English – Macedonian
Dialectal Dictionary
Based on the Lerin-Kostur
Dialects
As Spoken by Oshchimians

By
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PREFACE

At the dawn of the 19th century when nationalism was introduced to the Balkans and as new states began to form out of the ashes of the Ottoman Empire, dialectal languages were viewed as simplistic, backwards, limited and, to some degree, expressionless. They were deemed vulgar and were scoffed at. Modern and literary languages were created to replace them and students were discouraged from speaking them because they were presented as the languages of uneducated peasants.

Generations later, as the newly created societies began to culturally mature and search for their roots, attitudes towards dialectal languages began to change. Dialects began to be seen no longer as vulgar and limited but rather as the mothers of modern languages and the sources of modern cultures.

Dialectal languages, at least in the Balkans, are the most natural and longest lasting cultural elements that not only defined the uniqueness of certain societies but also, in a positive way, highlight the diversities within them. The Balkans has always been a multicultural, multiethnic region with various ethnicities living together. Languages have been the predominant factors of cultural divide in a positive way. And within each culture, at least with the Macedonians, a number of micro-cultures existed predominantly defined by unique characteristics such as dress, colour, pattern, song, dance and obviously dialectal language. Before the introduction of nationalism these cultural elements were seen as positive characteristics that uniquely identified each micro-culture in those societies.

Macedonians, no matter from which corner of Macedonia, recognized a dress with certain colours and patterns as belonging to a certain region of Macedonia. They all knew how to dance to the “Bufskoto”, “Tikveshkoto” or “Bitolskoto” Oro but also knew it belonged to the people of Buf, Tikvesh or Bitola. Their culture was based on long standing practical traditions but was by no means culturally limited, vulgar or unnatural. In fact, as people are discovering today, it was the most natural course of cultural evolution that a society could experience. What was truly unnatural was the attempt of our 19th century authorities to destroy it and replace it with something artificial for the sake of standardization and modernization.

It is most unfortunate that Macedonians, who recognize that the strength of a culture is in its diversity, were not allowed to form their own state and thus were subjected to cultural destruction. Macedonian culture was seen as a threat to Macedonia’s occupiers who, in their attempts to create a monolithic and to a large extent fictional replacement, were bent on its destruction. Some states, like Greece went as far as banning the Macedonian culture by making the Macedonian language in all its dialectal
forms illegal and forcibly muted Macedonian songs. As for the dress with its beautiful colours and unique patterns, it was deemed to be the “peasants’ dress” with no place for it in an otherwise “modern world” based on an otherwise “artificial culture”.

In view of the resurgence of Macedonians needing to rediscover their roots, the study of dialects has become interesting and of importance. Here we find ourselves in a unique situation where I am personally familiar with one particular dialect and am in a good position to document it. There is urgent need to do this because I believe, with time and by the application of literary languages through the educational system, dialects will disappear forever. I am one of the last generations to be born in Oshchima, Lerin-Kostur Region, in a society that until as recently as half a century ago spoke a dialect of the Macedonian language. I still remember the language as it was spoken by the elders of Oshchima.

Today, Oshchima is virtually extinct and it is a matter of time before this language too will cease to exist. Oshchima is a small village located half way between Lerin and Kostur in Western Macedonia, now Greek occupied Macedonia, which in 1939, at its height, had about six-hundred residents. By 1969 its population had dropped to less than a dozen people. Now only a couple of families live there and all the younger generations speak Greek. Oshchima was hard hit and nearly destroyed by the Greek Civil War and most of its residents fled for Canada, Australia, the USA and the Republic of Macedonia.

Since the vast majority of new generations and future generations of Oshchimians live and will continue to live in English speaking countries, this book is my gift to them, to remind them of how their ancestors once spoke.

The publishing of this book was timed to coincide with the 100th anniversary of the organization “Benefit Society Oshchima” founded in 1907 by Oshchimian emigrants in Canada. This organization was founded to help newly landed Oshchimian emigrants adjust in the world.

Over the years Benefit Society Oshchima evolved into an organization of unity and Macedonian culture bringing Oshchimians together and giving them a sense of belonging.

I would like to thank my parents Nikola and Sofia for their contribution to this book and for their help in clarifying the meaning of the more difficult words.

In putting this dictionary together, my attempt is to bring you a unique version of the Macedonian language as spoken by Oshchimians. The sixteen hundred or so words documented here are uniquely Oshchimian as they were spoken by the last generations living in Oshchima. I would like to remind the reader that this particular language, like all Macedonian dialects in Greece, was banned in the 1930’s by the Greek authorities and was made illegal to speak. It is a miracle it has survived for this long.
Introduction

The dialectal Macedonian language presented here is a naturally evolving oral language that has been in use uncodified for many centuries. I have made every effort to present it in its exact form as it was spoken by generations before me and without grammatical adjustments or corrections. Like most natural languages, it follows logical patterns but not without some exceptions.

My intent here was to document words and phrases as I remember them spoken and to not necessarily explain them grammatically. For grammatical clarifications, the reader is advised to consult the Macedonian literary language.

Because my target audience is the English speaking reader, I found it necessary to use the English or Latin alphabet to define the sounds of the Macedonian words. However, to successfully duplicate and accurately pronounce words I must lay down some fundamental rules;

1. Each word is phonetically pronounced.
2. Each letter has a unique sound unless otherwise specified.

Here is a list of letters with unique sounds, their equivalents in the Macedonian alphabet, and their pronunciation;

Aa – “а” as in nap
Bb – “б” as in “boy”
Cc –
Dd – “д” as in “dog”
Ee – “е” as in “net”
Ff – “ф” as in “fox”
Gg – “г” as in “God”
Hh – “х” as in “have”
Ii – “и” as in “beef”
Jj – “ј” as in “yard” but very short “ya”
Kk – “к” as in “cat”
Ll – “л” as in “lamb”
Mn – “м” as in “mother”
Nn – “н” as in “no”
Oo – “о” as in “oh” but flat more like “four”
Pp – “п” as in “people”
Qq –
Rr – “р” as in “rock”
Ss – “с” as in “sun”
Tt – “т” as in “toy”
Uu – “у” as in “food”
Vv – “в” as in “victory”
Ww -
Here is a list of combined letters used to produce a unique sound, their equivalents in the Macedonian alphabet and their sounds:

Gj or gj – “ѓ” as in “gia”, “Г” as in “God” followed by the very short “ya” as in “yard”
Zh or zh – “ژ” as in “Jack” in French
Dz or dz – “ѕ” as in “birds”
Lj or lj – “љ” as in “Australia”
Nj or nj – “њ” as in “Britania”
Kj or kj – “ќ” as in “Czechoslovakia”
Ts or ts – “т” as in “Clements”
Ch or ch – “ч” as in “cheese”
Dzh or dzh “џ” as in “Jack”
Sh or sh “ш” as “show”
Ľ or ľ – as in “Leon” (This is a unique sound that makes a distinction between the two sounds; “L” as in “Lion” and “Ľ” as in “Leon”.)

Here is an example when “l” and “ľ” are applied against the same word to give two meanings; “lut” meaning “mad” and “ľut” meaning “spicy hot”. As in “lut choek” meaning “madman” and “ľuta piperka” meaning “hot pepper”.

The Macedonian language is structured differently than the English language. For example in English we say; Dog, the dog. In Macedonian we say; Kuche, Kuche to. Here are some more examples;

Cat, the cat => matska, matskata
Boy, the boy => dete, deteto
Potato, the potato => krtuľ, krtuľo
Girl, the girl => chupe, chupeto
Woman, the woman => zhena, zhenata

Please also note:

(D) indicates “Macedonian Dialectal equivalent to” and
(L) indicates “Macedonian Literary equivalent to”

Also note that all Macedonian “word application” examples are given in the dialectal language.
a, an – one, some
(D) “eden” and “nekoj” as in “eden choek kazhva oti nekojsi l’uge mu kazale neshco” meaning “a person says that some people told him something”.
(L) “eden”, “nekoj”.

abandon – to give up
(D) “ostaj” as in “toj go ostaj toa” meaning “he abandoned it”.
(L) “ostavi”, “napushti”.

abdomen – belly
(D) “mej” as in “mej i me bo” meaning “my belly is hurting”.
(L) “mev”.

abduct – kidnap, carry off
(D) “grabna” as in “toj go grabna deteto” meaning “he abducted the boy”.
(L) “obeduva”, “grabuva”.

able – having the power to do things
(D) “sposoven” as in “jas sum sposoven” meaning “I am able”. (L) “mokj”, “sposoben”.

abnormal – exceptional, deviating from a type
(D) “ne tokmu” as in “toj e ne tokmu” meaning “he is abnormal”
(L) “ne normalen”.

about - pertaining to, in connection with
(D) “okolu” as in “me opitfash okolu sho?” meaning “you are asking me about what?”
(L) “okolu”.

above – higher than, over, on the top of
(D) “nat” as in “glaata e nat ramenata” meaning “the head is above the shoulders”.
(L) “gore”, “nad”.

abroad – in or to a foreign country
(D) “chuzhina” as in “ke ojme vo chuzhina” meaning “we are going abroad”.
(L) “stranstvo”, “nadvor”.

abundance – quantity more than enough
(D) “bogastvo” as in “Gospo ni dade bogastvo” meaning “God gave us abundance”.
(L) “bogastvo”, “obilie”.

abuse – make bad use of, misuse, unjust or corrupt practice
(D) “navred” as in “mi a navredi dushata i farmak mi a napraj” meaning “you have abused my soul and turned it into poison”.
(L) “zloupotra”, “navreda”.

academic – scholarly to do with learning
(D) “izuchen” as in “toj e izuchen” meaning “he is learned as in he is an academic”.
(L) “akademik”.

accurate – precise, conforming exactly to a standard
(D) “tokmu” as in “se sogsavam, toa e tokmu” meaning “I agree, it is accurate”.
(L) “tochno”, “pravno”.

**acknowledge** – agree to the truth, admit it as true, express appreciation or understanding
(D) “priznaa” as in “toj si ga priznaa greshkata” meaning “he acknowledges his error”.
(L) “priznava”, “potvrduva”, “zablagodaruva”.

**acorn** – fruit of oak
(D) “zhir” as in “zhirjeto ne padve po daľku ot dmbo” meaning “the acorns don’t fall too far from the oak tree”.
(L) “zhelad”.

**across** – from side to side of, on the other side of
(D) “preku” as in “preku planina” meaning “across the mountain”.
(L) “preku”, “sproti”, “niz”.

**advice** – opinion given in regards to future action
(D) “sovet” as in “ti se molam daimi sovet, neznam sho da pram” meaning “please give me advice, I don’t know what to do”.
(L) “sovet”, “soopshtenie”.

**aflame** – in flames
(D) “vo plamen” as in “dvoto e vo plamen” meaning “the wood is in flames”
(L) “vo plamen”, “zapalen”.

**afraid** – alarmed, frightened
(D) “stra” and “upla” as in “mi e stra ot mechkata” meaning “I am afraid of the bear” and “upla me fati ot mechkata” meaning “I was frightened by the bear”.
(L) “uplashen”, “plash”. 

**after** – later, following in time
(D) “pos’e” as in “ke te vida pos’e vecera” meaning “see you after supper”.
(L) “potoa”, “zad”, “posle”.

**afternoon** – time from noon to evening
(D) “po pladne” and “po ruchok” as in “oroto ke bidi po pladne i musikata ke fati po ruchok” meaning “the dance will take place in the afternoon and the music will begin after lunch”.
(L) “popladne”

**again** – another time, once more
(D) “pa ope” as is “pa ope kazhimi” meaning “tell me again”
(L) “povtorno”, “pak”.

**against** – in opposition to
(D) “protif” as in “ti si protif mene” meaning “you are against me”.
(L) “protiv”.

**age** – length of time a person or thing has existed
(D) “staros” as in “kucheto ti psojsa ot staros” meaning “your dog died of old age”.
(L) “vozrast”, “starost”.

**agree** – of same opinion
(D) “soglas” as in “sme vo soglas” meaning “we are in agreement”.
(L) “se slozhuva”, “soglas”.

aim – give direction to weapon
(D) “nameri” as in “nameri pushkata” meaning “aim the rifle”.
(L) “tsel”, “nasoka”.

air – mixture of gas we breathe
(D) “veter” as in “disha veter” meaning “I breathe air”.
(L) “vozduh”.

akin – related by blood, alike
(D) “soj” as in “nie sme soj” meaning “we are akin”.
(L) “sroden”, “blizok”.

alive – living, active, aware
(D) “zhif” as in “ti si bil ushche zhif” meaning “you are still alive”.
(L) “zhiv”, “pretpazliv”, “osetliv”.

all – the whole of, everyone of
(D) “tsel” and “svite” as in “go izdu tsel pesniğer pe” meaning “I ate all of the loaf of bread” and “svite luge si ojdoa doma” meaning “all the people have gone home”.
(L) “tsel”, “se”, “sekoj”.

alone – single, solitary
(D) “sam” as in “sam si doma” meaning “I am home alone”.
(L) “sam”, “osamen”.

always – at all times, on all occasions
(D) “sekogash” as in “sekogash imam pari” meaning “I always have money”.
(L) “sekogash”.

am – be
(D) “jas ti” (I am), “ti ti” (you are), “toj e” (he is), “taa e” (she is), “nie sme” (we are), “vie ste” (you are), “tie se” (they are).

amend – correct error in, make minor alterations in
(D) “isprai” as in “isprai go pisanjeto” meaning “make amends to the writing”.
(L) “isprava”, “podobruva”, “se poprava”.

among – surrounded by, in the category of
(D) “mgu” as in “se naodvam megu priateľ” meaning “I am among friends”.
(L) “pomegju”, “megju”, “sred”, “od”.

ancestry – one’s family descent
(D) “potek” as in “jas potekvam ot Makedontsi” meaning “my ancestors are Macedonian”.
(L) “pretsi”, “poteklo”.

ancient – of times long past
(D) “aro” as in “a bre ar Gospo da te prosti” meaning “hey you ancient may God forgive you”
(L) “dreven”, “drevni”.

and – connecting words, implying progression
(D) “i” as in “ti i jas” meaning “you and me”.
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(L) “i”.
angel – attendant or messenger of God
(D) “angel” as in “ti si moj angel” meaning “you are my angel”
(L) “angel”

anger – extreme or dispassionate displeasure
(D) “ľut” as in “zashcho si řuten?” meaning “why are you angry?”
(L) “ľut”, “životno”.

animal – living being other than human
(D) “pravdo” as in “toa pravdo e kon” meaning “that animal is a horse”.
(L) “životno”.

ankle – joint connecting foot with leg
(D) “gluzh” as in “mi se shina gluzho” meaning “my ankle was sprained”.
(L) “gluzhd”.

another – additional, one more
(D) “drug” as in “ke se vidime vo drug den” meaning “we will see each other another day”.
(L) “drug”, “ushte eden”.

answer – something said or done in reaction to a question
(D) “odgovor” as in “odgovori mi” meaning “answer me”.
(L) “odgovor”, “reshenje”

ant – wingless insect
(D) “mraa” as in “mraata me ksna” meaning “the ant bit me”
(L) “mrava”.

any – one, no matter which of several
(D) “nekoj” as in “nekoj ot nimu” meaning “any of them”.
(L) “koj”, “nekoj”, “nekakov”.

apology – regretful acknowledgement of offence or failure
(D) “prosti” as in “da me prostish za toa” meaning “my apology for that”.
(L) “izvinuvanje”.

appeal – make earnest formal request
(D) “mol’ba” as in “naprai mu edna mol’ba” meaning “make an appeal”.
(L) “apelatsija”, “molba”, “apelira”, “baranje”.

appear – become or be visible, give certain indication
(D) “se javi” as in “kucheto se javi” meaning “the dog has appeared”.
(L) “se pojavi”, “se pojavuva”, “slepo tsrevo”.

appendix – small tube attached to intestine
(D) “suvoto tsreo” as in “suvoto tsreo me boli” meaning “my appendix is hurting”.
(L) “slepo tsrevo”.

apple – a round, firm fruit
(D) “jabolko” as in “jabolko ima mnogu jabolka ovaa godina” meaning “the apple tree has many apples this year”.
(L) “jabolko”.

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approximate – near to the actual (D) “priblizhi” as in “priblizhi kilo” meaning “approximately a kilogram”. (L) “priblizhuva”

apricot – orange-yellow stone fruit allied to plum and peach (D) “kajsija” as in “kajsija e zhtà” meaning “the apricot is yellow”. (L) “kajsija”

April – the fourth month of the year (D) “April” (modern) or “Treven” (old). (See months) (L) “April”.

apron – garment worn in front of body to protect clothes (D) “pregatch” as in “tsrven pregatch” meaning “red apron”. (L) “skutnik”, “utare”

arable – land suitable for producing crops (D) “plodna” as in “zemjata e plodna” meaning “the soil is arable”. (L) “orachka”, “plodna”, “obrabotiva”

are – to be (D) “si” as in “ti si umen choek” meaning “you are a smart person”. (L) “si”.

arm – upper limb of human body (D) “raka” as in “imash dlga raka” meaning “you have a long arm”. (L) “raka”.

around – on every side, all round (D) “okolu” as in “okolu kukjata” meaning “around the house”. (L) “okolu”.

arrange – put into required order (D) “naredi” as in “naredegi na ret” meaning “arrange them in order”. (L) “urediwa”, “dovediwa vo red”.

arrive – reach destination (D) “dojde” as in “gostino dojde” meaning “the guest has arrived”. (L) “stasuwa”, “doagja”.

ash – residue left after a substance has been burned (D) “pepel” as in “drvata izgorea i se storia pepel” meaning “the wood burned and has turned to ash”. (L) “pepel”, “prav”.

ask – call for an answer (D) “opitaj” as in “opitaj dea odi ovoj pat” meaning “ask where this road is going”. (L) “prashai”, “zamoli”, “navikni”.

ashamed – feeling shame (D) “ustramen” as in “toj e ustramen ot sho nosi vefti plachki” meaning “he is
ashamed because he is wearing old clothes”.
(L) “zasramen”.

ass – four legged animal with long ears related to a horse
(D) “magare” as in “magare to pasi vo īvadata” meaning “the ass (donkey) is grazing in the meadow”.
(L) “magare”.

assembly – group of persons gathering together
(D) “sobranje” as in “ova e golemo sobranje” meaning “this is a large assembly”.
(L) “sobir”, “drushtvo”.

asset – possession having value
(D) “imot” as in “stokata ti e imot” meaning “your property is your asset”.
(L) “imot”.

assign – allot as share or responsibility
(D) “odredi” as in “odredi mu rabota” meaning “assign them work”.
(L) “naznachuva”, “odreduva”.

assist – help, give help
(D) “pomozhi” as in “pomozhi mu da a dostore rabotata” meaning “assist them to finish the job”.
(L) “pomoga”, “pomozhi”.

assure – convince, tell confidently
(D) “osigori” (“sigoren”) as in “osigori go choeko oti tof e praf” meaning “assure the person that he is right”.
(L) “uveruva”, “garantira”, “osiguruva”.

at – expressing position
(D) “vo” and “na” as in “vo eden saato”, meaning “at one o’clock” and “na vechera” meaning “at supper”.
(L) “vo”, “na”.

ate – past of eat
(D) “jadu” as in “jadu pret poloina saat” meaning “I ate half an hour ago”.
(L) “jade”.

attack – act against with force
(D) “udri” and “napadni” as in “udri go so kamen” meaning “attack him with a stone” and “napadni go so lafoj” meaning “attack him with words”.
(L) “udar”, “napad”.

attend – be present at
(D) “poseta” as in “ke o poseta brako na komshiata” meaning “I will attend my neighbour’s wedding”.
(L) “se zanimava”, “posluzhuva”, “sledi”, “neguva”, “posetuva”, “prisustuva”.

attention – act or faculty of applying one’s mind
(D) “vnimanje” as in “daj mu vnimanje” meaning “give it attention”.
(L) “vnimanje”, “obzir”.

attic – space below roof of house
(D) “tavan” as in “tavano e pot chatiata” meaning “the attic is under the roof”.
(L) “mansarda”, “soba na tavan”, “tavan”.

August – the eighth month of the year
(D) “Avgust” (modern) or “Zhitar” (old) (See months)
(L) “Avgust”.

aunt – sister or sister in law of one’s mother or father
(D) “strina” (father’s brother’s wife), “teta” (father’s sister),
“vujna” (mother’s brother’s wife) and “sveska” (mother’s sister).
(L) “tetka”, “vujna”.

average – usual amount, extent or rate
(D) “streden” as in “e streden na visochina” meaning “he is of average height”.
(L) “sredina”, “prosek”, “sreden”.

avoid – keep away or refrain from
(D) “odbega” as in “odbega j ot ľ uti piperki” meaning “avoid hot peppers”.
(L) “izbegnuva”, “se otstramuva”, “ponishtuva”, “unishtuva”.

awake – rouse from sleep, cease to sleep
(D) “razbuden” as in “sega si razbuden” meaning “I am now awake”.
(L) “budi”, “se budi”, “se osvetuva”.

away – to or at a distance from a person or place
(D) “zamina” as in “zamina vo edna daľehnna država” meaning “went away to a distant country”.
(L) “ponatamu”, “otstrana”, “nastrana”, “daleku”.

awful – terrifying, very bad or poor
(D) “strashno” as in “vremeto e strashno” meaning “the weather is awful”.
(L) “uzhasen”, “uzhasno”.

axe – tool for chopping wood
(D) “baltia” as in “toj seči drva so baltia” meaning “he is cutting wood with an axe”.
(L) “sekira”.

baby – very young child
(D) “bebe” as in “bebe to plachi” meaning “the baby is crying”.
(L) “bebe”, “dete”.

bachelor - unmarried man
(D) “nezhenat” as in “najdisi nezhenat mash” meaning “find yourself a bachelor”.
(L) “nezhenat”, “ergen”.

back – rear side
(D) “pľeshchi”, “dzadi” and “nazat” as in “pľeshchite me bole” meaning “my back is aching”, “dzadi zat kukjata”
meaning “back behind the house” and “se verna nazat” meaning “has come back”.
(L) “grb”, “plekji”, “zadna strana”, “til”, “nazat”.

backbone - spine
(D) “shiper” as in “shipero mu se skrshi” meaning “his backbone broke”.
(L) “rbet”, “grbnak”.

bad – worse, inferior, defective, inadequate
(D) “losh” as in “losho kuche” meaning “bad dog” or “losh choek” meaning “bad man”.
(L) “losh”, “nezdrav”, “neprijaten”.

badger – grey burrowing mammal of weasel family
(D) “jazoets” as in “ima jazoets vo dupkata” meaning “there is a badger in the hole”.
(L) “jazoets”.

bag – receptacle of flexible material
(D) “torba” (small bag with handle, carried over the shoulder) and “vreshche” (large bag for storing grain) as in “imam jadenie vo torbata” meaning “I have food in the bag” and “vreshcheto e plno so zhito” meaning “the bag is full with grain”.
(L) “vrekja”, “chanta”, “torba”.

bake – cook by dry heat
(D) “pechi” as in “pechi lep” meaning “bake bread”.
(L) “peche”.

baker – a person who bakes and sells bread
(D) “pechar” as in “pecharo pechi lep vo furnata” meaning “the baker is baking bread in the oven”.
(L) “pekar”.

balcony – upper floor platform on outside of building
(D) “balkon” as in “balkono e nad dvoro” meaning “the balcony is above the yard”.
(L) “balkon”.

bale – bundle of straw
(D) “sfalnitsa” as in “seno sfalnitsa” meaning “bale of hay”
(L) “denk”, “bala”.

ball – solid or hollow sphere used for playing games
(D) “shutka” and “topka” as in “frľimia shutka” meaning “throw me the ball” and “udria topkata” meaning “kick the ball”.
(L) “topka”, “klupche”, “gjule”.

bandit – one of the gang that attacks travelers, robber, outlaw
(D) “aramia” as in “toj e aramia” meaning “he is a bandit”.
(L) “pazboinik”, “aramia”.

banquet – elaborate and formal dinner
(D) “gozba” as in “mnogu bogata gozba” meaning “very rich banquet”.
(L) “banket”, “se chesti”, “piruva”, “limnuva”.

14
baptism – rite of admission to Christian Church
(D) “krstenje” as in “krstenje na deteto” meaning “the boy’s baptism”.
(L) “krstavanje”.

barefoot – without shoes or stockings
(D) “bos” as in “ne baraj bos” meaning “don’t walk barefoot”
(L) “bosonog”.

bargain – agreement on terms of sale
(D) “pazar” as in “aide da se pazarime” meaning “let’s bargain”.
(L) “spogodba”, “pazar”, “se tsenka”

bark – as in bark of a dog, fox, etc.
(D) “lae” as in “kucheto lae” meaning “the dog is barking”.
(L) “lae”, “kashla”.

bark – as in tree bark
(D) “korupka” as in “drvoto ima jaka korupka” meaning “the tree has hard bark”.
(L) “kora na drvo”.

barley – a grain
(D) “jachmen” as in “zrno ot jachmen” meaning “a grain of barley”.
(L) “jachmen”.

barn – large farm building for storage
(D) “p’lemna” and “aur” as in “senoto e vo p’lemnata” meaning “the hay is in the barn” and “volo e vo auro” meaning “the ox is in the barn”.
(L) “ambar”, “smestuvalishte za tramvaj”.

barrel – round wooden vessel
(D) “bochka” as in “bochka so vino” meaning “barrel of wine”.
(L) “bure”, “valets”.

basement – lowest floor of building usually underground
(D) “izba” as in “studi vo izbata” meaning “it is cold in the basement”.
(L) “suteren”, “prizemje”, “izba”.

basil – aromatic herb
(D) “bosil’ok” as in “bosil’ok rasti vo gradina” meaning “basil grows in the garden”.
(L) “bosilek”.

basket – container made of interwoven cane
(D) “sepetka” (round basket for serving) and “koshnitsa” (deep basket with handle for carrying) as in “sho imash vo sepetkata?” meaning “what do you have in the basket?” and “sho nosish vo koshnitsata” meaning “what are you carrying in the basket?”
(L) “koshnitsa”.

bastard – person born of unmarried parents
(D) “kopiľe” as in “toj e kopiľe” meaning “he is a bastard”.
(L) “melez”, “vonbrachno dete”.
bat – furry flying mouse-like mammal active at night
(D) “tiljak” as in “Tiľjak fīta noshjata” meaning “the bat flies at night”.
(L) “tiljak”.

batter – mixture of flour, egg, milk or water
(D) “testo” as in “ťesto ot brashno, jajtsa, mlēko e ői voda” meaning “batter from flour, eggs, milk or water”.
(L) “testo”.

battle – prolonged fight between armed forces
(D) “borba” as in “b orbata zaftă” meaning “the battle has begun”.
(L) “borba”, “sudir”, “boi”.

bayonet – stabbing blade attachable to muzzle of rifle
(D) “shtik” as in “me dupna so shtiko” meaning “he stabbed me with the bayonet”.
(L) “baionet”.

bead – small rounded piece of glass
(D) “monisto” and “brojnosti” as in “b elo monisto e biser” meaning “a white bead is a pearl” and “dedo ima brojnosti” meaning “grandpa has a string of beads”.
(L) “zrno”, “biser”, “kapka”, “brojnosti”.

beak – bird’s horny projecting jaw
(D) “pupunets” as in “garvano ima dlk pupunets” meaning “the crow has a long beak”.
(L) “klun”.

bean – leguminous plant
(D) “gra” as in “ovaa godina posadime mnogu gra” meaning “this year we planted plenty of beans”.
(L) “grav”.

bear – large heavy mammal with thick fur
(D) “mechka” as in “mi e stra ot mechkata” meaning “I am afraid of the bear”.
(L) “mechka”.

beast – animal, four footed and wild
(D) “dzver” as in “dzvero zhivi vo planina” meaning “the beast lives in the mountain”.
(L) “dzver”.

beautiful – having beauty, pleasing to eye, ear or mind
(D) “prepno” and “ubavo” as in “chupito ot Oshchima e mnogu prepno” meaning “the girl from Oshchima is very beautiful” and “maloto dete ot Oshchima e ubavo” meaning “the little boy from Oshchima is beautiful”.
(L) “ubav”, “krasen”, “velichestven”.

because – for the reason that, since
(D) “zashcho” as in “ti si umen zashcho peesh mnogu” meaning “you are smart because you read a lot”.

