf</i>
	Šaila	Šolya	Шоља	<i>shell</i>
	Šama (Shama)	Štama (vernacular)	Штама	<i>tranquility</i>
	Šapati (Shapati)	Šepoti	Шепоти	<i>murmur</i>
	Šarkhara	Šeker	Шеќер	<i>sugar</i>
	Šat	Šeta	Шета	<i>walking</i>
	Šibam	Šibam (vernacular)	Шибам	<i>at speed, rush</i>
	Šiv	Šie, šev	Шие, Шев	<i>sewing, stitch</i>
	Šila	Žila	Жила	<i>tendine</i>
	Šila (Shilā)	Špila <sup>+</sup>	Шпила	<i>stone</i>

<sup>39</sup> Čulo - 'sense' in plain Macedonian; example: Šesto čulo - 'sixth sense'.

	Šobhā	Šo-ubaa	Шо-убаа	<i>beauty</i>
	Štiti	Štiti	Штити	<i>standing firmly</i>
	Šuka (Shuka)	Šojka	Шојка	<i>parrot</i>
	Šuni (Shvāna)	Štene*	Штене	<i>dog, puppy</i>
	Šura	Šarka	Шарка	<i>snake</i>
	Šut	Šut <sup>+</sup> *	Шут	(exclam.) <i>shut up!</i>
<b>Y</b>	Yabhana	Yabana* (ebana)	Јабана (ебана)	<i>copulation; also screwed</i>
	Yam	Yadam	Јадам	(I) <i>eat</i>
	Yambuka	Yabuka*	Јабука	<i>apple</i>
	Yava	Yava	Јава	<i>daydream</i>
	Yavana	Tugina-Yabana (vernacular)	Туѓина-Јабана	<i>foreign lands</i>
	Yadžna	Yadežna <sup>+</sup>	Јадежна	<i>miserable</i>
	Yama	Yama	Јама	<i>the god of death</i> (Mkd. <i>pit, tomb</i> )
	Yatṛ, Yatā	Yatṛva	Јатрва	<i>wife of husband's brother</i>
	Yunas	Yunets	Јунец	<i>young (calf)</i>
	Yuvam	Na-vam	На-вам	<i>to you</i>
	Yuvaś	Na-vaś	На-ваш	<i>of yours</i>
<b>Numbers</b>				
<b>1</b>	Eka	Eden (Edinka)	Еден (Единка)	<i>one (unit)</i>
<b>2</b>	Dva	Dva	Два	<i>two</i>
<b>3</b>	Tri	Tri	Три	<i>three</i>
<b>4</b>	Čatvri	Četiri	Четири	<i>four</i>
<b>5</b>	Panca	Petka	Петка	<i>five</i>
<b>6</b>	Šest	Šest	Шест	<i>six</i>
<b>7</b>	Sapta	Sedum	Седум	<i>seven</i>
<b>8</b>	Asta	Osum	Осум	<i>eight</i>
<b>9</b>	Nava	Devet	Девет	<i>nine</i>
<b>10</b>	Dasat	Deset	Десет	<i>ten</i>
<b>20</b>	Vimsati	Dvaeset	Дваесет	<i>twenty</i>
<b>30</b>	Tridasat	Trideset*	Триесет	<i>thirty</i>
<b>100</b>	Sata	Sto	Сто	<i>hundred</i>
<b>600</b>	Šestsata	Šestsot <sup>я</sup> , šesto	Шесто	<i>sixhundred</i>
<b>Some brief frases</b>				
	Pairi uši	Pokri uši	Покри уши	<i>cover (your) ears</i>
	Pra-tan-me-voco	Prateno me vika	Пратено ме вика	<i>sent to call me</i>



Na va u etan mriyaše	Na ova ete ne umiraše	На ова ете не умираше	<i>thereby you do not die</i>
Budhan-a-veda	Buden uvide	Буден увиде	<i>awaken saw</i>
Dvandva	Dva na dva	Два на два	<i>literary: two on two, two opposite pairs</i>

Abbreviations: + - Archaic; **Я** - Russian; \* - Serbokroatian; **It** - Italian.

Modern English	Modern Macedonian	HOMER
Greeting (hello)	Zdravo	Dravikos
Dear	Mili	Mili
Possesive-own	Svoi	Svos
With	So	Sun
Shake	Tresi	Tresi
Wood	Drvo	Druos
Madness/rage	Luta(female)	Luta
Here	Ovde	Ode
Lay,put to bed	Legni,leglo	Leglo
Come on	Ajde	Aijde
To remember	Pamti	Pamti(s)
Song	Pesma, Pesna	Asma, Ejsma
To keep to hold	Vo raka	Eruko
In good spirit	Aren	Arin
To beat by force	Biya, Bie	Biya, Bie
My proof	Dokaz moy	Doko moi
Knowing, skilfull	ITRI (plural)	Idri
Journey,trip,walking	Odea	Odeia
Bake	Ispekov (past participle)	Pecko
Something sayed	Rekov	Recos
You'll say	Rečeš	Reces
To contain /cover	Stega	Stego
To Rub	Trie	Trío
Groaning	Stenka	Steno
Baren(old)	Staro	Stero
To advance in steps(Lead)	Vodi	Vadino
To Streach	Tegni	Teino
Glory,Miracle	Cudo	Kudo
Dog	Kuce	Kuon
Eye	Okó	Okkos
the two eyes	Ochi	Oche
Small cub	Kotle	Kotule
No	Ne	Me
If	Ako	Ayke
Mother	Mayka	Maya
He, Him	Toy	Tu
Mine	Moi, moy	Moi
Spark	Iskra	Iska'a
Brother-in-law	Dever	Daer

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