16
bed – base or support to sleep on
(D) “kreve” as in “choeko spie vo kreveto” meaning “the person is sleeping in the bed”.
(L) “krevet”, “postela”.

bee – winged hairy insect with sting
(D) “pchela” as in “pchela praj met” meaning “the bee makes honey”.
(L) “pchela”.

before – ahead of, in front of
(D) “pret” as in “jadi pret da se napiesh rakia” meaning “eat before you drink rakia (alcoholic drink)”.
(L) “pred”, “porano”.

beg – ask for, seek earnest or humble
(D) “moli” as in “toj te moli da ne mu napraish losho” meaning “he begs you not to do him harm”.
(L) “moli”.

begin – perform first part of
(D) “zafati” as in “zafati da igrash oro” meaning “begin dancing”.
(L) “pochnuva”, “nastanuva”.

believe – accept as true or as conveying truth
(D) “verva” as in “taa verva na Gospo” meaning “she believes in God”.
(L) “veruva”, “smeta”, “misli”.

bell – hollow metal object made to sound a note when struck
(D) “dzvonche”, “kľukashka” and “kambana” as in “dzvoncheto udi vo skoľjeto” meaning “the bell rang in school”, “ofchata nosi kľukashka” meaning “the sheep is wearing a bell” and “kambanata bie” meaning “the church-bell is ringing”.
(L) “dzvonets”, “dzvonche”.

belly – part of the body below chest
(D) “mej” as in “mejo me bolǐ” meaning “my belly is aching”.
(L) “mev”.

belong – be the property of
(D) “pripadva” as in “toa mi pripadva mene” meaning “that belongs to me”.
(L) “pripagja”, “se odnesuva”.

belt – strip of leather, etc, worn around waist
(D) “remen” as in “nosa remen okolu pojojnata” meaning “I wear a belt around my waist”.
(L) “pojas”, “kaish”.

bench – long seat of wood or stone
bend – force into curve or angle
(D) “sfi” as in “sfi go zheľeznjo stap” meaning “bend the iron rod”.
(L) “vitka”, “svitkuva”, “iskrivuva”.

beside – at the side of, near
(D) “pokraj” as in “pokraj neo jas se puľa visok” meaning “beside him I look tall”.
(L) “pored”, “blizu”.

best – of most excellent or desirable kind
(D) “najaren” as in “ti si najaren vo plivanje” meaning “you are the best in swimming”.
(L) “naidobar”.

bet – risk sum of money against another’s risk
(D) “bas” as in “sakash da klaime bas?” meaning “do you want to make a bet?”
(L) “se oblazhuva”.

betray – be disloyal to, assist the enemy
(D) “predava” as in “predatelo me predade na Turtskio asker” meaning “the traitor betrayed me to the Turkish soldiers”.
(L) “izmamuva”, “izneveruva”, “predava”.

better – of more excellent or desirable kind
(D) “poaren” as in “ti si poaren ot mene na lov” meaning “you are a better hunter than me”.
(L) “oblozhuvach”, “podobar”, “pogolem”.

between – in, into, along or across the extent or interval bounded by two or more points or lines
(D) “megu” as in “megu tebe i mene” meaning “between you and me”.
(L) “pomegju”.

beverage – liquid prepared for drinking
(D) “piachka” as in “ti se mol’am daimi edna studena piachka” meaning “please give me a cold beverage”.
(L) “napitok”.

bible – Christian scriptures
(D) “vangeľje” as in “popo pee ot vangeľjeto” meaning “the priest is reading from the bible”.
(L) “biblija”.

big – considerable size, amount, intensity, etc.
(D) “golem” as in “toj e gol’em mash” meaning “he is a big man”.
(L) “golem”, “shirok”, “krupen”, “vazhen”.

Billy-goat – male goat
(D) “prch” as in “prcho ima brada” meaning “the Billy-goat has a beard”.
(L) “jarets”.

bin – large box-shaped container
bind – tie or fasten together
(D) “vrzi” as in “venchanjeto ne vrza zaedno” meaning “our marriage has bound us together”.
(L) “vrzuva”, “povrzuva”, “podrzuva”, “obvrzuva”.

bird – feathered vertebrates with two wings
(D) “vrzapche” as in “vrzapeto litina” meaning “the bird flew”.
(L) “ptitsa”.

birth – emergence of young from mother’s body
(D) “rodi” as in “taa rodi dete” meaning “she gave birth to a boy”.
(L) “ragja”.

birthplace – place where one was born
(D) “rodno mesto” as in “Oschima mi e moe rodno mesto” meaning “Oschima is my birthplace”.
(L) “rodno mesto”.

bishop – senior clergyman in charge of diocese
(D) “piskup” as in “piskupo e golem vo tsrkvata” meaning “the bishop is high-ranking in the church”.
(L) “episkop”.

bitch – female dog
(D) “kuchka” as in “kuchkata e trudna” meaning “the bitch is pregnant”.
(L) “kuchka”.

bite – cut into or nip with the teeth
(D) “ksa” as in “kuchkata me ksa” meaning “the bitch is biting me”.
(L) “ksa”, “grize”.

bitter – having a sharp pungent taste
(D) “gorchi” as in “neftasanoto jabolko gorchi” meaning “the unripe apple is bitter”.
(L) “gorchliv”.

black – reflecting no light, colourless
(D) “tsrn” as in “nosam tsrn kustum i tsrni che” meaning “I am wearing a black suit and black shoes”.
(L) “tsrn”, “temen”, “mrachen”.

blacksmith – smith who works in iron
(D) “koach” as in “koacho koe plochi” meaning “the blacksmith is making horseshoes”.
(L) “kovach”.

bladder – sac in body for holding liquid
(D) “meur” as in “meuro mi e naduen” meaning “my bladder is bloated”.
(L) “meur”.

blade – cutting part of knife
(D) “sechilo” as in “rachkata e za da se drzhi i sechiloto e za da
“sechi” meaning “the handle is for holding and the blade is for cutting”.
(L) “klas”, “sechilo”, “rez”.

**blame** – assign fault or responsibility to
(D) “kabaet”, as in “kabaeto e moj” meaning “I am to blame”.
(L) “ukor”, “prekor”, “vina”.

**blanket** – large woolen or fiber sheet
(D) “veľentse” as in “pokrime so veľenteto oti mi studi” meaning “cover me with the blanket because I am cold”.
(L) “kjebe”, “pokrivka”’ “sokriva”.

**blaze** – large bright flame or fire
(D) “plamen” as in “Oschchimtskite plemni se vo plamen” meaning “the Oschchimian barns are in blazes”.
(L) “plamen”, “vozbuduvanje”.

**bleat** – sound sheep make
(D) “bľee” as in “ofisata bľee” meaning “the sheep is bleating”.
(L) “blee”.

**bleed** – emit blood
(D) “techi krf” as in “ako se posechish ke ti techi krf” meaning “if you cut yourself you will bleed”.
(L) “krvari”, “pushta krv”.

**blend** – mix into required sort, merge or mingle
(D) “mesha” as in “buľudzite se zameshaja” meaning “the herds have blended together”.

**bless** – invoke divine favour on
(D) “blosoj” as in “Gospo da te blosof” meaning “God bless you”.
(L) “blagoslovuva”

**blind** – lacking power of sight
(D) “sľep” as in “toj sho ne puľi e slɛp” meaning “he who could not see is blind”.
(L) “slĕp”.

**blonde** – having golden or pale coloured hair
(D) “rus” as in “mladata chupa ima rus a kosa” meaning “the young girl has blond hair”.
(L) “rus”, “rusokosa”.

**blood** – red liquid circulating in arteries
(D) “krf” as in “Oschchimska krf se ľee za Makedonija” meaning “Oschchimian blood is spilled for Macedonia”.

(20)
bloodsucker – leech, extortionist
(D) “krvopiets” as in “piajtsata e krvopiets” meaning “the leech is a bloodsucker”.
(L) “pjavitsa”, “krvopiets”.

bloom – going into flowering state
(D) “razvia” as in “tsvekiata se razvia” meaning “the flowers have bloomed”.
(L) “tsutenie”, “tsut”, “pupka”.

blossom – flower or mass of flowers
(D) “tsut” as in “krushata ima mnogu tsut ovoj prolet” meaning “the pear tree has plenty of blossoms this spring”.
(L) “tsutenje”, “tsut”, “tsvet”.

blow – current of air moving
(D) “dua” as in “dua veter” meaning “the wind is blowing”.
(L) “duva”.

blowpipe – tube for blowing air on fire
(D) “dualo” as in “duaj so dualoto da se zapali ogno” meaning “blow with the blowpipe to start the fire”.
(L) “duvalka”.

blue – having the colour of clear sky
(D) “sino” as in “nebeto e chisto i sino” meaning “the ski is clear and blue”.
(L) “sin”, “sino”.

boar – male wild pig
(D) “divo bishe” as in “denes ke lovime divo bishe” meaning “today we will hunt boar”.
(L) “diva svinia”.

boast – declare one’s achievements or abilities with indulgent pride
(D) “se fal’i” as in “toj se fal’i za nemnata nauka” meaning “be is boasting about his education”.
(L) “falenje”, “se fal’i”.

boat – small vessel propelled on water by oars
(D) “chunka” as in “ke odime so chunka preku ezero” meaning “we will go by boat over the lake”.
(L) “chun”.

body – physical structure of man or animal
(D) “mrsha” as in “tie ime silni mrshi” meaning “they have strong bodies”.
(L) “telo”.

bog – wet spongy ground
(D) “mocharka” as in “trevata e sekogash po zelena okolu mocharkata” meaning “the grass is always greener around the bog”.
(L) “kal”, “mochurishte”.

boil – bubble up, hot liquid giving off vapour
(D) “vari” as in “vodata se vari” meaning “the water is boiling”.
(L) “vari”.

bone – any hard pieces making up skeleton in vertebrates
(D) “koska” as in “kucheto ga grizi koskata” meaning “the dog is biting on a bone”.
(L) “koska”.

book – set of printed or written sheets bound at one edge with cover
(D) “kniga” as in “toj pee pesni ot knigata” meaning “he is reading poems from the book”.
(L) “kniga”.

boot – outer footwear reaching ankle
(D) “chisma” as in “taa kupi novi chismi” meaning “she bought new boots”.
(L) “korist”, “kjar”, “chizma”.

border – edge or boundary
(D) “gradnitsa” as in “Kanada ima dlga grednitsa” meaning “Canada has a long border”.
(L) “granitsa”, “kraj”, “megja”.

born – existing as a result of birth
(D) “roden” as in “jas si roden vo Oshchima” meaning “I was born in Oshchima”.
(L) “roden”.

both – the two, not only one
(D) “jobete” as in “jobete detsa se moi sinoi” meaning “both boys are my sons”.
(L) “obata”, “dvajtsa”.

bother – give trouble to, worry, disturb
(D) “boraj” as in “ne me boraj, si postanat” meaning “don’t bother me I am tired”.
(L) “voznemiruva”, “izmachuva”.

bottle – container of glass or plastic for storing liquid
(D) “shishe” as in “dajmi edno shishe vino” meaning “give me a bottle of wine”.
(L) “shishe”.

bottom – lower part or point, part on which thing rests
(D) “dolno” as in “sednigo na dolnata strna” meaning “sit him on the bottom side”.
(L) “dno”.

boundary – line marking limit of land
(D) “sinor” as in “tuka e sinor na nivata” meaning “here is the boundary of the field”.
(L) “granitsa”.

bovine – of or like ox or cow
(D) “goendo” as in “vidi, edna suria goenda” meaning “look, a herd of bovine”.

bowl – hollow dish
(D) “misur” as in “dajmi salata vo misur” meaning “give me salad in a bowl”.
(L) “chasha”, “vazna”.

box – firm container with flat sides
(D) “kutia” as in “vo kutiata ima alva” meaning “there is halva in the box”.
(L) “kutia”, “sandak”, “kovcheg”.

**boy** – male child; young man
(D) “dete” as in “dete to igra bala” meaning “the boy is playing ball”.
(L) “dete”, “momche”.

**brag** – talk boastfully
(D) “se fali” as in “toj se fali oti ima mnogu pari” meaning “he is bragging that he has a lot of money”.
(L) “se fali”, “se due”.

**braid** – woven band of thread or hair
(D) “p’letenka” as in “maloto chupe ima dlga p’letenka” meaning “the small girl has a long braid”.
(L) “pletenitsa”, “gajtan”.

**brain** – organ inside skull
(D) “mozok” as in “mozoko e za umenje” meaning “the brain is for thinking”.
(L) “mozak”.

**branch** – limb extending from tree
(D) “vetka” as in “visoko drvo ima dlgi vetki” meaning “a tall tree has long branches”.
(L) “granka”.

**brass** – dark yellow alloy made of copper and zinc
(D) “tuch” as in “k’luch praen ot tuch” meaning “key made of brass”.
(L) “bakar”, “bronza”.

**bread** – food of baked dough made of flour.
(D) “lep” as in “si gladen ti se mo’ta dajmi troa lep” meaning “I am hungry please give me some bread”.
(L) “leb”.

**break** – separate into pieces by blow or strain
(D) “se skrshi” as in “ako padni shisheto ke se skrshi” meaning “if the bottle falls it will break”.
(L) “se skrshi”, “se rushi”.

**breath** – air drawn and expelled from the lungs
(D) “dishenje” as in “zhiveenje e dishenje” meaning “living is breathing”.
(L) “dishenje”.

**bribe** – inducement offered to produce illegal or dishonest action in favour of the giver
(D) “otkupvanje” as in “otkupigo da te pushchi” meaning “bribe him to let you go”.
(L) “mito”, “podmituvanje”.

**brick** – small rectangular block of dried clay used for building
(D) “p’litar” as in “kukjata e praena so p’litar praeni ot tsrvena kal” meaning “the house was built with bricks made from red clay”.
(L) “tsigla”.

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bride – woman about to be married
(D) “neesta” as in “jobata zeto i neestata se ot Oshchima” meaning “both the bride and groom are from Oshchima”.
(L) “nevesta”.

bridge – structure carrying way over river, road, etc.
(D) “most” as in “Oshchimtskio most vri preku Zhelevtskata reka” meaning “the Oshchima bridge goes over the Zhelevo river”.
(L) “most”.

brine – water saturated with salt
(D) “soľilo” as in “zeľkite se kladenı vo soľilo” meaning “the cabbages have been placed in brine”.
(L) “rasol”, “solena voda”, “solzi”, “soli”.

bring – come with or convey
(D) “donesı” as in “donesı mi troa voda” meaning “bring me some water”.
(L) “donesuva”, “doveduva”.

brittle – hard but fragile
(D) “troshliv” as in “lebo e suv i troshliv” meaning “the bread is dry and brittle”.
(L) “slab”, “troshliv”.

broil – grill on fire
(D) “pechi” as in “meseto se pechi vo furnata” meaning “meat is broiled in the oven”.
(L) “przhi”.

broke – having no money
(D) “propadna” as in “propadna, gi zagina tseli pari” meaning “he is broke, he lost all his money”.
(L) “propadnat”, “bez pari”.

bronze - alloy made of copper and tin
(D) “tuch”, “bronzo” as in “chezmata e praena ot tuch” meaning “the water spout is made of bronze” and “zhabitsite se praeni ot bronzo” meaning “the hinges are made of bronze”.
(L) “bronza”.

broom – long handled brush
(D) “metla” as in “baba go meti dvoro so go ľema metla” meaning “baba (grandma) is sweeping the yard with a large broom”.
(L) “metlika”, “gluvarche”.

broth – thin clear meat or fish soup
(D) “chorba” as in “ubaa chorba praena so meso i luk” meaning “excellent broth made with meat and garlic”.
(L) “chorba od meso”, “buljon”.

brother – man or boy in relation to other sons and daughters of his parents
(D) “brat” as in “jas imam samo eden brat” meaning “I have only one brother”.
(L) “brat”.

brow – eyebrow
(D) “vezha” as in “taa ima dve ubai tsrni vezhi” meaning “she has two beautiful black brows”.
(L) “vegja”, “chelo”.
**brown** – having the colour produced by mixing red, yellow and black
(D) “kaferen” as in “ubaa zemja e kaferena” meaning “good soil is brown”.
(L) “kafenikav”, “temen”.

**bruise** – discolouring of flesh caused by injury
(D) “posina” as in “nogata dja se udri posina” meaning “the injured leg is bruised”.
(L) “modrina”, “razbiva”, “razdrobuva”.

**brush** – implement with bristles, hairs, wires, etc, set in block of wood
(D) “chetka” as in “ischistio paltoto so chetka ta” meaning “clean the coat with the brush”.
(L) “chetka”.

**brushwood** – cut or broken dry twigs
(D) “suarki” as in “stop’ia furnata so suarki” meaning “warm the oven with brushwood”.
(L) “grmushki”, “chestak”, “rasje”.

**bubble** – globular film of liquid closing air
(D) “meurcha” as in “meurchina se prae so voda i sapun” meaning “bubbles are made with water and soap”.
(L) “meur”, “se pent”.

**bucket** – round open container with handle
(D) “koblitsa” as in “donesimi voda vo koblitsata” meaning “bring me water in the bucket”.
(L) “vedro”, “lopatka”.

**buckle** – metal clasp with hinged pin for securing belt
(D) “koptsal” as in “zakopsaj go koptalo na remeno” meaning “buckle your belt buckle”.
(L) “metalno kache”, “zakopchiva”.

**bug** – any of various flat bodied insects
(D) “muva”, “bumbar” as in “muvata lita” meaning “the bug flies” and “bumbaro lazi” meaning “the bug crawls”.
(L) “tafabida”, “drvenitsa”.

**builder** – one who builds
(D) “maistor” as in “maistoro stishi stis” meaning “the builder is building a wall”.
(L) “dzidar”, “gradach”.

**bull** – uncastrated male of ox family
(D) “bik” as in “biko e lut” meaning “the bull is mad”.
(L) “bik”.

**bullet** – small round missile fired from a gun
(D) “kurshum” as in “kurshumi l’ite sekade” meaning “bullets are flying everywhere”.
(L) “kurshum”, “gjele”.

**bun** – small soft round sweet cake
(D) “kolache” as in “ti se mol’a daimi edno kolache, mi se jadi”
meaning “please give me a bun, I am hungry”.
(L) “kolach”, “topka”.

bunch – set of things growing or tied together
(D) “tufka” as in “dajmi edna tufka pras” meaning “give me a bunch of leeks”.
(L) “grozd”, “kitka”, “snop”.

bundle – collection of things bound together
(D) “sfalnitsa” as in “eden snop ot pchenitsa” meaning “a bundle of wheat” and “edna sfalnitsa ot seno” meaning “a bundle of hay”.
(L) “bofcha”, “jazol”, “kluchko”.

bunny – child’s name for rabbit
(D) “zaeche” as in “mlat zaek se vika zaeche” meaning “a young rabbit is called a bunny”.

bur – prickly clinging seed-case
(D) “l’epaets” as in “imash l’epaets na paltoto” meaning “you have a bur on your coat”.
(L) “botska”.

burn – set on or destroyed by fire
(D) “gori” as in “orno gori i ke te izgori ako go chepnish” meaning “fire burns and will burn you if you touch it”.
(L) “peche”, “pali”, “gori”.

burrow – hole or tunnel dug by fox, rabbit, etc.
(D) “dupka” as in “fisitsata zivi vo dupka” meaning “the fox lives in a burrow”.

bury – put in the earth, tomb or sea
(D) “zakopa” as in “treba da se zakopa umrenjo” meaning “the dead must be buried”.
(L) “pogrebuva”, “zakopuva”, “potonuva”.

bush – shrub or clump of shrubs
(D) “chekut” as in “chekuto e mnogu debel” meaning “the bush is very thick”.
(L) “grmushka”.

bushel – measure of capacity for grain, fruit, etc.
(D) “cosh” as in “cosh pln so jabolka” meaning “bushel full with apples”.
(L) “mera za kolichina”.

busy – fully occupied, full of activity
(D) “zafaten” as in “ovva vecher si zafaten so neshcho drugo” meaning “tonight I am busy with something else”.
(L) “zafaten”, “rabotliv”, “vreden”.

butcher – one who sells meat
(D) “kasap” as in “kasapo sechi i prodaa meso” meaning “the butcher cuts and sells meat”.
(L) “kasap”, “mesar”.

butt – push with head like ram
(D) “butsa” as in “oveno butsa” meaning “the ram butts”.
(L) “udir so glava”.
butter – edible yellow fatty substance made of milk
(D) “mas” as in “jas jada fep som mas” meaning “I eat bread with butter”.
(L) “puter”.

butterfly – fly with large and colourful wings
(D) “peperuga” as in “ima mnogu peperugi okolu tsvekjata” meaning “there are a lot of butterflies around the flowers”.
(L) “peperuga”.

buttermilk – somewhat sour liquid made from milk
(D) “bientsa” as in “napise studena bientsa da se oladish” meaning “drink cold buttermilk to cool off”.

button – small disk or knob sewn to garment for fastening
(D) “kumbiche” as in “zakopsajsigo paltoto so kumbiche” meaning “button your coat with the button”.
(L) “petlitsa”, “kopche”, “pupka”.

buy – to purchase goods
(D) “kupi” as in “kupi mi eden lokum” meaning “buy me a lokum” (Turkish sweet).
(L) “kapuva”.

buzzard – a large predatory hawk
(D) “orel” as in “chuajse, orelo vrti na visokoto” meaning “watch out, the buzzard is circling up high”.

by – near, beside
(D) “pokraj” as in “zastani pokraj mene” meaning “stand by me”.
(L) “pokraj”, “niz”.

cabbage – vegetable with large thick green leaves
(D) “zelka” as in “ako klash zel’ka vo solilo ke se stori rasol” meaning “if you put cabbage in brine it will turn to sauerkraut”.
(L) “zelka”.

cabin – small shelter or house
(D) “kaliva” as in “koa i pasa ofsite spia vo kal’ivata” meaning “when I take the sheep to graze I sleep in the cabin”.
(L) “koliba”.

cage – structure of bars or wires for confining birds or animals
(D) “zatfor” as in “noshiata ofsite se zatforeni” meaning “during the night the sheep are caged”.
(L) “kafez”.

caldron – large deep vessel for boiling
(D) “kotel” or “kazan” as in “vo kotel o se vari voda” or “vo kozano se vari voda” meaning “water is boiling in the caldron”.
(L) “kazan”, “kotel”.

calf – young cow
(D) “tele” as in “tel’eto si ga bara majkamu” meaning “the calf is looking for its mother”.

C
calf – fleshy part of leg below knee
(D) “kaval” as in “kavalo mi e potechen” meaning “my calf is swollen”.
(L) “tele”.

call – shout, cry, speak out loud
(D) “vika” as in “vikaj go kucheto” meaning “call your dog”.
(L) “vika”, “povikuva”.

calm – still, tranquil, quiet
(D) “krotko” and “mirno” as in “kono si trupa krotko” meaning “the horse is galloping calmly” and “deteto sedi mirno” meaning “the boy is being calm”.
(L) “miren”, “tivok”.

came – past of come
(D) “dojde” as in “dedo dojde ot chuzhina” meaning “grandpa came from abroad”.

camp – temporary accommodations for lodging
(D) “lager” as in “askero e vo lagero nadvor ot seloto” meaning “the soldiers are in the camp outside of the village”.
(L) “logor”, “tabor”.

can – be able to
(D) “mozhi” as in “mozhi da si odi doma” meaning “he can go home”.
(L) “mozhe”, “umee”.

can – metal vessel in which liquid or food is sealed
(D) “te neke” and “kutiche” as in “vo te neketo drzhime nafta” meaning “we keep naphtha in the can” and “vo kutiche to ima piachka” meaning “there is drink in the can”.
(L) “kutia”

candle – cylinder or block of wax with wick for giving light when burning
(D) “sfeshcha” as in “zapali edna sfeshcha” meaning “light a candle”.
(L) “svakja”.

candy – crystallized sugar, sweet
(D) “blago” and “bombon” as in “laf ‘blago’ dojde ot laf ‘blak’” meaning “the word for ‘candy’ comes from the word ‘sweet’” and “laf ‘bombon’ dojde of Frantsuski laf ‘bonbon’” meaning “the word ‘bombon’ comes from the French word ‘bonbon’”.
(L) “slatko”, “pasta”, “karamela”.

cannon – large heavy gun
(D) “top” as in “topo ke puka” meaning “the cannon will be firing”.
(L) “top”.

canoe – light narrow boat
(D) “chunka” as in “vidu chunka vo Prespanskoto ezero” meaning “I saw a canoe in Lake Prespa”.
(L) “lesen chun”.

can’t – can not
“ne mozhi” as in “toj ne mozhi da kreni teshki raboti” meaning “he can’t lift heavy things”.

**Cantaloupe** – small ribbed melon
(D) “pepon” as in “toj e ftasan pepon” meaning “it is a ripe cantaloupe”.

**Canvas** – strong coarse cloth
(D) “platno” as in “platno za praenje plachki” meaning “canvas for making clothes”.
(L) “platno”.

**Cap** – brimless head covering
(D) “kapa” and “shapka” meaning “what a nice cap you have” and “shapka za na glaa” meaning “cap for the head”.
(L) “kapa”, “kachket”, “kapisla”.

**Captive** – person or animal confined
(D) “faten” and “vo aps” as in “ofcharo e faten” meaning “the shepherd is a captive” and “oracho e vo aps” meaning “the farmer is a captive”.
(L) “plenik”, “rob”.

**Carboy** – large globular glass bottle usually enclosed in frame
(D) “bimblak” as in “bimblako e pln so vino” meaning “the carboy is full with wine”.

**Carcass** – dead body of animal
(D) “psojsana mrsha” as in “vo trapo ima psojsana mrsha ot magare” meaning “there is a donkey carcass in the brook”.
(L) “mrsha”, “trup”.

**Card** – thick stiff paper
(D) “karta” is in “zve karta ot moi soi sho zhive vo Kanada” meaning “I received a card from my relatives living in Canada”.
(L) “bilet”, “kartichka”, “karta”.

**Care** – worry, serious attention, caution
(D) “grizhi” as in “majkati se grizhi za tvojto zdravje” meaning “your mother cares about your health”.
(L) “grizha”, “vnimanje”, “pretpazlivost”.

**Careful - cautious**
(D) “grizhľ if” as in “bidi grizhľ if ne trchai vo temnitsa” meaning “be careful don’t run in the dark”.
(L) “grizhliv”, “vnimatelen”, “pretpazliv”.

**Careless** – lacking attention
(D) “negrizhľ if” as in “toj e negrizhľ if, ne mu e gajle za nishcho” meaning “he is careless, he cares about nothing”.
(L) “nevnmateleen”, “bezgrizhen”.

**Carp** – freshwater fish
(D) “krap” as in “vo maloto Prespantsko ezero ima golume krapo” meaning “there are large carp in little Lake Prespa”.
(L) “krap”.
carpet – thick rug for covering floors
(D) “kiľim” and “rogozna” as in “kiľimo e prao so prepni boj” meaning “the carpet is made with beautiful colours” and “rogozna e prana ot zavitkana slama” meaning “the carpet is made from twisted straw”.
(L) “kiplim”.

cart – small strong vehicle, two or four wheeled for carrying loads
(D) “kola” as in “kolata e toarena so krtuľi” meaning “the cart is loaded with potatoes”.
(L) “kola”, “dvokolka”.

cartilage – tough flexible tissue attached to bones
(D) “ruskajtsa” as in “ruskajtsa e zhilaa i teshko se dzhvakaa” meaning “the cartilage is tough and hard to chew”.
(L) “ruskawitsa”.

cartridge – case containing charge or propelling explosive
(D) “fishek” and “gijule” as in “fisheko flega vo pushka” meaning “the cartridge fits in a rifle” and “gijuleto flefva vo top” meaning “the cartridge fits in a cannon”.
(L) “kurshum”.

cask - barrel
(D) “kache” and “boche” as in “klaj zeľki vo kacheto” meaning “put cabbages in the cask” and “bocheto e plno so vino” meaning “the cask is full of wine”.
(L) “malo bure”, “bochva”.

castle – large fortified building
(D) “kule” as in “kuleto na Samoil se naodva vo Ail” meaning “Samoil’s castle is at Ail”
(L) “zamok”, “kula”.

castrate – remove testicles
(D) “skopva” as in “bishinata i skopve koa se mlađi” meaning “the pigs are castrated when they are young”.
(L) “skopuva”.

cat – small carnivorous soft-furred domesticated animal
(D) “matska” as in “matskata fatva glufsti” meaning “the cat catches mice”.
(L) “machka”.

catch – capture in hand, in trap etc.
(D) “fati” as in “fatigo glufetso vo stapisata” meaning “catch the mouse in a trap”.
(L) “zaťat”, “fakjanje”.

cattle – cows, bulls, oxen
(D) “goenda” as in “pushchii goendata da pase” meaning “let the cattle graze”.
(L) “goveda”.

cause – thing that produces an effect
(D) “kauza” as in “Makedontskata kauza e vazhna” meaning “the Macedonian cause is important”.
ceiling – upper interior surface of room
(D) “tavan” as in “tavano e visok” meaning “the ceiling is high”.
(L) “tavan”

celebrate – mark event or festival with festivities
(D) “praznuva” as in “denes se praznuva bozhik” meaning “Christmas is celebrated today”.
(L) “slavi”, “praznuva”.

cellar – room below ground level or house
(D) “keral” as in “vo keralo se bochkite so vino” meaning “the wine casks are in the cellar”.
(L) “vizba”, “krchma”.

cement – powdery substance made by calcining lime and clay, mixed with water to form concrete or mortar
(D) “chimento” as in “naprajgo stiso so chimento” meaning “build the wall with cement”.
(L) “tsement”.

cemetery – burial ground
(D) “grobishcha” as in “grobishcha se zat tsrkvata” meaning “the cemetery is behind the church”.
(L) “grobishta”.

center – middle point or part
(D) “strede” as in “oroto e vo strede selo” meaning “the dance is at the Village center”.
(L) “tsentar”, “sredina”.

centipede – a small crawling creature with long body and many legs
(D) “stonogal’ka” as in “stonogal’kata ima farmak” meaning “the centipede is poisonous”.

century – period of one hundred years
(D) “vek” as in “eden vek e sto godini” meaning “a century is a hundred years”.
(L) “stoletie”, “vek”.

ceramic – of pottery, porcelain, or other articles of baked clay
(D) “geramidni” as in “chatjata e postoľena so geramidni plochi” meaning “the roof is laid with ceramic tiles”.
(L) “grncharski”.

chain – series of rings or links connected together
(D) “sindzhir” as in “kucheto e vrzano so sindzhir” meaning “the dog is tied with a chain”.
(L) “veriga”, “sindzhir”.

chair – movable backed seat for one
(D) “stol” as in “sedni na stolo” meaning “sit on the chair”.
(L) “katedra”, “stolitsa”.

change – making or becoming different
(D) “izmeni” as in “izmeni gi plachkite” meaning “change your clothes”.
(L) “promena”, “izmena”, “menuvanje”.

(L) “kusa”.

(L) “kausa”.

(D) “tavan” as in “tavano e visok” meaning “the ceiling is high”.
(L) “tavan”
chapel – small building or room used for Christian worship
(D) “tsrkve” as in “tsrkveti ima samo edna sfetitsa (ikona)”
meaning “the chapel has only one icon”.
(L) “capela”, “trkvichka”.

char – make or become black by burning
(D) “glamna” as in “drvoto se story glamna ot gonenje”
meaning “the wood turned to char from burning”.
(L) “faglen”, “kjumur”.

caracter – collective qualities or peculiarities that distinguish an individual or group
(D) “haraktir” as in “haraktiro ne mu se menva” meaning “his character can not change”.
(L) “karakter”, “osobina”, “svojstvo”.

charcoal – black chunks remnants of burned wood
(D) “kjumur” and “zhar” as in “kjumuro gori goreshcho”
meaning “charcoal burns hot” and “drvoto se story zhar”
meaning “the wood turned to charcoal”.
(L) “drven-kjumur”.

chat – talk in light and familiar way
(D) “muabet” as in “ajde da si poprajme troa muabet” meaning “let’s have a little chat”.
(L) “razgovor”, “brborenje”.

cheap – low in price
(D) “eftino” as in “mesoto e eftino denes” meaning “the meat is cheap today”.
(L) “eftin”, “beznachaen”.

cheat – deceive, act fraudulently
(D) “izmami” as in “me izmami, ne mi ga kaza vistintskata tsena”
meaning “you cheated me, you did not tell me the real price”.
(L) “izmama”, “izmamnik”.

cheek – side wall of mouth
(D) “obraz” as in “toj te batisi na obrazo” meaning “he kissed you on the cheek”.
(L) “obraz”, “drskost”.

cheese – food made of curds
(D) “sirenje” as in “sirenje se praj ot mleko” meaning “cheese is made from milk”.
(L) “sirenje”.

cheesecloth – thin loosely woven cloth
(D) “tsedilo” as in “tsediloto e praeno ot slaba krpa” meaning “the cheesecloth is made of thin cloth”.

cherry – small soft round stone-fruit
(D) “cheresha” as in “chereshata ima mnogy chereshi”
meaning “the cherry-tree is full of cherries”.
(L) “tsresha”.

chest – large strong box for storage or transport
(D) “senduk” as in “ima sekakvii plachki vo senduko” meaning
“there are all sorts of clothes in
the chest”.
(L) “kutija”, “sandak”.

**chest** – part of body enclosed by
ribs, front surface of body
(D) “gradi” as in “so grndite
napre” meaning “with the chest
forward”.
(L) “gradi”

**chestnut** – a glossy hard brown
edible fruit
(D) “kosten” as in “varen eli
pechen kosten?” meaning
“boiled or roasted chestnut?”
(L) “kosten”.

**chew** – work food between the
teeth
(D) “dzhvaka” as in “dzhvakaj
go jadenjeto” meaning “chew
your food”.
(L) “dzhvaka”.

**chick** – young bird
(D) “pile” as in “pile e bebe
kokoshka” meaning “a chick is a
baby chicken”.
(L) “pile”, “pilentse”.

**chicken** – domestic fowl
(D) “kokoshka” as in
“kokoshkata snese jajtse”
meaning “the chicken laid an
egg”.
(L) “kokoshka”.

**child** – young human being
(D) “chendo” as in “sho da ti
kazha bre chendo?” meaning
“what can I tell you my child?”
(L) “dete”.

**chill** – unpleasant cold sensation
(D) “stuf” as in “ke te fati stuf”
meaning “you will catch a chill”.
(L) “stuf”.

**chimney** – structure by which
smoke is carried off from fire
(D) “odzhak” as in “odzhako
kadi” meaning “the chimney is
smoking”.
(L) “odzhak”.

**chin** – front of lower jaw
(D) “brada” as in “rastish brada
na bradeto?” meaning “are you
growing a beard on your chin?”
(L) “brada”.

**chisel** – tool with sharp beveled
end for shaping wood or stone
(D) “gleto” as in “gleto e za
tsrpenje drvo” meaning “the
chisel is for shaping wood”.
(L) “gleto”.

**choke** – cause to stop breathing
by blocking windpipe
(D) “oplit” as in “ne gltaj brzo ke
se opliti sh” meaning “don’t
swallow so fast you will choke”.
(L) “se zadushuva”.

**chop** – cut with strokes of knife
or axe
(D) “tsepi” as in “tsepi so
natochena baltia” meaning
“chop with a sharp axe”.
(L) “rastsep”, “rasekuvanje”.

**Christian** – believing in Christ
and his teaching
(D) “Risianin” as in “jas si
Risianin” meaning “I am
Christian”.

33
Christmas - Christian festival celebrating the birth of Christ

“Bozhik” as in “Bozhik e roden den na Ristos” meaning “Christmas is Christ’s birthday”.

Church - building for public Christian worship

“tsrkva” as in “vo Nedeľa ke oda vo tsrkva” meaning “on Sunday I am going to church”.

Circle - round plain figure

“trkalo” as in “napishi trkalo okolu tebe” meaning “draw a circle around you”.

Class - pointed nail of animal or bird’s foot

“nokt” as in “sokolo ima goľemi nokti” meaning “the hawk has large claws”.

City - large town

“grad” as in “Lerin e ubaf grad” meaning “Lerin is a beautiful city”.

Clay - stiff sticky earth

“kal” as in “kukjata e praena ot plitari ot kal” meaning “the house is made with bricks of clay”.

Clean - free from dirt or contaminating matter

“chist” as in “kukjata e chista, nema ich prad” meaning “the house is clean, there is no dust”.

Clear - not clowded, spotty or murky

“chist” as in “vodata e chista, ne e mtna” meaning “the water is clear, it is not muddy”.

Clever - skillful, talented, quick to understand and learn

“umen” as in “toj e umen choek” meaning “he is a clever person”.

Climb - ascend, mount, go or come

“vjaaj”, “vjanise” and “kachise” as in “vjaaj po skala” meaning “climb the stairs”, “vjanise na drvoto” meaning “climb the tree” and “kachise na kono” meaning “climb on the horse”.

Cloak - outdoor overgarment

“guna” as in “guna praena ot kozina” meaning “cloak made with goat’s wool”.

(L) “Hristianin”

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(L) “nevin”.

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“chist” as in “vodata e chista, ne e mtna” meaning “the water is clear, it is not muddy”.

(L) “jasen”, “chist”.

Clever – skillful, talented, quick to understand and learn

“umen” as in “toj e umen choek” meaning “he is a clever person”.

(L) “umen”, “veshi”, “duhoven”.

Cliff – steep rock face

“breg” as in “brego e mnogu strmen” meaning “the cliff is very sharp”.

(L) “karpa”, “greben”.

Climb – ascend, mount, go or come

“vjaaj”, “vjanise” and “kachise” as in “vjaaj po skala” meaning “climb the stairs”, “vjanise na drvoto” meaning “climb the tree” and “kachise na kono” meaning “climb on the horse”.

(L) “se kachuva”.

Cloak – outdoor overgarment

“guna” as in “guna praena ot kozina” meaning “cloak made with goat’s wool”.

(L) “maska”.

cliff – steep rock face

(L) “karpa”, “greben”.

climb – ascend, mount, go or come

(D) “vjaaj”, “vjanise” and “kachise” as in “vjaaj po skala” meaning “climb the stairs”, “vjanise na drvoto” meaning “climb the tree” and “kachise na kono” meaning “climb on the horse”.

(L) “se kachuva”.

cloak – outdoor overgarment

(D) “guna” as in “guna praena ot kozina” meaning “cloak made with goat’s wool”.

(L) “maska”.

(L) “Hristianin”
clock – instrument for measuring time
(D) “saat” as in “jas imam saat” meaning “I have a clock”.
(L) “chasovnik”, “saat”.

close – situated at short distance or interval
(D) “blizu” as in “sedni blizu pokraj mene” meaning “sit close beside me”.
(L) “blizok”.

cloth – woven or felted fabric
(D) “krpa” as in “dajmi edna krpa da si izbrisham ratsite” meaning “give me a cloth to wipe my hands”.
(L) “material”, “shtof”, “pokrivach”.

clothes – things worn to cover the body and limbs
(D) “pľachki” as in “jas kupi novi pľachki” meaning “I bought new clothes”.
(L) “obleka”, “kostum”.

cloud – visible water vapour floating up in the sky
(D) “oblak” as in “oblako e visoko” meaning “the cloud is high”.
(L) “oblak”, “zampachenost”.

coal – carbonized plant matter
(D) “zhar” as in “drvoto izgore i se stori zhar” meaning “the wood burned and turned to coal”.
(L) “kamen-kjumur”.

collar – neckband
(D) “gjerdan” and “alka” as in “chupata nosi prepen gjerdan” meaning “the young lady is wearing a beautiful collar” and

coin – small stamped metallic disc used for money
(D) “para” as in “dajmi edna para za ksmet” meaning “give me a coin for good luck”.
(L) “metalna para”.

cold – at low temperature
(D) “studen” as in “vecherata mi e studen” meaning “my supper is cold”.
(L) “stud”.

collapse – falling, tumbling down
(D) “padna” as in “toj padna ot goreshchina” meaning “he collapsed from heat”.
(L) “propagjanje”, “propast”

collars – neckbands
(D) “gjerdan” and “alka” as in “chupata nosi prepen gjerdan” meaning “the young lady is wearing a beautiful collar” and
“klaj mu zheľzana alka na tilo na kucheto da se chua ot vlko” meaning “put a metal collar on the dog’s neck to protect it from the wolf”.
(L) “jaka”, “gjerdan”, “alka”.

collect – bring or come together
(D) “soberi” as in “soberi si troa pari da si kupish kapa” meaning “collect a bit of money to buy yourself a cap (hat)”.  
(L) “sobira”.

colour – various wavelengths of light produced by a prism
(D) “boja” as in “clai mu troa boja” meaning “put some colour into it”.  
(L) “boja”.

comb – toothed strip of rigid material for tidying and arranging hair
(D) “cheshľe” as in “na ti edno cheshľe da si ishcheshľeash kosata” meaning “here is a comb to comb your hair”.  
(L) “cheshel”.

come – move towards person calling
(D) “baraj” as in “baraj tuka” meaning “come here”.  
(L) “doagja”.

community – body of people living in one place
(D) “sel’ani” as in “Oschimchkkite sel’ani zhive vo selo Oshchina” meaning “the Oshchimian community lives in the village Oshchina”.  
(L) “zaednitsa”, “coodvetnost”.

compatriot – fellow countryman
(D) “sonarodnik” as in “miľ sonarodnisi, Makedontsi” meaning “dear compatriots, Macedonians”.  
(L) “sonarodnik”.

comprehend - understand
(D) “razbra” as in “razbra sho mi vefish” meaning “I comprehend what you are telling me”.  
(L) “razbira”.

compress – squeeze together
(D) “stegni” as in “stegni go grozieto da napraish vino” meaning “compress the grapes to make wine”.  
(L) “zgusnuva”.

conceal – keep secret or hidden
(D) “krie” as in “toj go krie zlatoto da ne mu go zeve” meaning “he has concealed the gold so they could not take it”.  
(L) “krie”.

condensation – water on cold window
(D) “para” as in “studenio pendzher fatfa para” meaning “the cold window catches condensation”.

Confess – admit
(D) “priznaa” as in “toj si go priznaa loshoto” meaning “he confessed to wrongdoing”.  
(L) “priznava”.

conflict – fight, struggle
(D) “borba” as in “borbata za sloboda se zafati” meaning “the conflict for freedom has begun”.  
(L) “sudir”, “borba”.

**congratulation** – expressing pleasure at happiness or excellence  
(D) “chestit” as in “chestito da ti e imeto” meaning “congratulations on your namesake”.  
(L) “chestenje”.

**congregation** – gathering of people  
(D) “sobranje” as in “ima sobranje vo streselo” meaning “there is a congregation in the village square”.  
(L) “verski sobir”.

**consecrate** – make or declare sacred  
(D) “krsti” as in “krsti tsrkvata” meaning “consecrate the church”.  
(L) “posvetuva”.

**continue** – maintain, keep up  
(D) “predlzhi” as in “predlzhi so prikaznata” meaning “continue with the story”.  
(L) “prodolzhuva”.

**cook** – prepare by heating  
(D) “gotvi” as in “gotvi jadenje” meaning “cook food”.  
(L) “gotvi”.

**cool** – of or at fairly low temperature  
(D) “studeno” as in “vremeto e studeno denes” meaning “the weather is cool today”  
(L) “stud”, “svezhina”.

**coop** – cage for keeping poultry  
(D) “kokosharnik” as in “kokoshkite gi drzhime vo kokosharnik” meaning “we keep the chichens in a coop”.  
(L) “kafez”, “kokosharnik”, “koshara”.

**copper** – reddish-brown metallic element  
(D) “bakar” as in “veftite kotлина se praeni ot bakar” meaning “the old kettles are made of copper”.  
(L) “bakar”.

**cork** – bottle-stopper  
(D) “klkalo” as in “zaklkaj shisheto so klkalo” meaning “plug the bottle with a cork”.  
(L) “zatka”.

**corn** – maize  
(D) “miser” as in “babo mesimi lep so miserno brashno” meaning “babo (granny) make me bread with corn flour”.  
(L) “pchenka”.

**corner** – place where converging sides or edges meet  
(D) “kjosh” as in “pato e okolu kjosho” meaning “the road is around the corner”.  
(L) “agol”.

**cornflour** – flour made from maize  
(D) “miserno brashno” as in “lep praen so miserno brashno”
correct – true, accurate, proper
(D) “pravo” as in “toa e pravo” meaning “that is correct”.
(L) “tochen”, “poprava”, “isprava”.

corrode – wear away by chemical action
(D) “rzhosa” as in “zheľeznata plocha rzhosa” meaning “the iron plate is corroded”.
(L) “rgjosuva”.

correct – morally depraved
(D) “rasipan” as in “toj e rasipan choek” meaning “he is a corrupt person”.
(L) “rasipan”, “gnil”, “nechesen”.

cost – have a price
(D) “tsena” as in “sho mu e tsena na edno kilo kastitsi?” meaning “what is the cost of a kilo of walnuts?”
(L) “tsena”, “troshok”, “izdatok”.

cotton – soft white fibrous substance
(D) “pambuk” as in “pernitsata e ploha so pambuk” meaning “the pillow is full of cotton”.
(L) “pamuk”.

cough – expel air or other matter from lungs with a sudden sharp sound
(D) “kashľa” as in “toj kashľa” meaning “he is coughing”.
(L) “kashlitsa”, “kashla”.

counter – long flat-topped fitment
(D) “tezga” as in “klaș alatite nat tezgata” meaning “put the tools on the counter”.
(L) “tezga”, “tantuz”, “zheton”.

country – territory of a nation, state
(D) “drzhaa” as in “mojta drzhaa e Makedonija” meaning “my country is Macedonia”.
(L) “zemja”, “drzhava”.

cousin – son or daughter of one’s uncle or aunt
(D) “brachet” (male) and “brachenda” (female) as in “jas imam brachet i brachenda” meaning “I have a male and female cousin”.
(L) “bratuchet”, “bratucheda”.

cover – place something over
(D) “pokrie” as in “da si se pokrie so veľentse” meaning “to cover himself with a blanket”.
(L) “pokrivach”, “pokrov”, “pokriv”.

cow – fully grown female of any bovine animal
(D) “kraa” as in “kraata ni daa mľeko” meaning “the cow gives us milk”.
(L) “krava”.

coward – fearful person
(D) “strashlif” as in “toj e strashlif, mu e stra ot noshjata” meaning “he is a coward, he fears the night”.
(L) “strashlivko”.

cowherd – person who looks after cows at pasture (D) “voloar” and “goendar” as in “voloar i beri voloite” meaning “the cowherd is rounding up the oxen” and “goendar i pasi goendata” meaning “the cowherd is taking the bovine to pasture”. (L) “kravar”, “govedar”.

cringle – partially broken (D) “tresna” and “pukna” as in “ tresna ot stut” meaning “it cracked from the cold” and “pukna ot stiskanje” meaning “it cracked from pressure”. (L) “puknatin”.

cradle – small bed or cot for a baby (D) “kroshna” as in “krľao bebeto vo kroshna” meaning “rock the baby in the cradle”. (L) “lulka”.

craftsman – skilled person (D) “maistor” as in “maistoro pokaza aren maistorlak” meaning “the craftsman showed his excellent craftsmanship”. (L) “veshtak”, “umetnik”.

cram – sudden painful involuntary contraction of muscle (D) “kľech” as in “nogata mi fati kľech” meaning “I have a cramp in my leg”. (L) “grch”.

crush – fall or impact (D) “se udri” as in “padna ot kono i se udri na stiso” meaning “he fell off the horse and crashed into the wall”. (L) “udar”.

crave - desire (D) “ores” as in “trudnata zhena ga fati ores za piperki turshia” meaning “the pregnant woman craves pickled peppers”. (L) “kopnee za neshto”, “moli”.

crawl – progress with body on or close to ground (D) “lazi” as in “bebeto zafati da laz i” meaning “the baby has begun to crawl”. (L) “lazi”, “polzi”.

crazy – insane, foolish (D) “ulaf” as in “toj e ulaf, neznai sho praj” meaning “he is crazy, doesn’t know what he is doing” (L) “lud”, “umoboden”, “budala”.

create – bring into existence (D) “praj” as in “toj praj golemo chudo” as in “he is creating a miracle”. (L) “sozdava”, “pravi”, “proizvedeva”.

creature – created being (D) “zhivotno” as in “mnogu zhivotni zhivee vo ormano”
meaning “many creatures live in the forest”.
(L) “sustestvo”.

creek – short arm of a river
(D) “trap” as in “trapo vrvi krs Oshchina” meaning “the creek passes through Oshchina”.
(L) “mal zaliv”, “potok”.
icrib – child’s bed
(D) “kroshna” as in “bebeto spie vo kroshnata” meaning “the baby sleeps in the crib”.
(L) “lulka”.
icripple – person permanently lame
(D) “sakat” as in “choeko e sakat, nogata me e posechena” meaning “the person is crippled, his leg has been severed”.
(L) “topal”, “sakat chovek”.
crock – earthware pot
(D) “grne” as in “gra se vari vo grneto” meaning “beans are boiling in the crock pot”.
icrop – produce of cultivated plants
(D) “bereket” as in “vo esen se beri bereketo” meaning “crops are harvested in the fall”.
(L) “zhetva”.
cross – upright post with transverse post
(D) “krst” as in “vo Oshchimtskata tsrkva nat kambanata ima golem krst” meaning “in the Oshchina church above the church bell is a large cross”.
(L) “krst”.
crossroad – intersection of two roads
(D) “raskrsnitsa” as in “vo Oshchina nema rasksnitsa, seloto e mnogu malo” meaning “there is no crossroad in Oshchina, the village is very small”.
(L) “raskrsnitsa”.
icrow – large black bird
(D) “garvan” as in “garvano grachi vo drvata” meaning “the crow is crowing in the woods”.
(L) “chavka”.
icrowd – large number of people gathered together without orderly arrangement
(D) “surja” as in “edna surja luge se sobrani” meaning “a crowd of people has gathered”.
(L) “mnoshtvo”, “tolpa”, “narod”.
icruel – indifferent to or gratified by another’s suffering
(D) “dsverstvo” as in “toj pokaza goľ emo dsvertsvo pokraj nashio narot” meaning “he showed great cruelty towards our people”.
(L) “svirep”, “nemilosrden”.
icrumb – small fragment of bread
(D) “trolinka” as in “nemam nito edna trolinka l’ep da jada” meaning “I don’t have a single crumb of bread to eat”.
(L) “troshka”.
icrust – hard outer part of bread
(D) “korichka” as in “ovoj peshnik lep ima debela korichka” meaning “this loaf of bread has a thick crust”.
(L) “korka”, “korichka”.

cry – express pain, make loud or shrill sound
(D) “plachi” as in “bebeto plachi” meaning “the baby is crying”.
(L) “plach”, “povik”.

cuckoo – migratory bird with characteristic cry
(D) “kukajtsa” as in “kukajtsa ta kuka vo Avgust” meaning “the cuckoo is singing in August”.
(L) “kukavitsa”.

cucumber – long green fleshy fruit
(D) “krastajtsa” as in “krastajtsa ta e ubaa vo salata” meaning “the cucumber is good in salad”.
(L) “krastavitsa”.

cure – restore to health
(D) “ľek” and “uzdraj” as in “ke se najdi ľek za tebe” meaning “a cure will be found for you” and “ke uzdrajsh po nekolku dena” meaning “you will be cured in a few days”.
(L) “iek”, “lechenje”, “ozdrabuvaњe”.

curry – having coiled lock of hair
(D) “krľudzhaf” as in “ti imask kurl’udzhaa kosa” meaning “you have curly hair”.
(L) “kadray”.

curse – utterance wishing person to suffer
(D) “kľetva” as in “te zaklna so losha kľetva” meaning “he cursed you with a bad curse”.
(L) “kletva”.

custom – usual way of behaving or acting
(D) “ader” as in “toj e nash ader” meaning “that is our custom”.
(L) “obichaj”.

cut – divide with knife
(D) “posechi” as in “posechi so nozho” meaning “cut with the knife”.
(L) “presek”.

Cyrillic – alphabet used by Slovanic speaking people
(D) “Kirilitsa” as in “Makedontsite pishe po Kirilitsa” meaning “Macedonians write in Cyrillic”.
(L) “Kirilitsa”.

Czar – variation of tsar
(D) “Tsar” as in “Aleksandar e Tsar Makedontski” meaning “Alexander is a Macedonian King”.
(L) “Tsar”.

daddy – father, oldest or most important person
(D) “tate” as in “ajde tate kupimi shekerche” meaning “Oh daddy buy me a candy”.
(L) “tatko”, “tate”.
**dairy** – place for processing and distributing milk and its products

(D) “bachilo” as in “vo bachioto prae mas, sirenje i kasher” meaning “in the dairy they make butter, feta and hard cheese”.

(L) “mlekarna”.

**damage** – injury or impairing value or usefulness of something

(D) “pakos” as in “burata napraj gol’em pakos” meaning “the flood caused a great deal of damage”.

(L) “oshtetuvanje”, “povreda”, “gubinok”.

**damp** – diffused moisture

(D) “vlazhno” as in “vremeto e vlazhno denes” meaning “the weather is damp today”.

(L) “vlaga”, “magla”, “para”.

**dance** – move rhythmically

(D) “igra oro” as in “mi se igra oro” meaning “I want to dance”.

(L) “igra”, “ples”, “tantsuva”.

**danger** – exposure to harm

(D) “opas” as in “toj e opasen” meaning “he is dangerous”.

(L) “opasen”, “opasnost”.

**dark** – with little or no light

(D) “tennitsa” as in “koa nema sfeto e tennitsa” meaning “when there is no light it is dark”.

(L) “mrak”, “temnitsa”.

**date** – day of the month

(D) “den” as in “sho den e denes” meaning “what is the date today?”

(L) “datum”.

**daughter** – female child in relation to her parents

(D) “kjerka” as in “taa e kjerka na toj choek” meaning “she is the daughter of that person”.

(L) “kjerka”.

**dawn** – day break

(D) “zora” as in “zora se krshi rano rano” meaning “dawn breaks early in the morning”.

(L) “zora”.

**day** – time between sunrise and sunset

(D) “den” or “denja” as in “denja e ot koga ke izlezi do koga ke zajdi sntseto” meaning “day is from sunrise to sunset”.

(L) “den”.

**days** – as in of the week

(D) “Pondelnik, Fhornik, Streda, Chetfortok, Petok, Sabota, Nedelja” meaning “Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday”.

**dead** – no longer alive

(D) “umren” and “mrtoets” as in “choeko e umren” meaning “the person is dead” and “mrtoetsko ke go zakope utre” meaning “they will bury the dead tomorrow”.

(L) “pokojnits”, “mrtvets”.

**deaf** – without hearing
(D) “gluf” as in “toj e gluf ot edno ushe” meaning “he is deaf from one ear”.
(L) “gluv”.

dear – beloved
(D) “mil’en” as in “toj mi e moj mil’en brat’” meaning “he is my dear brother”.
(L) “dag”, “mil”, “skap”.

default – event which ends life
(D) “umirachka” and “smrt” meaning “nema odbega ot umirachka” meaning “there is no escape from death” and “sloboda eli smrt” meaning “freedom or death”.
(L) “smrt”, “kraj”.

debt – money, etc that is owed
(D) “borch” as in “imam golem borch” meaning “I have a big debt”.
(L) “dolg”, “obvrska”.

decay – rot, decompose
(D) “skapa” as in “jabolkoto skapa” meaning “the apple has decayed”.
(L) “gnienje”.

deceive – make a person believe what is false
(D) “izmami” as in “ti me izmami” meaning “you deceived me”.
(L) “izmamuva”.

December – twelfth month
(D) “Dekemvri” (new) and “Snezhi” (old). (See months)
(L) “Dekemvri”.

decent – respectable, good enough
(D) “aren” as in “toj e aren msh” meaning “he is a decent man”.
(L) “prostoen”, “skromen”, “umeren”, “dobar”.

decide – come to a resolution
(D) “reshi” as in “reshi, sho ke bidi?” meaning “decide, what will it be?”
(L) “reshava”.

depth – extending far down
(D) “glmbok” as in “bunaro e glmbok” meaning “the well is deep”.
(L) “dlambina”.

deer – four-footed ruminant animal
(D) “el’en” meaning “el’nite shive vo planina” meaning “the deer live in the mountain”.
(L) “el’en”.

defeat – overcome in battle or other contest
(D) “pobedi” as in “Partizanite ga pobedi a borbata” meaning “the Partisans were defeated in the struggle”.
(L) “poraz”, “pobeduva”.

defend – resist attack made on, protect
(D) “brani” as in “bori se i branisiga familiata” meaning “fight back and defend your family”.
(L) “se brani”, “se zashtituva”.

delete – cross out or remove
(D) “brishi” as in “pishi i brishi” meaning “write and delete”.
(L) “brishe”.

demand – urgent claim, stern request
(D) “bara” as in “toj si gi bara pravata” meaning “he is demanding his rights”.
(L) “bara”.

demolish - pull or knock down
(D) “urnisa” as in “zemno tresenje mu a urnisa kukjata” meaning “the earthquake demolished his house”.
(L) “rasurniva”.

demon – evil spirit, cruel person
(D) “demon” as in “ne mnogu poveke verve na postoenjeto na demoni” meaning “not many any longer believe in the existence of demons”.
(L) “demon”.

den – small private room
(D) “odajche” as in “vo odajcheto daskalo pee knigi i pishi pisma” meaning “in the den the teacher reads books and writes letters”.
(L) “sobichka”.

denounce – inform against
(D) “otkazhi” as in “toj ne saka da se otkazhi ot negovata vera” meaning “he does not want to denounce his faith”.
(L) “otkazhuva”, “objavuva”.

denture – set of artificial teeth
(D) “vil’itsa” as in “baba nosi vil’itsi” meaning “baba (grandma) wears dentures”.
(L) “vilitsa”.

deny – declare untrue
(D) “odbiva” as in “toj odbiva, kahva sho ne go napraj” meaning “he denies it, says he did not do it”.
(L) “odbiva”, “ne priznava”.

depart – go away
(D) “zamina” as in “zamina i ojde na stranstvo” meaning “he departed and went abroad”.
(L) “zaminuva”.

depend – determined by
(D) “zavisi” as in “sfe zavisi ot tebe” meaning “everything depends on you”.
(L) “zavisi”.

deport – remove and send to another country
(D) “protera” as in “choeko e protera n ot nemnata zemia” meaning “the person was deported from his own soil”.
(L) “proteruva”, “progonuva”.

descent – lineage, family origin
(D) “rod” as in “toj e roden ot Makedontsi” meaning “his descent is from Macedonians”.
(L) “sleguvanje”, “spushtanje”, “rod”, “poteklo”.

design – outline for something to be made
(D) “namera” as in “ima namera da napraj nescho golemo”
meaning “he has designs to make something grand”.

(L) “namera”.

**desirable** – worth having
(D) “sakan” as in “toj e sakan choek” meaning “he is a desirable person”.
(L) “pozhelen”, “sakan”.

desk – furniture with flat or sloped surface used for writing
(D) “masa za pishenje” as in “napravja rabotata na masa za pishenje” meaning “do your work at your desk”.
(L) “masa za pishenje”.

desperate - leaving little or no room for hope
(D) “ochaen” as in “toj glamen choek e ochaen” meaning “that poor person is desperate”.
(L) “ochaen”, “beznadezhen”.

destroy – pull or break down
(D) “urnisa” as in “toj e losh, sve urnisa” meaning “he is mean, he destroyed everything”.
(L) “unishtuva”, “razrushuva”.

detain – keep under restraint or confined
(D) “zadrhi” as in “zadrhigo da ne izbega” meaning “detain him so that he can’t escape”.
(L) “zadrzuva”.

deteriorate – make or become worse
(D) “se rasipa” as in “zhe’eznata lamarina rzhosa is se rasipa” meaning “the iron sheet of metal has rusted and deteriorated”.

(L) “se vloshuva”, “se rasipuva”.

detest – hate, loathe
(D) “pizmi” as in “tie ne pizme zashcho sme siromasi” meaning “they detest us because we are poor”.
(L) “se gnasi”, “se gadi”.

development - Satan, demon
(D) “djaol” as in “djaolo e mnogu losh” meaning “the devil is very bad”.
(L) “gjavol”.

devilour – eat hungrily or greedily
(D) “lapa” as in “jadi, lapaj go brzo da ne ti go zeve” meaning “eat, devour it fast before they take it”.
(L) “lapa”, “golta”.

dew – vapour condensing in small drops
(D) “rosa” as in “ima rosa nat trevata” meaning “there is dew on the grass”.
(L) “rosa”.

dialog - conversation
(D) “razgovor” as in “kodzhobashiata i jas imame razgovor” meaning “the mayor and I had a dialog”.
(L) “dijalog”, “razgovor na dvajtsa”.

diaper – linen or cotton fabric used on babies bottoms
(D) “pelenche” as in “menimu go pel’encheto na bebeto” meaning “change the baby’s diaper”.
(L) “platno”.

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diarrhea – very loose bowel movement  
(D) “drisnik” as in “bebeto go fati drisnik” meaning “the baby has diarrhea”.

die – cease to live, expire  
(D) “umri” as in “ke umrish ot stuf” meaning “you will die of cold”. 
(L) “umira”.

different – unlike, of another nature  
(D) “inakov” as in “toj e inakov ot nas” meaning “he is different from us”.  
(L) “razlichen”, “poinakov”.

difficult – troublesome, not easy  
(D) “tesko” as in “tesko e, ne e kolaj” meaning “it’s difficult, it’s not easy”.  
(L) “tezhok”.

dig – break up or remove ground  
(D) “kopa” as in “toj kopu dupka” meaning “he is digging a hole”.  
(L) “kopa”, “rie”.

dignity – being worthy of honour or respect  
(D) “ches” as in “toj umre so ches” meaning “he died with dignity”.  
(L) “dostoinstvo”.

dirty – soiled  
(D) “vaľkan” as in “ratisite ti se vaľkani so graso” meaning “your hands are dirty with grease”.  
(L) “blutkav”, “valkan”, “nechist”.

dirt – unclean matter that soils  
(D) “pra” and “kal” as in “velentseto e plno so pra” meaning “the bed cover is full of dirt” and “chešite ti se invalkani so kal” meaning “your shoes are soiled with dirt”.  
(L) “nechistotija”, “gjubre”, “gadost”.

dinner – chief meal of the day  
(D) “ruchok” and “vechera” as in “ke dojda na gosti za ruchok i vechera” meaning “I will be your guest for dinner (lunch and supper)”.  
(L) “vechera”, “ruchok”.

dip – immerse bread into liquid  
(D) “makni” as in “makni troa chorba” meaning “dip into some soup”.  
(L) “vddabnatina”.

direct – extending in a straight line  
(D) “prav” as in “zevajgo pato sho odi na pravo” meaning “take the direct route”.  
(L)”prav”, “najkratok”, “neposreden”.

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disabled – deprived of ability
(D) “osakaten” as in “toj e osakaten, bumba pukna i mu ga skrshi nogata” meaning “he is disabled, a bomb blew up and broke his leg”.
(L) “ne sposoven”.

**disagree** – hold different opinion
(D) “ne se soglasva” as in “toj ne se soglasva so toa sho velish ti” meaning “he disagrees with what you say”.
(L) “’ne se soglasuva”, “ima drugo mislenje”.

**disappear** – pass from sight or existence
(D) “go nema” as in “go nema, neznam dja ojde” meaning “he disappeared, I don’t know where he went”.
(L) “izchusnuva”, “go snemuva”.

**disband** – disperse, break up
(D) “se raspushchi” as in “askero se raspushchi” meaning “the army has disbanded”.
(L) “se raspushta”.

**discard** - give something up, throw it away
(D) “frľigo” as in “frľigo toa ne chini” meaning “discard it it’s no good”.
(L) “otfrła”, “napushta”.

**discharge** – fire a rifle
(D) “plľusna” as in “toj plľusna so pushkata i so chifteto” meaning “he discharged the rifle and the shotgun”.
(L) “istovaruva”, “puka”.

**disease** – unhealthy condition of body or mind
(D) “boles” as in “tie ime boles sho ne se lekva” meaning “they have an untreatable disease”.
(L) “bolest”.

**disgrace** – loss of favour or respect
(D) “stramota” as in “je stramota ka se odnosva” meaning “it is a disgrace how how he conducts himself”.
(L) “gubenje na chest”, “sramota”.

**dish** – flat bottomed container for holding food
(D) “plaata” as in “plaata e potrebna za jadenje” meaning “the dish is used for eating”.
(L) “vagan”.

**dishonest** – insincere, fraudulent
(D) “nechesen” as in “toj e nechesen choek” meaning “he is a dishonest person”.
(L) “nechesen”.

**disloyal** – unfaithful, lacking loyalty
(D) “neveren” as in “toj e neveren choek” meaning “he is a disloyal person”.
(L) “neveren”, “nelojalen”, “verolomen”.

**distance** – extent of space between two points
(D) “dalechina” as in “od Oshchima do Lerin e dlga dal’echna” meaning “from Oshchima to Lerin is a long distance”.

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distillery – place where alcoholic liquor is distilled
(D) “kazanche” as in “vo kazarcho se vari rakija” meaning “in the distillery Rakija is distilled”.
(L) “mesto kade se vari rakija”.

distinguish – observe or identify a difference
(D) “razlika” as in “dali mozhish da vidish razlika megu toj i taa?” meaning “can you distinguish between him and her?”
(L) “se razlikuva”.

distrust – lack of trust
(D) “nedoverba” as in “ima nedoverba megu nimu” meaning “there is distrust between them”.
(L) “nedoverba”, “somnenje”.

ditch – long narrow excavated channel
(D) “doazha” and “jaz” as in “doazhta e vo gornata maala” meaning “the ditch is in the upper neighbourhood” and “jazo e vo dolnata maala na Oshchima” meaning “the ditch is in the lower neighbourhood of Oshchima”.
(L) “jaz”, “okop”.

divide – separate into parts
(D) “delti” as in “deltiga stokata megu dvata brakja” meaning “divide the property between the two brothers”.
(L) “delti”, “se razduva”, “se oddeluva”.

do – produce, make, bring about
(D) “praj” as in “praj neshcho” meaning “do something”.
(L) “pravi”, “vrshi”.

doctor – physician
(D) “lekar” as in “lekar mi ga zakrpi ranata” meaning “the doctor stitched up my wound”.
(L) “doktor”, “lekar”.

dog – four legged carnivorous animal related to the wolf
(D) “kuche” as in “kucheto lae” meaning “the dog is barking”.
(L) “kuche”, “pes”.

dogwood – shrub with dark red branches
(D) “dren” as in “drvoto ot dren e mnogu jako” meaning “the wood from dogwood is very hard”.
(L) “dren”.

done - complete
(D) “dostori” as in “rabotata ga dostori” meaning “I have done the job”.
(L) “od do”.

donkey – domestic ass
(D) “magare” as in “magareto pasi vo livadata” meaning “the donkey is grazing in the meadow”.
(L) “magare”.

door – closing to entrance
(D) “vrata” as in “zatforia vrata ta” meaning “close the door”.
(L) “vrata”.
**dot** – small round mark or spot
(D) “tochka” as in “claj tochka na dostoroko” meaning “place a dot at the end”.
(L) “tochka”.

**double** - twofold
(D) “dvojno” as in “mi bordzhish dvojno” meaning “you owe me double”.
(L) “dvokratno”, “dvojnik”.

**dove** – bird with short legs and small head
(D) “prľitsa” as in “prľitsata e simbol za mir” meaning “the dove is a symbol of peace”.
(L) “gulab”.

**down** – towards a lower place
(D) “dolu” as in “jas zhivam tamo dolu” meaning “I live down there”.
(L) “dolu”.

**downpour** – heavy fall of rain
(D) “turva dosh” as in “tsel den turva dosh” meaning “it is downpouring all day”.
(L) “poroen dozhd”.

**dowry** – property or money brought by a bride to her husband
(D) “prikja” as in “neestata ima bogata prikja” meaning “the bride has a rich dowry”.
(L) “miraz”, “prirodna darba”.

**dream** – what a person sees when sleeping
(D) “son” as in “koa spie ime aren son” meaning “when I slept I had a good dream”.
(L) “son”.

**dress** – put on or wear clothes
(D) “obleka” and “fustan” meaning “si kupi ubaa obľeka” meaning “I bought myself a nice dress” and “zhenata si kupi fustan” meaning “the woman bought herself a dress”.
(L) “obleka”, “fustan”.

**dribble** – allow saliva to flow from the mouth
(D) “se ligae” as in “bebeto se ligae” meaning “the baby is dribbling”.
(L) “se ligavi”.

**drift** – mass of snow or sand driven along or heaped by wind
(D) “namet” as in “vetro go dua snego i praj namet” meaning “the wind is blowing the snow into a drift”.
(L) “struja”, “tok”, “pravets”.

**drink** – swallow liquid
(D) “napise” as in “napise voda” meaning “drink water”.
(L) “napiva”.

**drip** – fall of drops
(D) “kapi” as in “voda kapi ot chattiata” meaning “water is dripping from the roof”.
(L) “kapi”, “teche”.

**doze** – sleep light
(D) “dremi” as in “na babata mu se dremi” meaning “grandma is dozing”.
(L) “dremi”, “lesen son”.

**dream** – what a person sees when sleeping
(D) “son” as in “koa spie ime aren son” meaning “when I slept I had a good dream”.
(L) “son”.
**Drop** – small round portion of liquid
(D) “kapka” as in “kapka po kapka kobitsata se plni so voda” meaning “drop by drop the bucket is being filled with water”.
(L) “kapka”.

**Drought** – prolonged spell without rain
(D) “susha” as in “susha ne fati, sfe ke izgori” meaning “drought has caught us, everything will burn”.
(L) “susha”, “zhed”, “nedostig”.

**Drown** – suffocate by submersion in water
(D) “se udaj” as in “deteto se udaj, ne znaeshe ka da pliva” meaning “the boy drowned, he did not know how to swim”.
(L) “se davi”.

**Drug** – medicine, narcotic
(D) “bil’ka” as in “lekaro mu dade bil’ka” meaning “the doctor gave him a drug”.
(L) “lek”, “lekarstvo”.

**Drum** – musical instrument consisting of stretched skin over cylinder
(D) “tapan” as in “tapano se shehuka ot da’elku” meaning “the drum can be heard from far”.
(L) “tapan”.

**Drunk** – under the influence of alcohol
(D) “pijan” as in “toj e pijan ot pienie mnogu vino” meaning “he is drunk from drinking too much wine”.
(L) “pijan”.

**Dry** – not wet, without moisture
(D) “suvo” as in “olnisheto e suvo” meaning “the field is dry”.
(L) “sushi”.

**Duck** – swimming bird female
(D) “patka” as in “edna patka, dve patki” meaning “one duck, two ducks”.
(L) “pajka”, “shatka”.

**Dumb** – unable to speak
(D) “nem” as in “toj e nem, ne mozhii da zborva” meaning “he is dumb, he cannot speak”.
(L) “nem”.

**Dung** – manure
(D) “lepeshka” and “papareshka” as in “lepeshki i papareshki se arni za gnoenje gradinjeto” meaning “dung is good for fertilizing the gardens”.
(L) “lepeshka”, “gjubre”.

**Dusk** – darkness stage of twilight
(D) “mrak” as in “padna mrak, brzo ke se stemni” meaning “dusk has fallen, it will soon be dark”.
(L) “samrak”.

**Dust** – fine powder of earth or other substance
(D) “duman” and “pra” as in “vetro krea mnogu duman” meaning “the wind is raising a lot of dust” and “ima mnogu pra vo kukjata” meaning “there is a lot of dust in the house”.

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**dwarf** – below normal size person, animal or plant
(D) “dzhudzhe” as in “eden mnogu niski choek e dzhudzhe” meaning “a very short person is a dwarf”.
(L) “kepets”, “dzhudzhe”.

dye – substance used to change colour of fabric
(D) “boja” as in “boja za vapsvanje platno” meaning “dye for colouring a fabric”.
(L) “boja”.

east – point of horizon where sun rises
(D) “istok” as in “sntseto ugret ot istok i zajde na zapat” meaning “the sun rose from the east and set to the west”.
(L) “istok”.

**Easter** – Christian festival in spring
(D) “Velivden” as in “Velivden e gočem praznik” meaning “Easter is a grand holiday”.
(L) “Veligden”.

easy – not difficult
(D) “kolaj” as in “e kolaj da zborvash” meaning “it’s easy to talk”.
(L) “lesen”, “udoben”, “spokoen”.

**Eagle** – a large bird of prey
(D) “sokol” as in “chuaj kokoshkite ot sokol o” meaning “protect the chickens from the eagle”.
(L) “orel”.

ear – organ of hearing
(D) “ushe” as in “ushe to e za shchukanje” meaning “the ear is for hearing”.
(L) “uvo”, “sluh”.

early – before the due
(D) “rano” as in “stigname mnogu rano” meaning “we arrived very early”.
(L) “ran”, “preran”, “rano”.

edible – fit to be eaten
(D) “se jadi” as in “ako ne gorchi i ne e kiselo se jadi” meaning “if it’s not bitter or sour it is edible”.
(L) “se jade”.

**Education** – systematic instruction
(D) “nauka” as in “odi na skoľje da dobiesh nauka” meaning “go to school to get an education”.
(L) “vospituvanje”, “obrazovanje”, “odgleduvanje”.

**Each** – everyone of two or more
(D) “sekoj” as in “sekoj ima pravo da zborva” meaning “each has the right to speak”.
(L) “sekoj”.

**Ear** – organ of hearing
(D) “ushe” as in “ushe to e za shchukanje” meaning “the ear is for hearing”.
(L) “uvo”, “sluh”.

**Eat** – take into the mouth, chew and swallow
(D) “jadi” as in “ajde jadi troa po brzo” meaning “lets go eat a little faster”.
(L) “jade”.

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**Early** – before the due
(D) “rano” as in “stigname mnogu rano” meaning “we arrived very early”.
(L) “ran”, “preran”, “rano”.
effort – strenuous physical or mental activity
(D) “obid” as in “obidise i krenigo” meaning “put some effort into it and lift it”.
(L) “napor”, “trud”, “obid”.

egg – oval body produced by female of birds
(D) “jajtse” as in “kokoshkata snese jajtse” meaning “the chicken layed an egg”.
(L) “jajtse”.

eight – one more than seven
(D) “osom” as in “osom, edno pojke ot sedom” meaning “eight, one more than seven”.
(L) “osum”.

eighteen – one more than seventeen
(D) “osomnajse” as in “osomnajse, edno po troa ot devetnajse” meaning “eighteen, one less than nineteen”.
(L) “osumnaeset”.

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eighteen – one more than seventeen
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(L) “osumnaeset”.

elbow – joint between forearm and upper arm
(D) “lako” meaning “lako e megu ramoto i rakata” meaning “the elbow is between the shoulder and the hand”.
(L) “lakot”.

elder – senior, of greater age
(D) “postar” as in “dedomi e postar ot tatkomi” meaning “my grandfather is elder to my father”.
(L) “postar”.

eleven – one more than ten
(D) “edinajse” as in “edinajse godini” meaning “eleven years”.
(L) “edinaeset”.

eliminate – remove, get rid of
(D) “isfrli” as in “isfrli ke chini za nishcho” meaning “eliminate it it’s worthless”.
(L) “isfrla”, “izostava”.

ember – small piece of live coal
(D) “jag’en” as in “jag’en e eden zapalen zhar” meaning “an ember is a single lit charcoal”.
(L) “iskra”, “zhiv zhar”.

embrace – hold closely in the arms
(D) “zgrabi” as in “zgrabi go deteto i kazhi mu sho go milvash” meaning “embrace the boy and let him know that you love him”.
(L) “pregratka”, “pregrbuvanje”.

embroider – decorate cloth with needlework
(D) “vezi” as in “baba vezi shamiche” meaning “grandma is embroidering a handkerchief”.
(L) “veze”.

empire – extensive group of states under single authority
(D) “imberija” as in “imberija na Aleksander Makedontski” meaning “the empire of Alexander the Macedonian”.
(L) “tsarevina”, “imperija”.

employee – person employed for wages
(D) “rabotnik” as in “toj e rabotnik vo Oshchimtskio dukian” meaning “he is an employee at the Oshchimian store”.
(L) “sluzhenik”.

empty – containing nothing
(D) “prazno” as in “kotle e prazno, nema nishcho vo neo” meaning “the kettle is empty, there is nothing in it”.
(L) “prazen”, “pust”.

enclosure – enclosed space or area
(D) “ograda” as in “stisojte se ograda na dvoro” meaning “the walls are the yard’s enclosure”.
(L) “ogradenost”, “ograda”, “opkruzhuvanje”.

end – furthest point
(D) “dostorok” and “kraj” as in “odvaj dojde dostorok” meaning “finely the end came” and “dojdome do kraj” meaning “we came to the end”.
(L) “kraj”, “zavrshetok”.

endless – without end
(D) “bez dostorok” as in “ovaa e rabota bez dostorok” meaning “this is an endless job”.
(L) “vechen”, “beskraen”

endure – undergo, tolerate
(D) “trae” and “trpi” as in “neka trae ushche troa” meaning “let him endure a little longer” and “trpi a boleata ushche troa” meaning “endure the pain a little longer”.
(L) “podnesuva”, “trpi”, “trae”.

enemy – hostile state or person
(D) “dushman” as in “toj e dushman na drzhaata” meaning “he is an enemy of the state”.
(L) “nepriatel”, “protivnik”.

energy – capacity for activity
(D) “sila” and “energija” as in “toj ima mnogu sila” meaning “he has a lot of energy” and “letrichna energija” meaning “electrical energy”.
(L) “energija”, “sila”.

English – as in language
(D) “Angliitski” as in “nie sborvame Angliitski” meaning “we speak English”.
(L) “Angliski”.

Englishman – one who is English
(D) “Anglichanets” as in “eden msh ot Anglija e Anglichanets” meaning “a man from England is an Englishman”.
(L) “Anglichanets”

enough – as much or as many as required
(D) “dosta” as in “ajde dojde ne ti treba pojke” meaning “that’s enough you don’t need any more”.
(L) “dovolno”, “dosta”.

entire – whole, complete
(D) “tsel” as in “ti go izede tsel peshnik lep?” meaning “you ate the entire loaf of bread?”.
(L) “potpoli”, “tsel”.

entrance – place for entering
(D) “vlez” as in “vlezo e tuka” meaning “the entrance is here”.
(L) “vlez”, “vleguvanje”.

envelope – folded paper for letters
(D) “plik” as in “klajgo pismoto vo pliko” meaning “put the letter in the envelope”.
(L) “kovert”, “obvivka”, “chaura”.

equal – the same in number, size, merit, etc.
(D) “tokmu” and “isti” as in “tokmu se na visochina” meaning “they are equal in height” and “isti se na tsena” meaning “they are equal in value”.
(L) “isti”, “ednakov”.

erase – rub out
(D) “izbrish” as in “izbrishi toa sho pisa” meaning “erase that which you wrote”.
(L) “izbrishuva”, “brishe”.

erect – upright, vertical
(D) “prostum” as in “sedi prostum” meaning “stand erect”.
(L) “isprava”, “osnovuva”.

error - mistake
(D) “greshka” as in “ne se sakaldisfaj, sekoj eden praj greshki” meaning “don’t get upset, everyone makes mistakes”.
(L) “greshka”.

escape – get free of restriction
(D) “pobegna” as in “mu pobegna ot apsanata” meaning “he escaped from prison”.
(L) “bega”, “pobegnuva”.

estimate - approximate
(D) “ottseni” as in “aide ottsenigo, kazhimi kolku e?” meaning “let’s go estimate it, tell me how much it is”.
(L) “otsenuva”, “presmetuva”.

European – from Europe
(D) “Evropeets” as in “choek ot Evropa se vika Evropeets” meaning “a person from Europe is called European”.
(L) “Evropeets”.

even – level, smooth, uniform
(D) “ramen” as in “stiso e ramen na jobete strni” meaning “the wall is even on both sides”.
(L) “ramen”, “ednakov”.

evening – from sunset to bedtime, late in the day
(D) “vecher” as in “vecher ke ojme na kino” meaning “this evening we are going to a cinematographic show”.
(L) “vecher”.

event – thing that takes place
(D) “nastan” as in “vo Sabota Oshchima ke ima eden nastan” meaning “on Saturday Oshchima will have an event”.
(L) “sluchaj”, “nastan”.

every – each single
(D) “sekoj” as in “sekoj den jas oda na rabota” meaning “every day I go to work”.
(L) “sekoj”, “sje”.

everything – all things
(D) “sfe” as in “toj ima sfe sho mu treba” meaning “he has everything he needs”.
(L) “sje”, “seshto”.

evil – morally bad, wicked, harmful
(D) “losho” as in “toa sho go prajsh e losho” meaning “that which you are doing is evil”.
(L) “zlo”, “nevola”, “grev”, “losh”.

exact – accurate, correct
(D) “tokmu” as in “toa vlegva tokmu” meaning “it is an exact fit”.
(L) “tochen”, “odreden”.

example – thing characteristic of its kind
(D) “primer” as in “tuka e eden primer” meaning “here is an example”.
(L) “primer”, “primerok”.

evacuate – dig out
(D) “iskopa” as in “go iskopae golemio kamen” meaning “they excavated the big rock”.
(L) “iskopuva”.

exchange – giving one thing and receiving another
(D) “premeni” as in “sakam do go premena kaferenjo kustum za sif” meaning “I want to exchange my brown suit for gray”.
(L) “menuvanje”, “promena”.

excuse – try to lessen blame
(D) “izvini” and “prosti” as in “izvinime, sakam da pomina” meaning “excuse me, I want to pass by” and “prost time, ne trebashe da go recha toa” meaning “excuse me I shouldn’t have said that”.
(L) “izvinuvanje”, “oravduvanje”.

exhale – breathe out
(D) “se izdishi” as in “toj se izdishi koga tezheata mu opadna” meaning “he exhaled as the weight lessened”.
(L) “izvetruva”, “izdishuva”.

exit – going out
(D) “izlez” as in “tuka e izlezo” meaning “here is the exit”.
(L) “izlez”.

expensive – costing much
(D) “skpo” as in “toa e skpo ke mi treba mnogu pari da go kupa” meaning “that is expensive I will need a lot of money to buy it”.

explain – make clear or intelligible
(D) “dokazhi” as in “dokazhi sho se stori” meaning “explain to me what happened”.
(L) “objasnuva”, “tolkuva”.

extend – lengthen in space or time
(D) “istegni” as in “istegni go troa da stigni do kraj” meaning “extend it a little to reach the end”.
(L) “rastegnuva”, “pazvlekuva”.

external – situated on the outside
(D) “nadvoreshno” as in “e
nadvoreshno drushtvo” meaning
“it is an external organization”.
(L) “nadvoreshen”, “stranski”.

eye – organ of sight
(D) “oko” as in “edno oko, dve
ochi” meaning “one eye, two
eyes”.
(L) “oko”.

eyebrow – fringe of hair
growing above eye
(D) “vezha” as in “zhenata ima
ubaj vezhi” meaning “the woman
has nice eyebrows”.
(L) “vezha”.

eyelash – hair on edge of eyelid
(D) “kľepka” as in “chupata ima
dlgi kľepki” meaning “the young
lady has long eyelashes”.
(L) “kľepka”.

fabric – woven material
(D) “platno” as in “plachki se
piae ot platno” meaning “clothes
are made from fabric”.
(L) “gradba”, “sklop”, “sostav”.

face – front of head from
forehead to chin
(D) “ľitse”, “obras” and
“muchka” as in “imash prepno
ľitse” meaning “you have a
pretty face”, “izmisi go obrazo”
meaning “wash your face” and
“ne praj mutska” meaning
“don’t make a face”.
(L) “ľitse”, “izraz”.

F

faire – lose colour
(D) “ovena” as in “tsveketo
ovena” meaning “the flower has
faded”.
(L) “ovenuva”, “bledi”, “gubi
boja”.

fair – just, equitable
(D) “chesen” as in “toj e mnogu
chesen choek” “meaning “he is a
very fair person”.
(L) “redoven”, “spravedliv”,
“chesen”.

faith – complete trust
(D) “vera” as in “taa e ot
Risjantska vera” meaning “she is
of the Christian faith”.
(L) “vera”, “poverba”, “riligija”.

fake – thing or person that is not
genuine
(D) “mamen” as in “parcheto e
mameno” meaning “the little
coin is fake”.
(L) “odmana”, “trik”,
“falsifikat”.

fall - descend
(D) “padna” as in “ke padnish ot
kono” meaning “you will fall off
the horse”.
(L) “pad”, “napagjanje”.

false – wrong, incorrect
(D) “lazhen” as in “lafo nemni e
lazhen” meaning “his word is
false”.
(L) “lazhen”, “pogreshen”,
“lazhliv”.

family – set of parents and
children
fameľija as in “jas imam goľema fameľija” meaning “I have a big family”.
semejstvo”.
famous – well known
poznat as in “toj e poznat vo site sela” meaning “he is famous in all the villages”.
“slaven”, “prochuen”, “odlichen”.
far – a great distance away
daleku as in “ke odam dal’eku” meaning “I am going far”.
daleku”.
farm – area for growing crops
zemiodel as in “ovoj e moj zemiodel” meaning “this is my farm”.
polski imot”, “farma”.
fast – rapid, quick moving
brs as in “mojo kon e po brs ot tfojo” meaning “my horse is faster than yours”.
brz”.
fat – containing much fat
debel” and “zgoen” as in “jas si po debel ot tebe ama i ti si dosta zgoen” meaning “I am fatter than you but you are fat enough yourself”.
debel”, “zgoen”.
fat – oily or greasy substance found in animal bodies
loj as in “mesoto ima mnogu loj, ke go naprajme salo” meaning “the meat has a lot of fat we will make it into lard”.
mast”, “salo”.
father – male parent
tatko as in “sekoj eden ima tatko i majka” meaning “everyone has a father and mother”.
tatko”.
fear – emotion caused by exposure to danger
stra as in “na neo mu estra ot vlko” meaning “he fears the wolf”.
trav”, “uplav”.
feast – large meal
goza as in “na Bozhik ke imame golema gozba” meaning “at Christmas we will have a great feast”.
gozba”.
feather – appendage growing from a bird’s skin
perduf as in “ovoj e perduf ot sokol” meaning “this is an eagle feather”.
pero”.
fee – sum payable to
naplata as in “dajmiga naplata” meaning “give me my fee”.
naplata”, “chlanarina”.
feed – put food in mouth
rani as in “rani me so l’ep” meaning “feed me with bread”.
hrani”.
feed – food for animals
female – of the sex that can bear offspring
(D) “zhentska” as in “bebeto e zhentsko” meaning “the baby is female”.
(L) “zhena”, “zhenski”.

fence - barrier
(D) “ograda” as in “kotaro e ograden so trnje” meaning “the corral has been fenced with thorn trees”.
(L) “ograda”, “plot”.

fern – a kind of flowerless plant
(D) “papra” as in “papra rasti vo Slafkoa Padina” meaning “ferns grow in Slafkoa Padina”.
(L) “papra”.

fertile – producing abundance of vegetation or crops
(D) “plodno” as in “zemata vo Oshchima e mnogu plodna” meaning “the soil in Oshchima is very fertile”.
(L) “ploden”, “plodoroden”.

fertilize – make soil fertile
(D) “ognoj” as in “gradinata se ognijva so gnoj” meaning “the garden is fertilized with manure”.
(L) “nagiubrava”.

festival - celebration
(D) “praznik” as in “vo praznike imame gozba” meaning “during the festival we will have a feast”.
(L) “praznik”, “svechenost”, “gozba”

fever – abnormal high body temperature
(D) “treska” as in “bebeto go fati treska” meaning “the baby has caught a fever”.
(L) “treska”.

few – not many, small number, several
(D) “nekolku” and “troa” as in “dajmi nekolku domat i troa piperki” meaning “give me a few tomatoes and a few peppers”.
(L) “malu”, “nekolku”.

field – area of open land
(D) “niva”, “olnishche” and “ornitsa” as in “vo nivata sadime rsh, vo olnisheto sadime krultl i vo ornitsata ne samide nishcho za toa se vika ornitsa” meaning “in the field we plant rye, in the field we plant potatoes, and in that field we plant nothing that is why it is called a fallow field”.
(L) “ramnina”, “livada”, “pole”.

fig – soft pear shaped fruit
(D) “smokva” as in “smokvata e mnogu blaga” meaning “the fig is very sweet”.
(L) “smokva”.

fight – physical struggle, war, battle, combat
(D) “boj” and “borba” as in “starite vele ke ima boj, ke e golema borba” meaning “the old
are saying there will be a fight, it will be a big fight.
(L) “borba”, “bitka”, “sudir”, “tepanitsa”.

fill – to make full
(D) “naplina” as in “cheshata se naplna so voda” meaning “the glass got filled with water”.
(L) “napolnuva”.

filth – extreme dirt
(D) “nechista” as in “kukjata ti e nechista” meaning “your house is filthy”.
(L) “nechistotija”.

final – at the end
(D) “posleden” as in “toj e posleden pat sho ke ti recha” meaning “this is the final time that I will tell you”.
(L) “posleden”, “kraen”.

find - discover
(D) “najdi” as in “najdi neshcho ubao” meaning “find something good”.
(L) “naogja”, “otkriva”.

finger – any of the five terminal members of the hand
(D) “prst” as in “imam pet prst vo rakata” meaning “I have five fingers on my hand”.
(L) “prst”.

finish – bring to an end
(D) “dostori” and “sfrshi” as in “musikata dostori” meaning “the music is finished” and “sfrshigo jadenjeto” meaning “finish your meal”.
(L) “kraj”, “zavrshetok”.

fir – evergreen coniferous tree
(D) “cham” as in “toj cham e visok i zelen” meaning “that fir tree is tall and green”.
(L) “elka”.

fire – process of combustion
(D) “ogan” as in “ogan gori” meaning “fire burns”.
(L) “ogan”, “plamen”, “zhar”.

fireplace – grate or hearth for domestic use
(D) “ognishche” as in “ogan gori vo ognishcheto” meaning “fire burns in the fireplace”.
(L) “ognishte”, “kamin”.

first – foremost in time
(D) “prf” as in “ti si prf vo nauka” meaning “you are first in learning”.
(L) “prv”, “preden”.

fish – vertebrate cold blooded animal with gills and fins living in water
(D) “riba” as in “ima ribi vo rekata” meaning “there are fish in the river”.
(L) “riba”.

fist – closed hand
(D) “tupantsa” as in “zatforia rakata i napraj tupantsa” meaning “close your hand and make a fist”.
(L) “tupantsa”.

flag – material used as a country’s emblem
(D) “zname” as in “znameto se vee” meaning “the flag is waving”.
(L) “zname”.

flame – ignited gas
(D) “plamen” as in “pl'ennite se vo plamen” meaning “the barns are in flames”.
(L) “plamen”.

flash – sudden short blaze or flame
(D) “lsna” as in “sfetlina lsna i rofja udri” meaning “light flashed and lightning hit”.
(L) “sjaj”, “bolskor”.

flat – horizontal, level, spread out
(D) “ramno” as in “mestoto e ramno” meaning “the place is flat”.
(L) “ramnina”, “kat”.

flavour – mingled sensation of smell and taste
(D) “fkus” as in “nema ich fkus” meaning “it has no taste”.
(L) “vkus”.

flea – small winged jumping insect feeding on blood
(D) “voshka” as in “taa ima voshki vo kosata” meaning “she has fleas in her hair”.
(L) “bolva”.

flesh – soft substance between skin and bones
(D) “meso” as in “toa sho e meko megu kozhata i koskite se vika meso” meaning “that which is soft between the skin and bones is called flesh”.
(L) “meso”, “telo”.

float – rests on surface of liquid
(D) “plovi” as in “drvo plovi nat voda” meaning “wood floats on water”.
(L) “plivka”, “plovi”.

flock – number of sheep, goats or birds
(D) “bul'ug” as in “vidi, eden bul'ug ofst” meaning “look, a flock of sheep”.
(L) “jato”, “tolpa”, “grupa”.

flood – overflowing of water
(D) “bura” as in “rekata isteche, se stori bura” meaning “the river is running, it is becoming a flood”.
(L) “poplava potol”, “tek”, “navodnuva”.

flour – powder made by milling grain
(D) “brashno” as in “ľep se braj ot brashno” meaning “bread is made from flour”.
(L) “brashno”.

flow – moving liquid
(D) “techi” as in “voda tech” meaning “water flows”.
(L) “tek”, “techenje”.

flower – part of plant from which fruit or seed is developed
(D) “tsvekje” as in “edno prepno tsvekje za edna prepna moma” meaning “a pretty flower for a pretty lady”.
(L) “tsvekje”.

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fly – move through the air by means of wings  
(D) “lita” as in “vrapcheto mozhi da lita” meaning “the bird can fly”.  
(L) “let”, “polet”.

fog – thick cloud of water droplets or smoke near earth’s surface  
(D) “mngla” as in “ima mngla sekade” meaning “there is fog everywhere”.  
(L) “magla”.

fold – bend or close over upon itself  
(D) “vitka” as in “ne mia vitka koshu‘lata” meaning “don’t fold my shirt”.  
(L) “porev”, “pregib”.

folk – people of specific class or people in general  
(D) “ľuge” as in “tie se moj ľuge” meaning “they are my folk”.  
(L) “narod”, “luge”.

folklore – traditional beliefs  
(D) “prikazni” as in “prikazni se kazve so zbor” meaning “folklore is told orally”.  
(L) “prihaski”.

follow – go or come after person or thing preceeding ahead  
(D) “odi po” as in “odi po toj choek” meaning “follow that person”.  
(L) “predruzhiva”, “odi po nekogo”, “sledi”.

food – nourishment  
(D) “jadenje” and “rana” as in “dajmu jadenje da jade, ima rana za site” meaning “give them food to eat, there is food for everyone”.  
(L) “hrana”, “jadenje”.

fool – person who thinks and acts unwisely  
(D) “buda” as in “aide, ne se raspraaj so nego, toj e budala” meaning “let’s go, don’t debate with him, he is a fool”.  
(L) “glupav”, “budala”.

foot – end part of leg  
(D) “noga” and “pacha” as in “edna noga, dve nodzi” meaning “one foot, two feet” and “pachite mi se vodeni” meaning “my feet are wet”.  
(L) “noga”, “taban”.

for – in defence, support, or favour of  
(D) “za” as in “eden za site i site za eden” meaning “one for all and all for one”.  
(L) “za”, “poradi”, “dokolku”.

forbid – order not to do things  
(D) “zabrani” and “sprech” as in “sprech go neo i zabrani na da ne mozhe da si ode” meaning “forbid him and forbide her so they can’t leave”.  
(L) “zabranuva”, “sprechuva”.

force – strength, power, imetus  
(D) “sila” as in “treba sila gofema da go turnish kameno” meaning “great force is required to push the stone”.
**foreign** – of a country or language other than own
(D) “chuzh” as in “toj e chuzh choek, ne go znam” meaning “he is foreign person, I don’t know him”.
(L) “tuj”, “stransi”.

**forest** – large area covered with trees
(D) “orman” as in “vo ormano ima mnogu drva” meaning “in the forest there are a lot of trees”.
(L) “shuma”.

**forget** – not remember
(D) “zaboraj” as in “da me prostish, zaboraj sho mi reche” meaning “forgive me, I forget what you said”.
(L) “zaborava”, “zaposluva”.

**forgive** – cease to feel angry or resentful towards someone
(D) “prosti” as in “da me prostish, ne shchukna sho reche” meaning “forgive me, I didn’t hear what you said”.
(L) “prostava”, “izvinuva”.

**fork** – pronged implement used for eating
(D) “viliška” as in “meso se jadi so viliška” meaning “meat is eaten with a fork”.
(L) “vila”, “viljuska”.

**forward** – onwards or towards the front
(D) “napre” as in “samo napre kamo fronto” meaning “only forward towards the front”.
(L) “preden”.

**fox** – four legged animal from the dog family
(D) “pisitsa” as in “pisitsata ne chua kokoshki” meaning “the fox does not guard chickens”.
(L) “lisitsa”.

**freckle** – light brown spot on skin
(D) “damka” as in “chupeto e plno so damki” meaning “the girl is full of freckles”.
(L) “pega”, “damka”.

**free** – not a slave or under control of another
(D) “sloboden” as in “toj e sloboden da bega” meaning “he is free to go”.
(L) “sloboden”, “nezavisen”.

**freeze** – turn into ice or other solid by cold
(D) “zamrnja” as in “zamrnja ot stut” meaning “I froze from the cold”.
(L) “mrzne”.

**fresh** – newly made or obtained
(D) “presen” as in “baba pechi presen lep” meaning “grandma is baking fresh bread”.
(L) “svezh”, “presen”, “chist”.

**friend** – person with whom one enjoys mutual affection and regard
(D) “priatel” as in “ti imash eden priatel i edna priatel’ka”
meaning “you have a friend (male) and a friend (female)”. (L) “priatel”.

frog – small smooth-skinned leaping amphibian without tail (D) “zhaba” as in “enda zhaba, dve zhabi” meaning “one frog, two frogs”. (L) “zhaba”.

from – expressing separation of origin, followed by person, place, time, etc. (D) “ot” meaning “ot tuka do tamo” meaning “from here to there”. (L) “od”.

fry – cook in hot fat (D) “przhi” as in “baba przhi ribi vo tigano” meaning “grandma is frying fish in the pan”. (L) “przhi”.

full – holding all its limit will allow (D) “plno” as in “tendzhereto e plno so jadenje” meaning “the pot is full with food”. (L) “poli”.

funeral – burial or cremation (D) “zakop” as in “denes se zakopa dedomi” meaning “today is my grandfather’s funeral”. (L) “pogreb”, “zakop”.

funnel – narrow tube widening at the top (D) “inka” as in “ke ti treba inka da turish vino vo shisheto” meaning “you will need a funnel to pour wine into the bottle”. (L) “oluk”, “inka”.

funny – amusing, comical (D) “smeshno” as in “toa sho mi kaza e smeshno” meaning “that which you told me is funny”. (L) “smeshen”.

fur – hair of certain animals, animal skin (D) “kozha” and “vlna” as in “kozha ot koza i vlna ot oftsa” meaning “goat’s fur (skin) and sheep’s fur (wool)”. (L) “krzno”, “vlakno”.

further – more far in space (D) “po daľeku” as in “odi po daľeku” meaning “go further”. (L) “podalechen”, “kraen”.

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gain – obtain or secure (D) “kjari” as in “kjari pojke pari” meaning “I gained more money”. (L) “dobivka”, “zarabotka”.

game – form of play or sport (D) “igra” as in “ovaa e detintska igra” meaning “this is a children’s game”. (L) “igra”, “shega”, “razonoda”.

gap – breach in fence or wall, empty space (D) “treskotina” as in “ima treskotina megu stiso i vratata” meaning “there is a gap between the wall and the door”.
garlic – plant with pungent bulb used in cooking
(D) “luk” as in “ako jadish luk ke ti smrdi duho” meaning “if you eat garlic your breath will stink”.
(L) “luk”.

garment – article of dress
(D) “pľachka” as in “koshulata e plľachka” meaning “the shirt is a garment”.
(L) “obleka”.

gas – air like
(D) “gas” as in “vetro e gas sho dishime” meaning “the air is a gas we breathe”.
(L) “gas”.

gate – barrier used to open or close an entrance or exit
(D) “porta” as in “portata e otforena” meaning “the gate is open”.
(L) “porta”, “premnik”, “vlez”.

gather – bring or come together
(D) “soberi” as in “odi soberi eden kosh jabolka” meaning “go gather a bushel of apples”.
(L) “sobira”.

gentle – not rough or severe, kind
(D) “krotok” as in “toj e krotok choek” meaning “he is a gentle person”.
(L) “otmen”.

gift - present
(D) “dar” and “podarok” as in “ovoj dar e ot mene ti go davam tebe ko podarok” meaning “this gift is from me I am giving it to you as a gift”.
(L) “dar”, “podarok”.

girl – female child, young woman
(D) “chupe” as in “malo chupale, stredno chupe i gol'ema chupa” meaning “small, girl, medium girl and big girl”.
(L) “devojka”.

give – transfer possession
(D) “daj” as in “daj me voda da se napija” meaning “give me water to drink”.
(L) “dava”.

glad - pleased
(D) “radosen” as in “si radosen date vida” meaning “I am glad to see you”.
(L) “radosen”, “zadovolen”, “vesel”.

glance – look briefly
(D) “ispul’” and “dzirna” as in “taa se ispul’i kamo mene i me dzirna so losho oko” meaning “she glanced my way and glanced at me with her evil eye”.
(L) “brz pogled”.
**glass** – hard transparent substance made by fusing sand with soda
(D) “dzham” as in “ima dzham vo pendzhero” meaning “there is glass in the window”.
(L) “staklo”.

**gloat** – look or ponder with greedy or malicious pleasure
(D) “se due” as in “vidigo ka se due” meaning “look at him gloat”.
(L) “gleda btrencheno”.

**glory** – renown, honourable fame
(D) “slava” as in “slava na Gospo” meaning “glory to God”.
(L) “slava”.

**glove** – hand-covering
(D) “narakfitsa” an in “klajsi narakfitsa ako ti studi vo rakata” meaning “put on a glove if your hand is cold”.
(L) “narakfitsa”.

**glow** – emit flameless light
(D) “sfeti” as in “zharta vo ogno sfeti” meaning “the coals in the fire glow”.
(L) “sveti”, “bleska”.

**go** – start moving
(D) “odi” as in “odi doma” meaning “go home”.
(L) “odi”, “patuva”, “minuva”.

**goat** – small horned ruminant
(D) “koza” as in “edna diva koza” meaning “one wild goat”.
(L) “koza”.

**God** – worshiped supernatural being
(D) “Gosp” as in “Gospo da go prosti” meaning “may God forgive him”.
(L) “Bog”.

**gold** – precious yellow metallic element
(D) “zlato” as in “zemata vo Oshchima e plna so zlato” meaning “the ground in Oshchima is full of Gold”.
(L) “zlato”.

**good** – worthy, adequate, proper
(D) “dobro” and “arno” as in “ne beri dert, napraj dobro” meaning “don’t worry, you did good” and “e arno toa sho go napraj” meaning “it’s good that which you did”.
(L) “dobro”, “korist”.

**goose** – webfooted bird larger than duck
(D) “gska” as in “vo Kanada ima mnogu gski” meaning “in Canada there are many geese”.
(L) “guska”.

**grab** – seize suddenly
(D) “drpna”, “chapna” and “grabna” as in “mi a drpna torbata, mi a chapna kapata i mi a grabna koshnitsata” meaning “he grabbed my bag, he grabbed my hat and he grabbed my basket”.
(L) “sfakja”, “zgabuva”.

**grain** – fruit of seed or cereal
(D) “zhito” and “zrno” as in “so zhito se praj brashno” meaning
“with grain flour is made” and “edno zrno jachmen” meaning “a grain of barley”. (L) “zrno”, “seme”.

grandfather – male grandparent
(D) “dedo” as in “dedo mi kazhva prikazni” meaning “my grandfather tells me stories”. (L) “dedo”.

grandmother – female grandparent
(D) “baba” as in “baba praj zelnik” meaning “my grandmother is making zelnik”. (L) “baba”.

grandson – male grandchild
(D) “mnuk” as in “baba ima dve mnuchina, mnuk i mnuka” meaning “grandma has two grandchildren, a grandson and a granddaughter”. (L) “vnuk”.

grape – green, purple or black fruit growing on vine
(D) “grozje” as in “vino se praj ot grozje” meaning “wine is made from grapes”. (L) “grozje”, “grozd”.

grass – any group of wild low lying plants with green blades
(D) “treva” as in “ofisite pase treva” meaning “the sheep graze on grass”. (L) “treva”.

grasshopper – jumping insect
(D) “skakulets” as in “ima mnogu skakulets vo trevata” meaning “there are many grasshoppers in the grass”. (L) “skakulets”

grateful - thankful
(D) “blagodaren” as in “si mnogu blagodaren za pomoshta” meaning “I am grateful for the help”. (L) “blagodaren”, “priaten”.

grave – hole dug for burial
(D) “grob” as in “grob e dupka vo zemata” meaning “a grave is a hole in the ground”. (L) “grob”.

gravel – coarse sand and small stones
(D) “ajlik” as in “zameshaj pesok, ajlik i chimento” meaning “mix sand, gravel and cement”. (L) “krupen pesok”.

gravestone – stone marking grave
(D) “pametnik” as in “nat grobo ima pametnik” meaning “on the grave there is a gravestone”. (L) “nadgrobna plocha”.

graze – eat grass
(D) “pasi” as in “magareto pasi vo gradinata” meaning “the donkey is grazing in the garden”. (L) “pase”.

great – of size or amount
(D) “golem” as in “toj e golem choek” meaning “he is a great person”. (L) “golem”, “slaven”, “znachaen”.
**greed** – excessive desire
(D) “lakomstvo” as in “toj ima golemo lakomstvo” meaning “he has much greed”.
(L) “alchnost”, “kopnezh”.

**greedy** – showing greed
(D) “lakom” as in “toj e lakom choek” meaning “he is a greedy person”.
(L) “alchen”.

**Greek** – of Greece
(D) “Grk” as in “toj e Grk, taa e Grkina, tie se Grtsi” meaning “he is Greek, she is Greek, they are Greek”.
(L) “Grk”.

**green** – a colour between blue and yellow
(D) “zeleno” as in “trevata i lisjeto se zeleni” meaning “the grass and leaves are green”.
(L) “zeleno”, “zelena boja”.

**greet** – address politely
(D) “pozdravi” as in “pozdravi gi mojte priateli za mene” meaning “greet my friends for me”.
(L) “pozdravuva”.

**grey** – a colour between black and white
(D) “sivo” as in “kosata na starjo mu e siva” meaning “the old man’s hair is grey”.

**grief** – deep or intense sorrow
(D) “zhal” as in “mu e mnogu zhal” meaning “grief striken”.
(L) “bof”, “taga”, “zhalost”.

**grind** – crush to small particles, produce flour
(D) “melfi” as in “brashno se meli vo vodentsata” meaning “flour is ground in the mill”.
(L) “mele”, “drobi”, “chkrti”.

**grip** – grasp tightly
(D) “stegni” as in “stegni mi ga rakata” meaning “grip my hand”.
(L) “stisok”, “drzhenje”.

**groom** - bridegroom
(D) “zet” as in “toj e zet, mladozhents” meaning “he is a groom, newly wed”.
(L) “mladozhenets”.

**ground** – surface of the earth
(D) “zemja” as in “zemjata e zamrznata” meaning “the ground is frozen”.
(L) “zemja”.

**group** – number of people or things close together
(D) “sobrani zaedno” as in “luge sobrani zaedno” meaning “a group of people”.
(L) “grupa”, “sobira”.

**grouse** – game bird with feathered feet
(D) “jarembitsa” as in “jarembitsa se lovi” meaning “the grouse is hunted”.
(L) “erebitsa”.

**grow** – increase in size
(D) “rasti” as in “drvoto rasti” meaning “the tree grows”.
(L) “raste”.

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growl – natural sound of anger
(D) “grti” as in “kucheto grti”
meaning “the dog growls”.
(L) “rzhi”, “mrmori”.

guess - estimate
(D) “protseni” as in “aide, protseni, kazhimi kolku e?”
meaning “let’s go, guess, tell me how much is it?”.
(L) “protsena”, “zakluchok”.

guest – person invited to visit
(D) “gostin” as in “toj mi e moj gostin” meaning “he is my guest”.
(L) “gostin”.

guilt – feeling of culpability
(D) “grej” as in “go fati grej zashcho e krif” meaning “he feels guilt because he is guilty”.
(L) “vina”, “grev”.

gun – any kind of missile firing weapon
(D) “pushka” as in “askero nosi pushki” meaning “the soldiers carry guns”.
(L) “pushka”, “top”, “revolver”.

gunpowder – explosive powder
(D) “barut” as in “barut gori brzo” meaning “gunpowder burns fast”.
(L) “barut”.

gut – intestines, bowels
(D) “mej” as in “imam golem mej i me boli” meaning “I have a big gut and it hurts me”.
(L) “tsrevo”, “utroba”.

gypsum – mineral used to make plaster
(D) “gipso” as in “stiso e mazhen so gipso” meaning “the wall is coated with gypsum”.
(L) “gips”.

gypsy – member of a wondering dark-skinned people
(D) “gjuptin” as in “toj e gjuptin” meaning “he is a gypsy”.
(L) “gjuptin”.

H

hail – pellets of frozen rain
(D) “grat” as in “vrni losh grat” meaning “it is raining bad hail”.
(L) “grad”.

hair – fine thread-like strands growing from skin
(D) “kosa”, “vlakno” and “vlna” as in “imash ubaa kosa na glaata” meaning “you have nice hair on your head”, “najdu edno vlakno” meaning “I found a strand of hair” and “oftsite ime krľudzhaa vlna” meaning “sheep have curly hair”.
(L) “kosa”, “vlakno”.

half – one part of something divided in two
(D) “polojna” as in “toj ti e polojna brat” meaning “he is your half brother”.
(L) “polovina”.

hammer – tool with heavy end for pounding
“chekan” as in “ke ti treba chekan da koesh shajki” meaning “you will need a hammer to nail nails”.

“raka” as in “edna raka, dve ratsi” meaning “one hand, two hands”.

“rachka” as in “fatio chekano za rachkata” meaning “take the hammer by the handle”.

“ubaf” as in “a sho ubaf si” meaning “oh how handsome you are”.

“radosen” as in “xi mnogu radosen sho te stretna” meaning “I am very happy to have met you”.

“srekjen”, “zadovolen”, “vesel”.

“jak” as in “kastitsata ima jaka lupka” meaning “the walnut has a hard shell”.

“tvrd”.

“zian” as in “ne jadi divi pechurki, ke ti naprae zian” meaning “don’t eat wild mushrooms, they will cause you harm”.

“shteta”, “povreda”, “zlo”.

“vo esen se soberva plodo” meaning “in the fall the crops are harvested”.

“sheshir”, “palarija”.

“jas ne te pizma” meaning “I don’t hate you”.

“I have, you have, he has, we have, you have, they have”.

hand – end part of human arm beyond wrist

handle – part by which thing is held

handsome – good-looking

hang – cause thing to be supported from above

happen - occur

happy – showing pleasure

hard - firm

harm - damage

harvest – gathering in of crops

hat – cover for the head

hate – dislike greatly

have – hold in possession
haven’t – have not
(D) “nema” as in “jas nemam
nishcho” meaning “I have
nothing”.
(L) “nema”.

hawk – bird of prey with rounded wings
(D) “orľe” as in “orľeto lita brzo
i nisko” meaning “the hawk flies
fast and low”.
(L) “sokol”.

he – male, man, boy, etc.
(D) “toj” as in “toj e aren choek”
meaning “he is a good person”.
(L) “toj”.

head – upper part of human body above neck
(D) “glaa” as in “toj ima golema
glaa” meaning “he has a big
head”.
(L) “glava”.

heal – become healthy
(D) “uzdraj” and “ľekva” as in
“boľata uzdraj” meaning “the
wound healed” and “boľata se
ľekva so biľka” meaning “the
wound is healed with medicine”.
(L) “lekuva”, “se izlekuva”.

health – state of being well
(D) “zdravje” as in “zdravjeto e
mnogu vazhno na zhivotta”
meaning “health is very
important to life”.
(L) “zdravjeto”.

heap – number of things lying on one another
(D) “kup” as in “imam eden kup
krtuľ” meaning “I have a heap
of potatoes”.
(L) “tolpa”.

hear – listen, perceive with the ear
(D) “shchuka” as in “toj shchuka
sho velish” meaning “he hears
what you are saying”.
(L) “slusha”.

heart – organ maintaining blood circulation
(D) “srtse” as in “srtseto mi bie”
meaning “my heart is pounding”.
(L) “srtse”.

heartburn – burning sensation in chest
(D) “zhegojna” as in “me gori
zhegojna” meaning “I have a
burning heartburn”.

heat – being hot
(D) “goreshchina” as in “na utro
e toplo a na ruchok e
goreshchina” meaning “in the
morning it’s warm and at noon
it’s hot”.
(L) “zheshchina”, “toplina”.

heavy – of great weight
(D) “teshko” as in “ne mozha da
o krena e teshko” meaning “I
can’t lift it, it’s heavy”.
(L) “tezhok”.

hedgehog – small mammal with thick coat of spines
(D) “ezh” as in “ezho e pokrien
so trnjė” meaning “the hedgehog
is covered with spines”.
(L) “ezh”.
heel – back part of foot below ankle
(D) “peta” as in “chorapo mi e dupen na petata” meaning “my sock has a hole at the heel”.
(L) “petitsa”.

height – measurement from base to top
(D) “visochina” as in “megu korenio i vro drvoto ima dosta visochina” meaning “between the root and the top the tree has considerable height”.
(L) “visina”.

hell – place or state of misery
(D) “pekol” as in “goreshchi leta se pekol” meaning “hot summers are hell”.
(L) “pekol”.

help – provide with assistance
(D) “pomosh” as in “mi treba pomosh” meaning “I need help”.
(L) “pomosh”.

hen – female bird
(D) “kokoshka” as in “kokoshkata snese jajtse” meaning “the hen layed an egg”.
(L) “kokoshka”.

herd – a number of sheep or other animals together
(D) “bul’ug” and “surja” as in “eden bul’ug ofisi i enda surja voloj” meaning “a herd of sheep and a herd of oxen”.
(L) “stado”, “surija”.

here – in or at this place

hide – put or keep out of sight
(D) “krie” as in “toj se krie” meaning “he is hiding”.
(L) “krie”.

high – of great upward extent
(D) “visok” as in “planinata e visok a” meaning “the mountain is high”.
(L) “visok”, “golem”.

hill – natural elevation of ground
(D) “rit” as in “nema drva na rido” meaning “there are no trees on the hill”.
(L) “rid”, “ritche”.

hip – projection formed by pelvis
(D) “klk” as in “klko me bol’i” meaning “my hip is hurting”.
(L) “bedor”, “kolk”.

history – continuous record of events
(D) “istorija” as in “istorija na Makedonija” meaning “history of Macedonia”.
(L) “istorija”.

hit – strike with blow or missile
(D) “udri” as in “udri go so stapo” meaning “hit him with the stick”.
(L) “udar”.

hive – box for housing bees
(D) “ul’ishche” as in “vo ul’ishcheto ima met” meaning “in the hive there is honey”.
(L) “koshnitsa”, “rof”.

hog – castrated male pig
(D) “šfinja” as in “tua e debela šfinja” meaning “that’s a fat hog”.
(L) “svinja”, “vepar”, “brav”.

hold – keep fast in one’s hands, arms, etc, grasp
(D) “držhi” as in “držhi go da ne padni” meaning “hold him so that he will not fall”.
(L) “drženje”, “fakjanje”.

hole – cavity in solid body
(D) “dupka” as in “dupi enda dupka” meaning “poke a hole”.
(L) “dupka”, “jama”.

holy – belonging to or devoted to God
(D) “posfeten” as in “posfetena majka na Gospo” meaning “holy mother of God”.
(L) “svetina”, “svet”, “posveten”.

home – place where one lives
(D) “doma” as in “ojiši doma” meaning “go home”.
(L) “kukja”, “dom”, “tatkovina”.

honest – fair and sincere in character and behaviour
(D) “chesen” as in “toj e chesen choek” meaning “he is an honest person”.
(L) “chesen”, “prav”, “iskren”.

honey – sweet sticky fluid made by bees
(D) “met” as in “ovoj e mnogu blak met” meaning “this is very sweet honey”.
(L) “med”.

honor – nobleness of mind
(D) “ches” as in “dajte mu ches na toj choek” meaning “honor that person”.
(L) “chest”, “pochituvanje”.

hope – expectation and desire
(D) “nadesi” as in “se nadesi oti ke ga naprajsh rabotata” meaning “I hope you will do the job”.
(L) “nadesi”.

horn – hard out growth, often curved and pointed, from head of animal
(D) “rok” as in “toj vol ima samo eden rok” meaning “that ox has only one horn”.
(L) “rog”, “horna”.

horse – large animal used for riding or pulling cart
(D) “kon” as in “kono trcha brzo” meaning “the horse runs fast”.
(L) “konj”.

hot – high temperature
(D) “gorešcho” as in “sntseto e toplo na utro i gorešcho na ruchok” meaning “the sun is warm in the morning and hot at noon”.
(L) “zhezhok”, “topol”.

hot – spice causing sensation of heat
hour – sixty minutes  
(D) “saat” as in “eden saat ima sheese minute” meaning “an hour has sixty minutes”.  
(L) “chas”, “saat”.

house – building for human habitation  
(D) “kukja” as in “mojta kukja” meaning “my house”.  
(L) “dom”, “kukja”.

how – in what way  
(D) “ka” as in “ka se mozhi taka?” meaning “how can that be?”.  
(L) “kako”, “na koj nachin”.

howl – cry of a dog or wolf  
(D) “vie” as in “vlko vie kucheto se krie” meaning “the wolf is howling, the dog is hiding”.  
(L) “vie”, “zaviva”.

hug – hold closely in one’s arms  
(D) “zgrabi” as in “zgrabi go ti e brat” meaning “hug him he is your brother”.  
(L) “pregrnuva”.

humid – damp air  
(D) “vlazhno” as in “denes vremeto e vlazhno” meaning “today the weather is humid”.  
(L) “vlazhen”, “voden”.

hunger – pain caused by want of food  
(D) “glados” as in “ke umra ot glados” meaning “I will die of hunger”.  
(L) “glad”.

hunt – pursue wild game for sport or food  
(D) “lof” as in “utre ke ojme po lof” meaning “tomorrow we will go hunting”.  
(L) “lov”.

hunter – one who hunts  
(D) “lovdzhija” as in “lovdzhija odi po lof” meaning “the hunter is going hunting”.  
(L) “lovets”.

hurry – great haste  
(D) “vjasaj se” and “brzaj se” meaning “vjasaj se da oime po rano” meaning “hurry so we can go earlier” and “brzaj se napraj ruchok po brzo” meaning “hurry make lunch faster”.  
(L) “itanje”, “brzanje”.

husband – married man  
(D) “msh” as in “toj e msh na taa zhena” meaning “he is husband to this woman”.  
(L) “mazh”, “soprug”.

hut – small, simple, crude house  
(D) “kaľiva” as in “letoto ofcharo spie vo kaľiva” meaning “in the summer the shepheard sleeps in a hut”.  
(L) “koliba”, “baraka”.

I – of first person singular
ice – frozen water
(D) “mras” as in “rekata zamrznas i vodatas stori mras” meaning “the river froze and the water turned to ice”.
(L) “mraz”.

icon – sacred painting
(D) “ikona” as in “ima mnogu ikoni vo tsrkvata” meaning “there are many icons in the church”.
(L) “lik”, “kip”, “ikona”.

idea – plan or scheme formed by thinking
(D) “misla” as in “imam edna golema mis’la za sfadba” meaning “I have a great idea for a festival”.
(L) “misla”, “ideja”.

identical – one and the same
(D) “ednakov” as in “nie imame ednakov krlihk” meaning “we have an identical staff”.
(L) “identichen”, “ist”. 

ignite – set fire to
(D) “zapaľi” as in “zapal’i go ognio” meaning “ignite the fire”.
(L) “zapaluva”, “se zharuva”.

ignorant – lacking knowledge, uninformed
(D) “neuchen” as in “toj e neuchen, znae nishcho” meaning “he is ignorant, knows nothing”.
(L) “neuk”.

ill - sick
(D) “boľen” as in “e boľen, go boľi glaata” meaning “is sick, has a headache”.
(L) “bolen”.

illness – ill health
(D) “boľes” as in “taa ima losha boľes” meaning “she has a bad illness”.
(L) “boles”.

immature – not mature, unripe
(D) “nerazvien” as in “ne fhasani jabolka se nerazvieni” meaning “unripe apples are immature”.
(L) “nezrel”, “nerazvien”, “nesovrshen”.

important – of great effect
(D) “vazhno” as in “toa za mene e vazhno” meaning “that for me is important”.
(L) “vazhen”, “znachaen”.

impossible – not possible
(D) “nemozh” as in “toa nemozh da se stori” meaning “that is impossible to happen”.
(L) “nemozhen”.

impoverish – make poor
(D) “se osiromashi” as in “se osiromashi ot daanje” meaning “became impoverished from giving”.
(L) “osiromashuva”.

improve – make or become better
(D) “se podobri” as in “se podobri so znaenje” meaning “improved with knowledge”.
(L) “se podobruva”.
in – expressing inclusion
(D) “vo” “ke se vrna vo edna nedel’” meaning “I will return in a week”.
(L) “vnatre”, “megju”, “sred”, “na”, “od”, “za”.

include – put in certain category
(D) “vkľuchi” as in “ke te vklucha i tebe vo istata rabota so nego” meaning “I will include you in the same job with him”.
(L) “vkluhuva”, “sodrzhí”.

increase – become or make greater or more
(D) “zgolemi” as in “ka ke mozha da gi zgolema parite?” meaning “how can I increase my money?”. 
(L) “porast”, “zlolemuvanje”.

incubate – hatch eggs by sitting on them
(D) “kfachi” as in “kokoshkata kfachi jajtsa” meaning “the hen is incubating eggs”.
(L) “lezhi na jajtsa”.

indicate – point out, make known
(D) “najavi” as in “najavi koj e toj choek” meaning “indicate which one is the person”.
(L) “najavuva”, “inditsira”, “ukazhuva”.

individual – single, particular
(D) “zasebe” as in “sekoj eden si beri gajle zasebesi” meaning “everyone is worried for their individual self”.

(L) “lichen”, “individualen”, “zaseben”.

infant – child during early period in life
(D) “detentse” as in “toa e mlado detentse” meaning “that is a young infant”.
(L) “dete”.

inflate – distend with air
(D) “naduj” as in “naduj go trkaloto na bajsiko” meaning “inflate the bicycle tire”.
(L) “naduva”.

inhabit - occupy
(D) “zhivi” as in “toj zhivi vo golema kukja” meaning “he inhabits a big house”.
(L) “zhivee”, “naseluva”.

inhale – breathe in
(D) “zadishi” as in “zadishi i izdishi” meaning “inhale and exhale”.
(L) “vdishuva”.

ink – black or coloured fluid used for writing and printing
(D) “murege” as in “pishi pismo so perduf i murege” meaning “write a letter with a feather and ink”.
(L) “mastilo”.

in-laws – relatives by marriage
(D) “sfekor” and “sfekrva” as in “sfekor i sfekrva” meaning “father-in-law and mother-in-law”.
(L) “svekor”, “svekorva”.

inn – house providing lodging
(D) “an” as in “vo ano” meaning “in the inn”.
(L) “gostinitsa”.

**insane** – not sane, mad
(D) “lut” as in “toj e lut, jadi mnogu lut luk” meaning “he is insane, he eats very hot garlic”.
(L) “lut”, “nerazbran”.

**inside** – inner side or part
(D) “vnatre” as in “vnatre i nadvor” meaning “inside and out”.
(L) “vnatre”, “odnatre”.

**insist** - demand
(D) “nastojava” as in “toj nastojava ne go napraj” meaning “he insists he didn’t do it”.
(L) “nastojava”, “tvrdi”, “insistira”.

**inspect** - examine
(D) “pregledva” as in “toj ga pregledva mashinata ushche ednash” meaning “he is inspecting the machine one more time”.
(L) “pregleduva”, “ispituva”.

**instant** - immediate
(D) “sega” as in “sakam jadenje sega” meaning “I want my food this instant”.
(L) “segashen”, “moment”, “chas”.

**instead** – in place of
(D) “na mesto” as in “dajmio toa na mesto ot ova” meaning “give me that instead of this”.
(L) “na mesto”.

**instruct** - teach
(D) “uchi” as in “uchi gi dechinata da pee” meaning “instruct the boys to read”.
(L) “ushi”, “pouchuva”, “upatuva”.

**insult** - offend
(D) “navreda” as in “ne go navredaja choeko” meaning “don’t insult the person”.
(L) “navreda”.

**intelligent** – quickness of understanding
(D) “umen” as in “toj e umen, znae mnogu raboti” meaning “he is intelligent, knows many things”.
(L) “razumen”, “umen”.

**interest** – concern or curiosity
(D) “vnimanje” as in “ne mu dava vnimanje” meaning “has no interest”.
(L) “vnimanje”, “korist”.

**interpret** – explain foreign words
(D) “prevedi” as in “prevedi Makedontski na Anglitski” meaning “interpret Macedonian to English”.
(L) “tolkuva”, “protolkuva”, “preveduva”.

**intersection** – place where two roads cross
(D) “raskrsnitsa” as in “dva patoj grede na raskrsnitsa” meaning “two roads come to an intersection”.
(L) “raskrsnitsa”.

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76
**intestine** – lower part of alimentary canal
(D) “tsere” as in “tsereata se vo mejo” meaning “the intestines are in the abdomen”.
(L) “tsreva”, “utroba”.

**introduce** – make known by name to another
(D) “zapozna” as in “ostajme da te zapoznam so gostite” meaning “let me introduce you to the guests”.
(L) “voveduva”, “pretstavuva”, “zapoznava”, “iznesuva”.

**invite** – ask person to come
(D) “pokani” as in “pokani go priatele” meaning “invite your friend”.
(L) “povikuva”.

**iron** – metallic element
(D) “zhelezo” meaning “jako ko zhelezo” meaning “hard like iron”.
(L) “zhelezo”.

**island** – piece of land surrounded by water
(D) “ostrof” as in “ima ostrof vo maloto Prespantsko ezero” meaning “there is an island in little Prespa lake”.
(L) “ostrov”.

**itch** – irritation in skin
(D) “japi” as in “rakata me japi, ke zevam pari” meaning “my hand is itchy, I will receive money”.
(L) “jade”, “jadezh”, “cheshanje”.

**Jackass** – male ass
(D) “magare” as in “magare to e aren pomoznik za nosenje drva” meaning “the jackass is a good helper in carrying loads of wood”.
(L) “magare”.

**jacket** – sleeved short outer garment
(D) “kuso palto” as in “vo esen se nosi kuso palto” meaning “in the fall one wears a jacket”.
(L) “navlaka”.

**jaw** – bone containing the teeth
(D) “vilitsa” as in “ima gorna i dolna vilitsa” meaning “there is an upper and a lower jaw”.
(L) “vilitsa”.

**jay** – noisy European bird
(D) “sojka” as in “sojka ta zhivi vo drvata” meaning “the jay lives in the trees”.
(L) “sojka”.

**jelly** – soft stiffish semi-transparent food made from boiling pig’s feet
(D) “piftia” as in “piftia se praj ot varanje bishkoj pachi” meaning “jelly is made by boiling pig’s feet”.

**it** – the thing
(D) “toa” as in “toa e moe” meaning “it is mine”.
(L) “toa”, “ona”.

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77
job – piece of work
(D) “rabota” as in “naprjemi edna mala rabota” meaning “do a small job for me”.
(L) “sluzha”, “rabota”.

joint – place at which two things join
(D) “gl’uzh” as in “gl’uzhajte na prstitie me bole” meaning “the joints on my fingers hurt”.
(L) “sostav”, “mesto na spojuvanje”.

joke - jest
(D) “smeshka” as in “kazhini edna smeshka” meaning “tell us a joke”.
(L) “shega”.

joy - gladness
(D) “rados” as in “mi donese rados” meaning “you brought me joy”.
(L) “radost”, “veselba”.

jug – vessel with handle for holding and pouring liquid
(D) “grne” as in “naplnio grneto so vino” meaning “fill the jug with wine”.
(L) “grne”, “bokal”.

juice – liquid content of fruit
(D) “sok” as in “sok ot portokal” meaning “orange juice”.
(L) “sok”.

jump – move up off ground
(D) “skokni” as in “skokni ot kamen na kamen” meaning “jump from rock to rock”.
(L) “skoka”.

just – acting or doing in accordance with what’s morally right
(D) “tokmu” as in “toa sho go napraj e tokmu” meaning “that which you did is just”.
(L) “tokmu”, “pravelen”.

K

keep – retain possession
(D) “drzhi” as in “drzhi go, etfoe” meaning “keep it, it’s yours”.
(L) “drzhi”, “chuva”.

keg – small kask or barrel
(D) “boche” as in “dedo drzhi vino vo boche” meaning “grandpa keeps wine in the keg”.
(L) “burentse”, “bochventse”.

kerchief – square cloth used to cover head
(D) “shamija” as in “zhenata nosi shamija na glaata” meaning “the woman wears a kerchief on her head”.
(L) “shamivche”.

kettle – vessel with handle for boiling water
(D) “kotle” as in “voda se vari vo kotle” meaning “water is boiling in the kettle”.
(L) “lonets”, “kotel”.

key – instrument for moving bolt of lock
(D) “kluch” as in “otkluchi vratata so klucho” meaning “unlock the door with a key”. (L) “kluch”.

**king** – male sovereign
(D) “tsar” as in “Aleksandar beshe tsar na Makedonija” meaning “Alexander was king of Macedonia”. (L) “kral”.

**kick** – thrust out with foot or hoof
(D) “klotsni” as in “chuajse kono da ne te klotsni” meaning “protect yourself so the horse doesn’t kick you”. (L) “udar so noga”, “klotsanje”.

**kiss** – touch given with lips
(D) “batsi” as in “batsi me” meaning “kiss me”. (L) “baknezh”.

**kid** – young goat
(D) “jare” as in “jare e mlada koza” meaning “a kid is a young goat”. (L) “jare”.

**kitten** – young of cat
(D) “matse” as in “edno malo matse” meaning “a small kitten”. (L) “mache”.

**knee** – joint between thigh and lower leg
(D) “koleno” as in “si go udr kojeleno” meaning “I bumped my knee”. (L) “koleno”.

**knife** – cutting instrument
(D) “nosh” as in “se poseku so nozho” meaning “I cut myself with the knife”. (L) “nosh”.

**knitting** – work being knitted
(D) “pleti”, “vezi” as in “baba pleti chorapi i majka vezi vamiche” meaning “grandma is knitting socks and mother is knitting a bandanna”. (L) “plete”, “veze”.

**knock** – strike with audible sharp blow
(D) “chuka” and “ropa” as in “ropa poleka i setne chuka so
sila” meaning “knocks slowly and then knocks hard”.  
(L) “chuka”, “udira”, “tepa”.

knot – to fasten together rope or string  
(D) “gresh” as in “vrzi ga fortomate in napraj gresh”  
meaning “tie the rope and make a knot”.  
(L) “jazol”, “klopche”, “vrzuva”.

know – have learnt  
(D) “znam” as in “jas znam, ti znaesh, toj znae, vie znaete, tie znae”  
meaning “I know, you know, he knows, we know, you know, they know”.  
(L) “znae”, “razbira”.

L

labour - work  
(D) “rabota” as in “rabotam tsel den”  
meaning “I labour all day”.  
(L) “rabota”, “trud”, “napor”.

ladder – used for climbing up and down on things  
(D) “skal’e” as in “vjani na chatiata po skal’eto”  
meaning “climb to the roof on the ladder”.  
(L) “skala”.

ladle – deep long handled spoon  
(D) “lajtsa za tsrpenje” as in “tursi chorba sa lajtsa za tsrpenje”  
meaning “pour yourself soup with a ladle”.  
(L) “meshalka”, “golema lazhitza”.

lady – woman of good social standing  
(D) “gospodja” as in “gospodjata nosi kozheno palto”  
meaning “the lady is wearing a fur coat”.  
(L) “dama”, “gospogja”.

lake – extra large expanse of water  
(D) “ezero” as in “Prespansko ezero ima ostrof”  
meaning “Prespa Lake has an island”.  
(L) “ezero”.

lamb – young of sheep  
(D) “jagne” as in “ofisata rodi jagne”  
meaning “the sheep gave birth to a lamb”.  
(L) “jagne”.

lame – disabled, unable to walk  
(D) “kuts” and “sakat” as in “toj e kuts nogata ne mu rabota”  
meaning “he is lame, his leg doesn’t work” and “toj e sakat, se ranosa vo bojo”  
meaning “he is lame, he was wounded in the war”.  
(L) “sakat”, “kriv”.

lamp – device or vessel for giving light  
(D) “lamba” and “kandilo” as in “lamba mu dava sfetlo na tsela odaa”  
meaning “the lamp lights up the entire room” and “kandilo dava troa sfetlo za koga nekoj bara neshcho noshiata”  
meaning “the lamp gives little light for when someone is looking for something in the night”.  
(L) “lamba”, “svetilka”.
land – solid part of earth’s surface
(D) “zemija” and “kraj” as in “ovaa e moja zemija” meaning “this is my land” and “jas si dojden ot dałechen kraj” meaning “I have come from a far away land”.
(L) “zemja”, “kopno”, “suvo”, “kraj”, “takovona”.

language – words and their use
(D) “jazic” as in “toj sborva eden jazik, taa sborba dva jazitsi” meaning “he speaks one language, she speaks two languages”.
(L) “jazik”, “govor”.

lantern – transparent case holding a light and shielding it
(D) “fener” as in “fenero se nosi va raka” meaning “the lantern is carried in hand”.
(L) “fener”, “lamba”.

lap – front from waist to knees
(D) “skut” as in “imam kuche vo skut” meaning “I have a dog in my lap”.
(L) “skut”.

lard – pig fat
(D) “salo” as in “baba przhi krtuli vo salo” meaning “grandma is frying potatoes in lard”.
(L) “mast”.

large – considerable or relatively great size or extent
(D) “golem” as in “golem ogan” meaning “large fire”.

last – after all others
(D) “posľeden” as in “toj e posľeden da bega” meaning “he is last to leave”.
(L) “posleden”, “zaden”, “minat”.

latch – bar with catch and lever as fastening of gate
(D) “klapa” as in “klajga klapata na vrata” meaning “apply the latch to the door”.
(L) “kvaka”, “reze”, “rachka na vrata”.

laugh – expressing lively amusement by sound
(D) “se smee” as in “ne znam zashcho toj se smee” meaning “I don’t know why he is laughing”.
(L) “smea”, “veselost”, “se smee”.

lavatory – receptacle for urine and faeces
(D) “aľe” as in “vo Oshchima al’ina se nadvor” meaning “in Oshchima the lavatories are outside”.
(L) “nuzhnik”, “peralna”.

law – rule enacted
(D) “zakon” as in “za sfe ima zakon” meaning “for everything there is a law”.
(L) “zakon”.

lawn – piece of grass kept mown and smooth
(D) “treva” as in “aide odi poadia trevata” meaning “go water the lawn”.
lazy – doing little work
(D) “ajťas” as in “toj e aîľas, ne mu se rabota” meaning “he is lazy, doesn’t want to work”.
(L) “mrza”.

lead – a heavy gray soft metallic element
(D) “oloo” as in “e teshko ko oloo” meaning “is heavy like lead”.
(L) “olovo”.

leader – person or thing that leads
(D) “vodach” as in “vodacho go vodi askero na vojna” meaning “the leader is leading the soldiers to war”.
(L) “rakovoditel”, “vodach”.

leaf – green part of plant
(D) “ľist” as in “ľist o e zelen, ľisieto padve na esen” meaning “the leaf is green, the leaves fall in the fall”.
(L) “list”.

leak – hole through which liquid passes
(D) “techi” as in “voda techi ot edno malo dupche” meaning “water leaks from a small hole”.
(L) “teche”.

lean – thin not fat
(D) “slap” as in “toj e slap a taa e po slba” meaning “he is lean and she is leaner”.
(L) “suv”, “slab”.

learn – gain knowledge of
(L) “ledinska”, “zelena treva”.

learn – gain knowledge of
(D) “uchi” as in “uchi se da pishish” meaning “learn to write”.
(L) “uchi”, “nauchuva”.

leave – go away
(D) “begaj” as in “begaj ot tuka” meaning “leave from here”.
(L) “zaminuva”.

leek – vegetable of onion family
(D) “pras” as in “majka pechi zelnik so pras” meaning “mother is baking zelnik with leeks”.
(L) “praz”.

left – on or towards the west side of the human body when facing north
(D) “ľevo” as in “na raskrsnitsata sfrti na ľevo” meaning “at the crossroad turn left”.
(L) “lev”.

left - departed
(D) “izbega” as in “izbega ot doma” meaning “left home”.
(L) “zamina”.

leg – each of the limbs on which a person or animal stands or walks
(D) “noga” as in “edna noga, dve nodzi” meaning “one leg, two legs”.
(L) “noga”.

length – measurement of extent end to end
(D) “dlžina” as in “meria dlžinata, kolku e dlgo?” meaning “measure the length, how long is it?”
leper – person with leprosy
(D) “krastaf” as in “se repa ko krastaf” meaning “is scratching himself like a leper”.
(L) “gubavets”, “krastav”.

less – smaller in size
(D) “po troa” as in “dajmu po troa” meaning “give him less”.
(L) “pomal”.

let – allow or enable
(D) “pushchi” as in “pushchio neka bega” meaning “let him go he can leave”.
(L) “pushtai”.

letter – any of the symbols representing sounds
(D) “bukva” as in “‘a’ e bukva” meaning “‘a’ is a letter”.
(L) “bukva”.

level – horizontal line or plane
(D) “ramnina” as in “rammina i strmnina” meaning “level and incline”.
(L) “prav”, “nivo”, “rammina”.

lie – person who tells lies
(D) “mameľedzhja” as in “toj e mameľedzhia” meaning “he is a liar”.
(L) “lazhlivets”.

liberate – release, set at liberty
(D) “oslobod” as in “da oslobodime Makedonija” meaning “to liberate Macedonia”.
(L) “osloboduva”.

lick – pass tongue over
(D) “lizni” as in “aide lizni troa met, medo e za lizhenje” meaning “go ahead lick some honey, the honey is for licking”.
(L) “lizhe”.

lie – assume horizontal position
(D) “legni” as in “legni dolu da ne padnish” meaning “lie down so you won’t fall”.
(L) “legnui”.

lie – make false statement
(D) “mami” as in “toj ne e veren, mnugu mami” meaning “he is not reliable, he lies a lot”.
(L) “lazhe”.

life – capacity for growth, state of existence
(D) “zhivot” as in “ima ushcheosta zhivot vo gradinata” meaning “there is still plenty of life in the garden”.
(L) “zhivot”.

lift – raise to higher position
(D) “kreni” as in “kreni go po visiko” meaning “lift him higher”.
(L) “kreva”.

light – appearance of brightness, stimulates sight and makes things visible
light – of little weight
(D) “lesen” as in “toaro e lesen mozha da go nosa” meaning “the toad is light I can carry it”.
(L) “lesen”.

lighter – device to light cigarettes
(D) “chakmak” as in “da ne imash chakmak?” meaning “do you have a lighter?”
(L) “zapalka”.

lightning – flash of bright light produced by electric discharge
(D) “rofija” as in “udri rofija” meaning “lightning struck”.
(L) “moinja”.

like – similar to
(D) “ko” as in “omjasfa ko tebe” meaning “looks like you”.
(L) “kako”.

like - admire
(D) “milva” as in “site nego go milve” meaning “everyone likes him”.
(L) “saka”.

limp – walk lamely
(D) “kutsa” as in “kutsa zash nogata go bili” meaning “he has a limp because his leg hurts”.
(L) “krivi”.

line – long narrow mark traced on surface

(D) “sfetlo” as in “vidu edno sfetlo vo neboto” meaning “I saw a light in the sky”.
(L) “sветло”.

linen – cloth woven from flax, articles made of linen
(D) “platno” as in “toa e teshko platno” meaning “that is heavy linen”.
(L) “плетно”.

lion – large powerful carnivorous animal of cat family
(D) “urshlan” as in “urshlano zhivi vo Afrika” meaning “the lion lives in Africa”.
(L) “лев”.

lip – either of the fleshy parts forming opening of mouth
(D) “buza” as in “buzata mi e potechena” meaning “my lip is swollen”.
(L) “усна”, “раб”.

listen – make effort to hear something
(D) “shchuka” as in “taa shchuka sho mu ve liish” meaning “she listens to what you say”.
(L) “слуша”.

little – small in size
(D) “malo” as in “edno malo dete” meaning “a little boy”.
(L) “мало”.

live – have life
(D) “zhif” as in “e ranosan ama e zhif” meaning “is wounded but he lives”.
(L) “жив”, “postoj”.

linen – cloth woven from flax, articles made of linen
(D) “platno” as in “toa e teshko platno” meaning “that is heavy linen”.
(L) “плетно”.

like – similar to
(D) “ko” as in “omjasfa ko tebe” meaning “looks like you”.
(L) “како”.

like - admire
(D) “milva” as in “site nego go milve” meaning “everyone likes him”.
(L) “сака”.

limp – walk lamely
(D) “kutsa” as in “kutsa zash nogata go bili” meaning “he has a limp because his leg hurts”.
(L) “криви”.

line – long narrow mark traced on surface
liver – large granular organ in abdomen
(D) “dzhiger” as in “dzhiger mu pozhliti” meaning “his liver turned yellowish”.
(L) “dzhiger”.

living – being alive
(D) “zhivot” as in “toj zhivee zhivot” meaning “he is living life”.
(L) “zhivot”.

lizard – reptile with legs having long body and tail
(D) “gushcher” as in “gushcher ima chetiri nodzi” meaning “the lizard has four legs”.
(L) “gushcher”.

load – what is carried or to be carried
(D) “toar” as in “ima toar za magare i za kon” meaning “there is a load for a donkey and for a horse”.
(L) “tovar”.

loaf – quantity of bread baked alone
(D) “peshnik” as in “eden peshnik lep” meaning “a loaf of bread”.
(L) “parche”, “vekna”, “somun”.

local – in regard to place
(D) “tuashen” as in “ovoj e tuashen choek” meaning “this is a local person”.
(L) “mesten”, “lokalen”.

location – particular place
(D) “mesto” as in “na koe mesto da te chekam?” meaning “at what location should I wait?”
(L) “mesto”, “polozhaj”.

lock – mechanism for fastening door
(D) “kluch” as in “klaj kluch na vratata” meaning “place a lock on the door”.
(L) “brava”, “katanets”.

log – any large piece of wood
(D) “trumbuk” as in “posechi go trumbuko” meaning “cut the log”.
(L) “dibek”, “trup”, “glup”.

lonely – lacking friends or company
(D) “sam” as in “toj e sam nema priateli” meaning “he is lonely, has no friends”.
(L) “osamen”, “pust”, “sam”.

long – measuring much from end to end
(D) “dlg” as in “pato ot tuka do tamo e dlg” meaning “the road from here to there is long”.
(L) “dolg”.

look – use one’s sight
(D) “puli” as in “puli tamo doli” meaning “look down there”.
(L) “gleda”.

lord – master or ruler
(D) “gospodin” as in “zdravo gospodin Filipe” meaning “greetings lord Philip”.
(L) “gospodin”, “gospodar”, “lord”.
lost – unable to find
(D) “zaginat” as in “toj e zaginat vo sfeto” meaning “he is lost in the world”.
(L) “izguben”.

loud – strongly audible
(D) “visok glas” as in “ne vikaj so visok glas” meaning “don’t yell so loud”.
(L) “glasen”.

love – deep affection
(D) “ľubov” as in “tie se padnati vo ľubov” meaning “they have fallen in love”.
(L) “ľubov”.

low – not high or tall
(D) “nisko” as in “vrapcheto lita niska” meaning “the bird is flying low”.
(L) “nizok”.

lower – reduce height
(D) “po nisko” as in “ne mozhi da odi po nisko” meaning “it can’t go any lower”.
(L) “ponizhuva”.

luck – good fortune
(D) “ksmet” as in “toj sho kjari parata ke ima aren ksmet” meaning “he who won the coin will have good luck”.
(L) “srekja”, “sluchaj”.

lunch – midday meal
(D) “ruchok” as in “aide da jajme ruchok” meaning “let’s eat lunch”.
(L) “ruchek”.

mad - insane
(D) “lut” as in “toj e lut” meaning “he is mad”
(L) “lud”, “besen”.

made – built or formed
(D) “praen” as in “praen vo Makedonija” meaning “made in Macedonia”.
(L) “formiran”, “praven”, “projsvoden”.

magpie – kind of crow with black and white plumage
(D) “strachka” as in “strachkata pupa” meaning “the magpie pecks”.
(L) “strachka”.

majority – greater number or part
(D) “pogolem broj” as in “pogolem broj ot ľugeto sake da si ode doma” meaning “the majority of the people want to go home”.
(L) “pogolem broj”.

make – construct, create
(D) “praj” as in “kazhimi, sho praj toj?” meaning “tell me, what is he making?”
(L) “pravi”.

male – of the sex that can perform the fertilizing for begetting offspring
(D) “mshko” as in “kucheto e mshko” meaning “the dog is male”.
(L) “mashki”.

M
man – adult human male  
(D) “msh” as in “toj e visok msh” meaning “he is a tall man”.  
(L) “chovek”, “mazh”, “soprug”.

manure – dung, fertilizer  
(D) “gnof” as in “gnof ot ofsi” meaning “sheep manure”.  
(L) “gjubre”, “gnof”.

many – greater in number  
(D) “mnogu” as in “ima mnogu Oshchimtsi vo Toronto” meaning “there are many Oshchimians in Toronto”.  
(L) “mnozinstvo”, “mnogu”.

map – diagram of landscape  
(D) “karta” as in “karta ot Makedonija” meaning “map of Macedonia”.  
(L) “mapa”, “geografska karta”

maraschino cherry  
(D) “vishna cheresha” as in “ima vishni chereshi vo Oshchima” meaning “there are maraschino cherries in Oshchima”.

marble – kind of limestone  
(D) “mermer” as in “skalata e praena od mermer” meaning “the stairs are made from marble”.  
(L) “mermer”, “mramor”.

mare – female of equine (horse)  
(D) “kobila” as in “zhentski kon se vika kobila” meaning “a female horse is called a mare”.  
(L) “kobila”.

mark – stain, spot or other visible sign  
(D) “beleg” as in “ofcharo mu klaa beleg na ofsite” meaning “the shepherd has placed a mark on his sheep”.  
(L) “znak”, “beleg”.

market – gathering of people for the purpose of purchasing and selling  
(D) “pazar” as in “vo pazar se prodae mnogu raboti” meaning “in the market are sold many things”.  
(L) “pazar”.

marriage – man and woman legally united for the purpose of living together  
(D) “venchanje” as in “mladite se gotoj za venchanje” meaning “the young are ready for marriage”.  
(L) “zhenodba”, “brak”, “svadba”.

martin – bird of swallow family  
(D) “lastojchka” as in “lastojski grede na prolet” meaning “the martins arrive in the spring”.  
(L) “lasitsa”.

mast – long upright post  
(D) “stedzher” as in “stedzher e vo strede na gumnito” meaning “the mast is in the center of the threshing field”.  
(L) “jarbol”, “zhir”.

mat – piece of material for floor covering
“rogozna” as in “postelia rogoznata na zema” meaning “lay the mat on the ground”.
“ruguzina”.

day – head of council
“kodzhobashija” as in “kodzhobashijata e odgovoren za seloto” meaning “the mayor is responsible for the village”.
“pretsedatel na opshtina”.

meadow – piece of grassland
“livada” as in “vo livada rasti treva” meaning “in the meadow grows grass”.
“livada”.

meal – occasion when food is eaten
“jadenje” as in “majka praj jadenje” meaning “mother is making a meal”.
“jadenje”.

measure – size and quantity found by measuring
“meri” as in “merio, kolku dlgo e?” meaning “measure it, how long is it?”.
“mera”, “merilo”.

meat – animal flesh as food
“meso” as in “krtuli so meso” meaning “potatoes with meat”.
“meso”.

medicine – art of restoring and preserving health
“pek” as in “Pek za arno zdravije” meaning “medicine for good health”.
“pek”, “meditsina”.

meet – come into the company of
“se steti” as in “ke se steti so priatelite” meaning “he will meet with his friends”.
“se stekjuva”.

melon – sweet fruit of various gourds
“pepon” as in “peponi raste vo Voden” meaning “melons grow in Voden”.
“dinija”.

member – person belonging to a society or group
“chklen” as in “jas si chklen vo mnogu drushtva” meaning “I am a member of many organizations”.
“chlen”.

memorize – learn by heart
“pametfaj” as in “pametfaj sho te nauku” meaning “memorize what I taught you”.
“pameti”.

memory – faculty by which things are recalled
“pamet” as in “ti imash aren pamet” meaning “you have good memory”.
“pamet”.

mention – refer to briefly
“spomena” as in “spomeni mi da ne zaboraa” meaning “mention to me so I will not forget”.
“spomnuva”.
mess – dirty or untidy state of things
(D) “brkan” as in “abre sho si taka brkan?” meaning “ah why are you in a mess like that?”
(L) “brkotija”.

message - communication
(D) “poraka” as in “imash poraka od daskalo” meaning “you have a message from the teacher”.
(L) “vest”, “poraka”, “naredba”.

middle – at equal distance from ends, in between
(D) “streden” as in “si streden megu golemjo brat i malata sestra” meaning “you are in the middle between your bigger brother and your small sister”.
(L) “sreden”.

midnight – 12 o’clock at night
(D) “polnish” as in “e temnitsa na polnosh” meaning “it’s dark at midnight”.
(L) “polnokj”.

midsummer – 24 of June
(D) “stredel’eto” as in “e nogu toplo vo stredel’eto” meaning “it’s very warn in midsummer”.

milk – fluid secreted by female mammals
(D) “mleko” as in “mleko od ofs’a” meaning “sheep’s milk”.
(L) “mleko”.

mill – machine for grinding grains
(D) “vodentsa” as in “vo vodentsata se meli brashno” meaning “in the mill flour is ground”.
(L) “vodenitsa”, “fabrika”.

mind – seat of consciousness
(D) “um” as in “umo e za mislenje i pametvanje” meaning “the mind is for thinking and remembering”.
(L) “um”, “pamet”, “mislenje”.

mine – belongs to me
(D) “moe” as in “toa e moe” meaning “that is mine”.
(L) “mof”.

minimum – least amount possible
(D) “najmalo” as in “dva komati e najmalo sho se prodaa” meaning “two pieces is the minimum sold”.
(L) “najmalo”.

mink – small stoatlike animal
(D) “kunatka” as in “zhenata ima kozheno palto ot kunatka” meaning “the woman has a mink fur coat”.
(L) “vizon”.

minority – smaller number of part
(D) “malchenstvo” as in “ima Makedontsko malchestvo vo Kanada” meaning “there is a Macedonian minority in Canada”.
(L) “maltsinstvo”.

mirror – looking glass
(D) “oglendalo” as in “vidise vo oglendaloto” meaning “look at yourself in the mirror”.

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mists – water vapour near ground in small droplets
(D) “rosa” as in “noshiata padva rosa” meaning “mist falls during the night”.
(L) “magla”.

mistake – incorrect idea or opinion
(D) “greshka” as in “napraj greshka” meaning “I made a mistake”.
(L) “greshka”.

mistrust – be suspicious of
(D) “nema doverba” as in “toj nema doverba na tebe” meaning “he mistrusts you”.
(L) “nedoverba”, “somnenje”.

misunderstand – understand in wrong sense
(D) “zgreshno razbra” as in “zgreshno razbra sho me reche” meaning “I misunderstood what you told me”.
(L) “pogreshno razbira”.

mix – more substances put together
(D) “se mesha” as in “maslo ne se mesha so voda” meaning “oil doesn’t mix with water”.
(L) “se mesha”.

moan – long murmur expressing discomfort
(D) “steni” as in “steni zash go boli mejo” meaning “he moans because his belly aches”.
(L) “stenka”.

moisture – liquid diffused in small quantities
(D) “vlaga” as in “se izvodenae, mu vleze vlaga” meaning “they become wet, moisture got into them”.
(L) “vlaga”, “vlazhnost”.

molar – back teeth
(D) “ktnik” as in “ktniko me boli” meaning “my molar hurts”.
(L) “zab ktnik”.

mole – small burrowing mammal
(D) “krt” as in “krtio rie pot zema” meaning “the mole digs underground”.
(L) “krtitsa”.

money - currency
(D) “pari” as in “raboti se kupfe so pari” meaning “things are bought with money”.
(L) “pari”.

monkey – member of primates
(D) “majmun” an in “ima suriji majmuni vo Afrika” meaning “there are herds of monkeys in Africa”.
(L) “majmun”.

monster – large and frightening imaginary creature
(D) “dzver” as in “ima losh dzver pot kreveto” meaning “there is a mean monster under the bed”.
(L) “chudovishte”.

month – any of 12 periods of time forming a year
(D) “mesets” as in “ima dvanajse mesetsi vo godinata” meaning
“there are twelve months in a year”.
(L) “mesets”.

months – the twelve months of the year
(D) “Januari (Kolozheg),
Fevruari (Sechko), Mart (Tsitar),
April (Treven), Maj (Kosar),
Juni (Zhetvar), Juli (Zlatets),
Avgust (Zhitar), Septemvri
(Grozdober), Oktomvri
(Listopad), Noemvri (Studen),
Dekamvri (Snezhnik)”.

moon – the largest natural satellite orbiting the earth
(D) “mesechina” as in “ovaa
vecher mesechinata e plna” meaning “tonight the moon is full”.
(L) “mesechina”.

more – greater in quantity or degree
(D) “pojke” as in “dajmi
pojke” meaning “give me more”.
(L) “poveke”.

morning – early part of day
(D) “uto” as in “sntseto ugrea
na uto” meaning “the sun rises in the morning”.
(L) “uto”, “pretpladne”.

Moslem – of Islamic faith
(D) “Musulman” as in “toj e
Musulman ot Islamtskata vera” meaning “he is a Moslem from the Islamic faith”.
(L) “Musliman”.

mosquito - gnat
mousetrap – trap for catching mice
(D) “stapitsa” as in “stapitsata go fati glufeto” meaning “the trap caught the mouse”.
(L) “gluvcarnitsa”.

mouth – external orifice in head
(D) “usta” as in “otforia ustata” meaning “open your mouth”.
(L) “usta”.

move – change position or posture
(D) “mrdni” as in “mrdni da pominam” meaning “move so I can pass”.
(L) “menuvanje mesto”, “se dvizhi”, “poteg”.

much – existing in greater quantity
(D) “mnogu”as in “ima usche mnogu da se napraj” meaning “there is much more to do”.
(L) “mnogu”, “moshne”.

mud – wet soft earth
(D) “kal” as in “imash kal nat che’ite” meaning “you have mud on your shoes”.
(L) “kal”.

mule – an offspring of horse and donkey
(D) “mska” as in “mskata e rodena od kon i magare” meaning “the mule is born of horse and donkey”.
(L) “mule”, “mazga”.

multiply – increase in number
(D) “mnozhi” as in “se mnozhe, ot dva se prae chetiri” meaning “they multiply, from two they become four”.
(L) “mnozhi”.

mushroom – edible fungus
(D) “pechurka” as in “site pechurki ne se jade” meaning “all mushrooms are not edible”.
(L) “pechurka”.

must – expressing obligation
(D) “treba” as in “treba da si oda doma” meaning “I must go home”.
(L) “mora”.

mute - silent
(D) “nem” as in “toj e nem nemozhi da zborva” meaning “he is mute he can’t speak”.
(L) “nem”.

nail – horny covering of upper surface of finger or toe
(D) “nofti” as in “imam deset prsti so nofti” meaning “I have ten fingers with nails”.
(L) “nokti”.

nail – small metal spike
(D) “shajka” as in “zakoj edna shajka” meaning “nail a nail”.
(L) “klinets”.

naked – nude, unclothed
(D) “gol” as in “ne baraj gol, ke te fati stut” meaning “don’t walk around naked, you will catch a cold”.

N
name – individual or thing called by
(D) “ime” as in “sho tie imeto?”
meaning “what is your name?”.
(L) “ime”.

nap – short period of light sleep
(D) “dremka” as in “me fati
dremka” meaning “I caught a nap”.
(L) “kratok son”, “dremenje”.

narrow – of small width
(D) “tesen” as in “sokako e
tesen” meaning “the street is narrow”.
(L) “tesen”, “mal”.

near – to or at or within a short
space or time
(D) “bol’zu” as in “sedi bol’zu do mene” meaning “stand near me”.
(L) “blizok”, “intimen”.

neck – part of body connecting
head with shoulders
(D) “til” as in “tilo e megu glaata i ramenata” meaning “the neck is
between the head and shoulders”.
(L) “vrat”.

need – requirement or want
(D) “treba” as in “dajmi go mi
treba” meaning “give it to me I
need it”.
(L) “nuzhba”, “potreba”.

needle – long slender piece of
polished steel pointed at one end
with an eye on the other
(D) “igla” an in “iglata e za
krpenje” meaning “the needle is
for sewing”.
(L) “igla”.

neighbour – person who lives
next door or nearby
(D) “komshia” as in “toj mi e
komshia” meaning “he is my
neighbour”.
(L) “sosedstvo”.

neither – not either
(D) “nito” as in “nito eden”
meaning “neither one”.
(L) “nitu eden”.

nephew – one’s brother’s or
sister’s son
(D) “mnuk” as in “toj mi e
mnuk ot brat” meaning “he is my
nephew from my brother”.
(L) “vnuk”.

net – meshed fabric
(D) “mrezha” as in “mrezhata e za fatfanje ribi” meaning “the net
is for catching fish”.
(L) “mrezha”.

nettles – plant covered with
stinging hairs
(D) “koprija” as in “zelnik so
kopriji” meaning “zelnik with
nettles”.
(L) “kopriva”.

never – at no time
(D) “nikojojpat” as in “nikojojpat ne ti reku takfo neshcho” meaning “I never told you such a thing”.
(L) “nikogash”.

new – of recent
(D) “nov” as in “denes kupi nova kniga” meaning “today I bought a new book”.
(L) “nov”.

news – information about recent events
(D) “novini” as in “dobri novini” meaning “good news”.
(L) “novini”.

next – nearest in order or time
(D) “potoj” as in “potoj si ti” meaning “you are next”.
(L) “sleden”, “iden”, “potoa”.

niece – brother’s or sister’s daughter
(D) “mnuka” as in “taa mi e mnuka ot sestra” meaning “she is my niece from my sister”.
(L) “vnuka”.

night – period of darkness
between one day and the next
(D) “noshja” as in “po mrak gredi noshja” meaning “after dusk comes night”.
(L) “nokj”, “mrak”.

no – as negative answer to question
(D) “ne” as in “odgovoro mi e ne!” meaning “my answer is no!”
(L) “ne”.

nobody – no person
(D) “nikoj” as in “nikoj ne e doma” meaning “nobody is home”.
(L) “nikoj”.

none – not any

(D) “nikoj” as in “nikoj ne dojde na pazar” meaning “none came to the market”.
(L) “nieden”, “nikoj”.

noon – mid day
(D) “pladne” as in “ke se vime po pladne” meaning “see you in the afternoon”.
(L) “pladne”.

north – opposite of south
(D) “sever” as in “sever, istok, zapat i jug” meaning “north, east, west and south”.
(L) “sever”.

not – expressing negation
(D) “ne” as in “ne jas” meaning “not I”.
(L) “ne”, “ni”.

nothing – no thing
(D) “nishcho” as in “ne sakam nishcho” meaning “I want nothing”.
(L) “nishto”.

now – at the present time
(D) “sega” as in “go sakam sega” meaning “I want it now”.
(L) “sega”.

nowhere – in or to no place
(D) “nikade” as in “ne mozhish da go nash nikade” meaning “you will find it nowhere”.
(L) “nigde”.

nude - naked
(D) “gol” as in “ne baraj gol ke te fati stut” meaning “don’t walk around naked you will catch cold”.
O

number – count, sum, or aggregate of persons or things
(D) “broj” as in “sho broj imash?” meaning “what number do you have?”
(L) “broj”.

numbers – various numbers as described
(D) “1=eden, edno, 2=dva, dve, 3=tri, 4=chetiri, 5=pet, 6=shes, 7=seedom, 8=osom, 9=devet, 10=deset, 11=edinajse, 12=dvanajse, 13=trinajse, 14=chetirnajse, 15=petnajse, 16=sheshnajse, 17=sedomnajse, 18=osomnajse, 19=devetnajse, 20=dvaise i eden, 30=triese, 40=chetiriese, 50=peese, 60=sheese, 70=seedomdese, 80=osomdese, 90=deveese, 100=sto, 200=dveste, 300=trista, 400=chetiri stotini, 500=pet stotini, 1000=iljada, 2000=dve iljadi”.

oak – forest tree with hard wood
(D) “dmb” as in “pot dmb ima zhirije” meaning “under the oak are acorns”.
(L) “dab”.

oath – solemn declaration
(D) “kľetva” as in “ke zevam kľetva” meaning “I will take an oath”.
(L) “zakletva”.

occupation – profession or employment
(D) “zanaat” as in “vo kakov zanaat rabotash?” meaning “in what kind of occupation do you work?”
(L) “zanimanje”.

odour – smell or fragrance
(D) “merizmo” as in “sho e toa merismo?” meaning “what is that odour?”
(L) “miris”, “aroma”.

of – expressing origin or cause
(D) “ot” as in “ot koja familija si ti?” meaning “of what family are you?”
(L) “od”, “za”, “po”.

offer – present for acceptance
(D) “daa” as in “ti daa dobar pazar” meaning “he is offering you a good deal”.
(L) “nudi”, “predlaga”, “dava”.

oil – any of various thick, viscous inflammable liquids insoluable in water
(D) “maslo” as in “maslo se praj ot masľinki” meaning “oil is made from olives”.
(L) “zejtin”, “nafta”.

ok – all right
(D) “dobro” as in “dobro togaa, sfe e vo ret” meaning “ok then, everything is in order”.
(L) “tochno”, “dobro”, “vo red”.

old – advanced in age
(D) “star” as in “toj e star choek” meaning “he is an old person”.

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olive – small oval hard-stoned fruit
(D) “mas’inka” as in “ot mas’inki se praj maslo” meaning “oil is made from olives”.
(L) “maslinka”.

once – on one occasion only
(D) “ednash” as in “samo ednash” meaning “only once”.
(L) “ednash”, “nekogash”.

one - single
(D) “edno” as in “edno, dve, tri” meaning “one, two, three”.
(L) “eden”, “broj eden”, “nekoj”.

onion – vegetable with edible bulb and pungent smell
(D) “kromit” as in “baba przhi meso so kromit” meaning “grandma is frying meat with onions”.
(L) “luk”.

only – existing alone
(D) “samo” as in “samo eden” meaning “only one”.
(L) “edinstven”, “edinets”, “samo”.

open – not closed or locked
(D) “otforen” as in “dukjano e otforen” meaning “the store is open”.
(L) “chistina”, “otvoren”.

opinion – what one thinks about something
(D) “mis’lenje” as in “toa e moe mis’lenje” meaning “that is my opinion”.
(L) “mislenje”.

oppose – place in opposition
(D) “protif” as in “toj e protif ideata” meaning “he opposes the idea”.
(L) “e protiv”, “sprotivstavuva”.

or – introducing alternative
(D) “eli” as in “eden eli dva?” meaning “one or two?”
(L) “ili”, “inaku”.

orange – reddish yellow juicy citrus fruit
(D) “portokal” as in “portokalite raste vo Florida” meaning “the oranges grow in Florida”.
(L) “portokal”.

orchard – land planted with fruit trees
(D) “bashcha” as in “bashcha plna so jabolka” meaning “an orchard full of apple trees”.
(L) “rasadnik”, “ovoshtarnik”.

order – state of regular arrangement
(D) “ret” as in “sfe e vo ret” meaning “everything is in order”.
(L) “red”, “naredba”.

orphan – child with dead parents
(D) “sirache” as in “deteto e sirache” meaning “the boy is an orphan”.
(L) “sirache”.

other – not the same as one
(D) “drugo” as in “ne toa, drugoto” meaning “not that one, the other one”.
(L) “drugiot”, “inakov”.

out – not at home
(D) “nadvor” as in “izlezi nadvor” meaning “come out”.
(L) “nadvor”, “izlezen”.

outside – external side or surface
(D) “nadvor” as in “ke oda nadvor” meaning “I am going outside”.
(L) “nadvor”.

over – above and beyond
(D) “preku” as in “ke oda preku planina” meaning “I will go preku the mountain”.
(L) “preku”, “nad”.

overcast – cloudy
(D) “soblachno” as in “denes neboto e soblachno” meaning “today the sky is overcast”.
(L) “naoblachen”, “temen”.

overflow – flow over
(D) “prebljka” as in “koteto prebljka” meaning “the kettle overflowed”.
(L) “preplavuva”.

overnight – during the course of the night
(D) “preku vecher” as in “ke dojda doma preku vecher” meaning “I will come home overnight”.
(L) “prekunokj”, “snoshchi”.

oversleep – sleep beyond intended time
(D) “prespa” as in “trebashe da stana rano ama prespa” meaning “I needed to wake up early but I overslept”.
(L) “prespiva”.

owl – nocturnal bird of prey
(D) “buf” as in “bufo lita noshjata” meaning “the owl flies at night”.
(L) “buf”.

owner – possessor
(D) “stopan” as in “toj e stopano na kukjata” meaning “he is the owner of the house”.
(L) “sopstvenik”.

ox – large horned animal
(D) “vol” as in “dva voloi prae dzegvar” meaning “two oxen make a pair”.
(L) “vol”.

page – leaf of book
(D) “strna” as in “na sedom strna” meaning “on page seven”.
(L) “strana”.

pain – suffering or distress of body
(D) “bole” as in “imam bole vo nogata” meaning “I have pain in my leg”.
(L) “bol”, “maka”, “stradanje”.

P
pale – whitish or ashen appearance
(D) “ob’el’en” as in “ob’el’en si vo litseto” meaning “you are pale in the face”.
(L) “iemnee”.

pan – wide vessel used for cooking
(D) “tigan” as in “baba przhi ribi vo tigano” meaning “grandma is frying fish in the pan”.
(L) “tava”.

paper – thin sheets made from pulp of wood
(D) “kniga” as in “dajmi kniga da pisha pismo” meaning “give me paper to write a letter”.
(L) “hartija”.

parent – father or mother
(D) “majka i tatko” as in “imam majka i tatko” meaning “I have parents (mother and father)”.
(L) “roditel”.

part – some but not all
(D) “del” as in “toj e moj del” meaning “that’s my part”.
(L) “del”, “kraj”.

partner – one who shares or takes part with other in business or sport
(D) “ortak” as in “ovoj mi e ortak” meaning “this is my partner”.
(L) “ortak”, “partner”.

pass – move onward
(D) “pomina” as in “sho imashe pomina” meaning “what you had has passed”.
(L) “premin”.

past – gone by in time
(D) “pominato” as in “pominatoto” meaning “the past”.
(L) “minato”.

pastry – dough of flower, fat and water
(D) “zelnik (with greens, onions or leeks), vialnik (twisted in a spiral with sugar or honey), mlechnik (with milk and eggs), burek (with feta cheese and eggs), maznik (with butter)”.

pasture – land suitable for grazing
(D) “mesto za pasenje” as in “toe e ubao mesto za pasenje ofisi” meaning “that is a good pasture for sheep”.
(L) “pasishte”.

path – way or track laid down for walking
(D) “pt” as in “ovoj pt vlegva vo ormano” meaning “this path leads into the forest”.
(L) “pateka”.

pavement – paved surface or path
(D) “kaldarma” as in “pt stisan so kaldarma” meaning “paved road”.
(L) “plochnik”, “kaldroma”.

pay – hand over money to discharge debt
(D) “plati” as in “plati mi sho mi bordzish” meaning “pay me what you owe me”.
(L) “plata”.

peace – quiet, tranquility, freedom from war
(D) “mir” as in “mir e po dobar ot boj” meaning “peace is better than war”.
(L) “mir”.

peach – yellowish-reddish round juicy fruit
(D) “praska” as in “praskite ot Voden se naj ubaj” meaning “the peaches from Voden are the best”.
(L) “praska”.

peak – top of mountain or any edge
(D) “vr” as in “vr na planinata” meaning “the mountain peak”.
(L) “vrv”.

pear – yellowish-greenish fleshy fruit
(D) “krusha” as in “krushata ima pet turlii krushi” meaning “the pear tree has five varieties of pears”.
(L) “krusha”.

pearl – smooth lustrous mass usually formed inside oyster
(D) “biser” as in “Makedonija e biser Balknski” meaning “Macedonia is the pearl of the Balkans”.
(L) “biser”.

peasant – worker on land
(D) “sel’jak” as in “toj sel’jak e siroma” meaning “that peasant is poor”.
(L) “selanets”.

peck – nip or pick up with beak
(D) “pupa” as in “kokoshkata pupa” meaning “the chicken pecks”.
(L) “kolva”.

pee – urinate
(D) “se mochka” as in “kucheto se mochka” meaning “the dog is peeing”.

peel – remove outer coating
(D) “lupi” as in “baba lupi krtuli” meaning “grandma is peeling potatoes”.
(L) “lupi”.

penalty – punishment for breach of law
(D) “kazna” as in “ke te kazna” meaning “I will give you a penalty”.
(L) “kazna”, “globa”.

pencil – instrument for writing or drawing
(D) “molif” as in “mi treba molif da pisha” meaning “I need a pencil to write”.
(L) “moliv”.

people – persons
(D) “luge” as in “Oschchina ima troa luge” meaning “Oschchina has few people”.
(L) “narod”, “lugje”.

pepper – pungent aromatic condiment
(D) “piper” as in “tsrven eli tsrn piper?” meaning “red or black pepper?”
(L) “piper”.

permission - consent
(D) “pravo” as in “ti daam pravo” meaning “I give you permission”.
(L) “dozvola”.

pick - select
(D) “odberi” as in “odberis kolku sakash” meaning “pick for yourself as many as you want”.
(L) “ubor”.

pick – tool used for digging
(D) “kopachka” as in “kopa endek so kopachka” meaning “digging a ditch with a pick”.
(L) “kopachka”.

piece – detached portion
(D) “komat” as in “eden komat za tebe i eden za mene” meaning “a piece for you and one for me”.
(L) “parche”.

pig - pork
(D) “bishe” as in “meso od bishe eli bishkoo meso” meaning “meat of pork or pork meat”.
(L) “prase”.

pigeon – bird of dove family
(D) “gulap” as in “dif gulap” meaning “wild pigeon”.
(L) “gulab”.

pile – heap of things
(D) “kup” as in “eden kup parti” meaning “a pile of money”.
(L) “tolpa”, “klada”.

pimple – small hard inflamed spot on skin
(D) “bol’che” as in “imash bol’che na noso” meaning “you have a pimple on your nose”.
(L) “prisht”.

pin - needle
(D) “igle” as in “zakopsajo so igle” meaning “tie it with a pin”.
(L) “igla”.

pinch – squeeze tightly between two surfaces
(D) “shchipni” as in “shchipni mu go noso” meaning “pinch his nose”.
(L) “shtipe”.

pipe - tube
(D) “kjung” as in “voda techi ot kjungo” meaning “water is dripping from the pipe”.
(L) “tsvka’, “lule”.

piss - urinate
(D) “mochkaj” as in “mochkaj moch” meaning “piss urine”.

place – particular part of space
(D) “mesto” as in “toa e moe mesto” meaning “that’s my place”.
(L) “mesto”.

plank – long flat piece of timber
(D) “shchitsa” as in “shchitsi se prae ot drvo” meaning “planks are made of wood”.
(L) “shtitsa”.

plant – to place seeds in soil
(D) “sadi” as in “sadi seme” meaning “plant seeds”.
(L) “sadi”.

plate – shallow circular vessel from which food is eaten
(D) “plaa” as in “klaj mi jadenje vo plaat” meaning “put food in my plate”.

play – occupy or amuse oneself, game
(D) “igra” as in “deteto si igra igrachki” meaning “the boy is playing games”.
(L) “igra”.

pliers - pincers
(D) “kľeshchi” as in “drzhi go so kl'eshchite” meaning “hold it with the pliers”.
(L) “kleshta”.

plough – implement for turning soil
(D) “plug” as in “oraj so plug” meaning “till with a plough”.
(L) “plug”.

portion – part or share
(D) “del” as in “dajmi eden mafetski del” meaning “give me a small portion”.
(L) “del”.

possible – capable of
(D) “mozhi” as in “dali se mozhi?” meaning “is it possible?”.
(L) “mozhen”.

pot – rounded vessel for cooking
(D) “tendzhere” as in “vo tendzhere to se vare krtuľi i vo grneto se vari gra” meaning “in the pot are boiling potatoes and in the earthenware pot are boiling beans”.
(L) “lonets”, “grne”, “tendzhere”.

poison – substance when eaten causes death
(D) “farmak” as in “go otruja so farmak” meaning “they poisoned him with poison”.
(L) “otrov”.

poor – lacking wealth or money
(D) “siroma” as in “toj sho nema pari e siroma” meaning “he who has no money is poor”.
(L) “siromashen”.

poplar – tall slender tree
(D) “topola” as in “topolata rasti visoko” meaning “the poplar grows high”.
(L) “topola”.

pork – of pig used for food
(D) “bishkoo meso” as in “lukantsi se prae so bishkoo meso” meaning “sausages are made with pork”.
(L) “svinsko meso”.

pocket – small bag sewn onto clothing
(D) “dzhep” as in “sho imash vo dzhep o?” meaning “what do you have in the pocket?”
(L) “dzheb”.

potato – plant with starchy tubers
(D) “krtul” as in “krtul'ite se jade vareni, pecheni i przheni”
meaning “potatoes are eaten boiled, baked and fried”.
(L) “kompir”.

**powder** – mass of fine dry particles
(D) “pra” as in “ima pra po sekade” meaning “there is powder everywhere”.
(L) “prav”, “pudra”, “barut”.

**power** – vigour, energy
(D) “sila” as in “toj sho e vo sila e tsar” meaning “he who is in power is king”.
(L) “sila”.

**pray** - worship
(D) “moli” as in “se moli na Gospo” meaning “is praying to God”.
(L) “moli”.

**pregnant** – with child before birth
(D) “trudna” as in “zhenata e trudna” meaning “the woman is pregnant”.
(L) “trudna”.

**prepare** – make or get ready
(D) “zgotvi” as in “zgotvi jadenje” meaning “prepare food”.
(L) “prigotvuva”, “se sprema”.

**present** - gift
(D) “dar” as in “dajmi dar” meaning “give me a present”.
(L) “dar”, “podarok”.

**pretty** – attractive in a delicate way
(D) “ubaf” as in “taa e ubava” meaning “she is pretty”.
(L) “ubav”, “mil”.

**prevent** – stop from happening
(D) “prechi” as in “ne go ostaaj da te prechi” meaning “don’t let him prevent you”.
(L) “prechi”, “sprechuva”.

**price** – amount it costs
(D) “tsena” as in “sho e tsena?” meaning “what is the price?”
(L) “tsena”.

**priest** – minister of church
(D) “pop” as in “pop o e vo tsrva” meaning “the priest is in church”.
(L) “sveshtenik”.

**prison** – place where one is kept in captivity
(D) “apsana” as in “go pushchia vo apsana” meaning “they sent him to prison”.
(L) “zatfor”, “apsana”.

**problem** – difficult matter requiring decision
(D) “prechka” as in “sho e prechkata?” meaning “what is the problem?”
(L) “problem”.

**proof** – establish fact
(D) “dokazhi” as in “dokazhi, sho e vistinata?” meaning “give proof, what is the truth?”
(L) “dokaz”.

**property** – thing owned
“stoka” as in “imam stoka vo Oshchima” meaning “I have property in Oshchima”.

“imot”, “sopstvenishtvo”, “svoina”.

Protect – defend or keep safe
“chua” and “brani” as in “se chua od dozho” meaning “he is protecting himself from the rain” and “go brani lozjeto od vrapitsite” meaning “he is protecting the viniard from the birds”.

“brani”, “zashtituva”.

Proud – showing pride
“gord” as in “e gord so sinoj mu” meaning “he is proud of his sons”.

“gord”.

Prove – demonstrate to be true
“dokazhi” as in “dokazhi, e vistina eli ne?” meaning “prove it, is it the truth or not?”

“dokazhuva”, “uveruva”.

Prune – trim by cutting branches
“rezhi” as in “rezhi go lozjeto” meaning “prune the vinyard”.

“kastri”.

Prune – dried plum
“oshafka” as in “oshafka e suva sliva” meaning “a prune is a dried plum”.

“suva sliva”.

Public – concerning the people as a whole
“narot” as in “ke te vida vo narodno mesto” meaning “I will see you in a public place”.

“javnost”, “publika”, “narod”.

Puddle – small pool
“vir” as in “chuajse da ne stpnish vo vir” meaning “watch out so you don’t step in a puddle”.

“vlechenje”.

Pumpkin – large orange squash
“tikva” as in “baba praj zelkik so tikva” meaning “grandma is making zelnik with pumpkin”.

“tikva”.

Punch – strike with fist
“udri so tupantsa” as in “udri go so tupantsa” meaning “punch him”.

“udar so tupantsa”.

Punish – cause to suffer for offense
“kazni” as in “kazni go” meaning “punish him”.

“kaznuva”.

Puppy – young dog
“kutale” as in “tatko mi donese kutale” meaning “my father brought me a puppy”.

“kuchentse”.

Purchase - buy
pure - unmixed

(D) “kupi” as in “jas kupi palto” meaning “I purchased a coat”.
(L) “kapuva”.

quiet – with little or no sound

(D) “mlchi” as in “mlchi ne zborvaj” meaning “quiet don’t talk”.
(L) “tishina”.

quit – give up

(D) “se ostaj” as in “se ostaj ot rabotata” meaning “he quit his job”.
(L) “napushta”.

quail – bird related to partridge

(D) “jarembitsa” as in “jarembitsa ta lita nisko” meaning “the quail flies low”.
(L) “prepelitsa”.

R

rabbit – mammal of hare family

(D) “zaek” as in “zaek o skokna” meaning “the rabbit jumped”.
(L) “zajak”.

rabitid – furious, raging, fanatical or affected by rabies

(D) “besno” as in “trcha ko besno kuche” meaning “he is running like a rabid dog”.
(L) “besen”.

rabies – contagious virus disease of dogs

(D) “bes” as in “zhesna, go fati bes” meaning “became rabid, he caught rabies”.
(L) “besnilo”.

race – division of mankind

(D) “ratsa” as in “ratsa e delenje na narodo” meaning “race is a division of mankind”.
(L) “rasa”, “pleme”, “rod”.

quick – taking a short time to do, moving fast

(D) “brs” as in “toj e brs vo nodzite” means “he is quick on his feet”.
(L) “brz”.

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(L) “rasa”, “pleme”, “rod”.
race – contest of speed
(D) “trcha” as in “taa ke se trcha so neo” meaning “she will race with him”.
(L) “trka”.

rag – torn or frayed piece of material
(D) “partal” as in “sho e toj partal sho go nosish?” meaning “what is that rag you are wearing?”
(L) “krpa”, “partal”.

rain – moisture falling in drops from the sky
(D) “dosh” as in “vrni dosh” meaning “rain is falling”.
(L) “dozhd”, “vrne”.

rainbow – arch of colours formed in sky
(D) “vinozhito” as in “vinozhito to e prepno” meaning “the rainbow is pretty”.
(L) “vinozhito”.

raise – put or take into higher position
(D) “kreni” as in “kreni raka” meaning “raise your hand”.
(L) “kreva”.

raisin – partially dried grape
(D) “stafida” as in “stafida e suvo grozje” meaning “raisins are dried grapes”.
(L) “suvo grozje”.

rake – tool with toothed cross-bar and long handle for drawing together hay
(D) “griblo” as in “seno se beri so griblo” meaning “hay is collected with a rake”.
(L) “greblo”.

ram – male sheep
(D) “oven” as in “oveno ima rogoj” meaning “the ram has horns”.
(L) “oven”.

rank – position in hierarchy
(D) “chin” as in “sho ti e chin o?” meaning “what is your rank?”
(L) “chin”, “klasa”, “katigorija”.

rape – forcible sexual intercourse
(D) “nasili” as in “toj ga nasili nea” meaning “he raped her”.
(L) “siliva”.

rash – eruption of spots on skin
(D) “sipantsa” as in “ga fati sipantsa” meaning “she got a rash”.
(L) “isfrli”.

rat – large mouse
(D) “staor” as in “staor se fati vo stapitsa” meaning “the rat got caught in a trap”.
(L) “staorets”.

raven – large crow
(D) “garvan” as in “garvan grachi” meaning “the raven crows”.
(L) “gavran”.

raw - uncooked
(D) “zhivo” as in “zhivo meso ne se jadi” meaning “can’t eat raw meat”.
(L) “surovo”.

**razor** – sharp instrument used for shaving
(D) “brich” as in “obrichia bradata so brich” meaning “shave your beard with a razor”.
(L) “brich”.

**reach** – stretch out or extend
(D) “stigni” as in “stigni so rakata” meaning “reach with your hand”.
(L) “dostignuva”.

**read** – reproduce verbally the words in a book
(D) “pee” as in “deteto ga pee knigata” meaning “the boy is reading the book”.
(L) “chita”.

**ready** – with preparation complete
(D) “gotof” as in “gotof je da si odi doma” meaning “he is ready to go home”.
(L) “spremin”.

**real** – actually existing
(D) “vistintski” as in “toj e vistintski priate” meaning “he is a real friend”.
(L) “vistinski”.

**rear** – back of anything
(D) “dzadi” as in “dzadi vo gradinata” meaning “at rear in the garden”.
(L) “zaden”.

**rebellion** – open resistance to authority
(D) “vastanje” as in “Makedontskoto vastanje” meaning “the Macedonian rebellion”.
(L) “vostanje”, “buna”.

**receive** – take or accept
(D) “dobi” as in “dobi pismo” meaning “I received a letter”.
(L) “prima”, “dobiva”.

**red** – colour ranging from that of blood to pink
(D) “tsrven” as in “tsrveno tsveke” meaning “red flower”.
(L) “tsrven”.

**reduce** – make or become smaller
(D) “omal’e” as in “go omal’e kupo” meaning “he reduced the pile”.
(L) “smaluva”.

**refuse** – indicate unwillingness
(D) “odbie” as in “se odbie, ne saka da go napraj” meaning “he refuses, does not want to do it”.
(L) “odbiva”, “ne prima”.

**reject** – refuse to accept
(D) “otfr’i” as in “ga otfr’i ideata” meaning “he rejects the idea”.
(L) “odbiva”, “prekratuva”, “otfrla”.

**relative** – person connected by blood or marriage
(D) “soj” as in “to mi e soj” meaning “he is my relative”.
(L) “rodnina”.
release – liberate, unfasten  
(D) “pushchi” as in “pushchi go” meaning “release him”.
(L) “osloboduvanje”, “pushta na sloboda”.

religion – belief in a personal God  
(D) “vera” as in “sho ti e vera?” meaning “what is your religion?”
(L) “vera”, “religia”.

remember – not forget  
(D) “pametfaj” as in “pametfaj sho ti reku” meaning “remember what I told you”.
(L) “pomin”, “potsetuva”, “zapamenuva”.

remind – cause to remember  
(D) “spomeni” as in “spomeni da ne zaboraa” meaning “remind me so I won’t forget”.
(L) “potsetuva”.

remove – take off or away  
(D) “izvadi” as in “izvadi che’ite” meaning “remove your shoes”.
(L) “premestuva”, “preseluva”.

repair – restore to good condition  
(D) “potpraj” as in “potpraj go pleto” meaning “repair the fence”
(L) “potpravka”, “odnova”.

repeat – say or do or provide over again  
(D) “poftori” as in “poftori ushche ednash” meaning “repeat one more time”.
(L) “poftoruva”, “poveke pati”.

replace – put back in place  
(D) “izmeni” as in “izmenigi site so novi” meaning “replace all of them with new ones”.
(L) “zamenuva”.

reply – make answer  
(D) “odgovori” as in “odgovori na sho te optiva” meaning “reply to what he is asking you”.
(L) “odgovora”.

rescue – save or set free  
(D) “spasi” as in “spasi go od vodata” meaning “rescue him from the water”.
(L) “spasuva”.

respect – heed or regard for  
(D) “odnos” as in “pokazhi troa odnos” meaning “show a little respect”.
(L) “vrska”, “pochituvanje”.

respond – make answer  
(D) “odgovori” as in “odgovori na sho te optiva” meaning “respond to what he is asking you”.
(L) “odgovora”.

responsible – accountable for action  
(D) “odgovoren” as in “ti si odgovoren za rabota” meaning “you are responsible for the job”.
(L) “odgovoren”.

...
rest – cease from exertion or action
(D) “pochini” as in “mnogu rabotash, pochini troa” meaning “you work too much, take a little rest”.
(L) “ostatok”, “odmor”.

return – come or go back
(D) “se vrna” as in “se vrna od chuzhina” meaning “returned from abroad”.
(L) “se vrakja”.

reverse – travel backwards
(D) “nazumgzum” as in “kolata odi nazumgzum” meaning “the wagon is going in reverse”.
(L) “prevrtuva”.

rib – each of the curved bones in chest connected to spine of body
(D) “rebro” as in “rebro e koska okolu grndite” meaning “a rib is a bone around the chest”.
(L) “rebro”.

rice – seeds of grass grown in marshes
(D) “oriz” as in “oriz rasti vo mocharki” meaning “rice grows in marshes”.
(L) “oriz”.

rich – having much wealth
(D) “bogat” as in “toj sho ima mnogu pari e bogat” meaning “he who has a lot of money is rich”.
(L) “bogat”.

rifle – gun with long rifled barrel
(D) “pushka” as in “plusni so pushkata” meaning “fire with the rifle”.
(L) “pushka”.

right – just, correct, true
(D) “praf” as in “toj e praf, ti si krif” meaning “he is right, you are wrong”.
(L) “pravo”.

rigid – not flexible, cannot be bent
(D) “zdrven” as in “se zdrvi ko drvo” meaning “became rigid like wood”.
(L) “vkochanet”, “zdrven”.

ring – circlet worn on finger
(D) “prsten” as in “nosi prsten na prsto” meaning “is wearing a ring on the finger”.
(L) “prsten”.

rinse – wash out with clean water
(D) “isplakni” as in “isplakni plachkite so studena voda” meaning “rinse the clothes with cold water”.
(L) “plaknenje”, “isplaknuvanje”.

rip – tear out or cut
(D) “isparaj” as in “isparaj edno komache” meaning “rip out a small piece”.
(L) “para”, “rasporuva”.

ripe – mature fruit or grain
(D) “fiasan” as in “domato e fiasan” meaning “the tomato is ripe”.
(L) “zred”, “izrasten”, “razvien”.

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rise – come or go up  
(D) “stani” as in “stani da te vime” meaning “rise so we can see you”.  
(L) “krevanje”.

road – way or route  
(D) “pt” as in “toj e dlk pt” meaning “that is a long road”.  
(L) “pat”.

rob – take unlawfully from  
(D) “kradi” as in “chuajse od neo, toj ke te kradi” meaning “watch out for him, he will rob you”.  
(L) “pljachkosuva”.

rock – hard part of earth’s crust  
(D) “kamen” as in “golem kamen se vika stena” meaning “a large rock is called a boulder”.  
(L) “karpa”.

root – part of plant under ground  
(D) “koren” as in “mľechkata ima dlk koren” meaning “the dandelion has a long root”.  
(L) “koren”.

rope – stout cord made of hemp  
(D) “fortoma” as in “vrzio magareto so fortomata” meaning “tie the donkey with the rope”.  
(L) “jazhe”.

rose – prickly shrub bearing fragrant flowers  
(D) “trendafil” as in “trendafil’o merisa ubao” meaning “the rose has a nice aroma”.  
(L) “ruzha”.

rot – natural decomposition  
(D) “skapano” as in “jabolkoto e skapano” meaning “the apple is rotten”.  
(L) “gniezh”.

round – shaped like a circle or sphere  
(D) “trkalesto” as in “trkaloto e trkalesto” meaning “the wheel is round”.  
(L) “krug”.

row – line of things or persons  
(D) “ret” as in “naprajte ret” meaning “make a row”.  
(L) “red”.

rub – move one’s hands or object over surface with firm pressure  
(D) “tri” as in “tri damu izvash kalta” meaning “rub to remove the dirt”.


rubber – elastic substance
(D) “lastik” as in “trkaloto e praeo ot lastik” meaning “the tire is made of rubber”.
(L) “guma”.

rug – floor mat
(D) “kīlim” as in “a sho ubaf kīlim imash” meaning “what a nice rug you have”.
(L) “kīlim”.

ruin – wrecked or destroyed state
(D) “rasipa” as in “ga rasipa igrachkata” meaning “you ruined the toy”.
(L) “propast”.

rule – standard, law
(D) “zakon” as in “ne gi krshi zakonite” meaning “do not break the rules”.
(L) “pravilo”.

run – go at faster pace than walk
(D) “trchaj” as in “trchaj brzo” meaning “run fast”.
(L) “trchanje”.

rush – go or move with great speed
(D) “vjasa” as in “toj se vjasa da sdi doma” meaning “he is rushing to go home”.
(L) “naval”.

rust – corrosive substance formed of iron or steel due to oxidation
(D) “rzha” as in “zhe’ezoto ima rzha, e zhosano” meaning “the iron has rust, is rusted”.
(L) “rgja”.

rye – a grain
(D) “irsh” as in “brashno ot irsh” meaning “rye flour”.
(L) “rzh”.

sad - unhappy
(D) “nazhalen” as in “e nazhalen, kutaeto mu zagina” meaning “he is sad, he lost his puppy”.
(L) “nazhalen”, “tazhen”.

saddle – seat fastened on horse
(D) “samar” as in “klaj mu osamaro na magarto” meaning “put the saddle on the donkey”.
(L) “sedlo”.

sag – sink or subside
(D) “visi” as in “kozhata pot tilo mu visi” meaning “the skin under his neck is sagging”.
(L) “se spushta”.

saint – canonized person in Christian Church
(D) “sftets” as in “ima ikona ot sftets vo tsrkva” meaning “there is an icon of a saint in the church”.
(L) “svetets”.

sale – exchange of commodity for money
(D) “prodazha” as in “ima prodazha vo pazaro” meaning “there is a sale in the market”.
(L) “prodazha”.

**saliva** – liquid produced by glands in the mouth
(D) “pľunka” as in “toj pľuna plľunka” meaning “he spit saliva”.
(L) “liga”, “plukanitsa”.

**salt** – sodium chloride
(D) “sol” as in “klaj si sol’ vo salatata” meaning “put salt in your salad”.
(L) “sol”.

**same** – the identical
(D) “ist” as in “ti si ist ko neo” meaning “you are the same as him”.
(L) “ist”, “neizmenet”.

**sand** – fine rock found on beaches
(D) “pesok” as in “ima pesok vo rekata” meaning “there is sand in the river”.
(L) “pesok”.

**satisfy** – fulfill expectations or desires
(D) “zadovalen” as in “si zadovalen so jadenjeto” meaning “I am satisfied with the meal”.
(L) “zadovoluva”.

**sausage** – minced meat seasoned and stuffed into thin membrane
(D) “lukanik” as in “eden lukanik, mnogu lukantsi” meaning “one sausage, many sausages”.

**save** – rescue or preserve from danger
(D) “spas” as in “spasi me od vlko” meaning “save me from the wolf”.
(L) “spasuva”.

**saw** – tool with toothed metal blade
(D) “prion” as in “posechia shchitsata so priono” meaning “cut the board with the saw”.
(L) “poslovitsa”, “pila”.

**say** – speak words
(D) “rechi” and “veli” as in “rechi sho imash da vel’ish” meaning “say what you have to say”.
(L) “rech”, “tvrdne”.

**scab** – crust formed over sore
(D) “korichka” as in “ranata ti fati korichka” meaning “your wound has developed a scab”.
(L) “krasta”.

**scale** – instrument used for weighing mass
(D) “kntar” as in “trgao so kntaro” meaning “weigh it with the scale”.
(L) “razmernik”.

**scar** – mark on skin left by damage
(D) “luzna” as in “imash luzna ot ranata” meaning “you have a scar from your wound”.
(L) “beleg”, “reska”, “luzna”.

**scare** – sudden outburst of fear
scent – characteristic odor
(D) “merizmo” as in “merizmo ot tsfekja” meaning “scent of flowers”.
(L) “miris”, “parfem”.

school – institution for educating people
(D) “skoľje” as in “dechinata ode na skoľje” meaning “the boys are going to school”.
(L) “shkola”, “uchilishte”.

scissors – a two pivoting blade cutting instrument
(D) “nozhichki” as in “posechi ga krpata so nozhichkite” meaning “cut the cloth with the scissors”.
(L) “nozhitsi”.

scorch – burn or discolour surface with dry heat
(D) “izgori” as in “si gi izgori che'ite vo zharta” meaning “he scorched his shoes in the ambers”.
(L) “izgoruva”.

scrape – clean or smooth by scratching with hard edged instrument
(D) “struzhi” as in “ga struzhi kalta pot che'ite” meaning “he is scraping the mud from under his shoes”.
(L) “struzhenje”.

scratch – score surface of with nails or sharp or pointed thing
(D) “repaj” as in “ne se repaj ke izvash krf” meaning “don’t scratch you will bleed”.
(L) “grebanje”.

scream – emit piercing cry
(D) “vreskaj” as in “ne vreskaj tolku” meaning “don’t scream so much”.
(L) “vreskanje”.

scrub – rub hard so as to clean
(D) “tri” as in “tri jako do go ischistish” meaning “scrub hard to clean it”.
(L) “struzhe”.

sea – expanse of salt water
(D) “morje” as in “ke se pľivame vo Soluntsko morje” meaning “we will be swimming in the Solun sea”.
(L) “more”, “okean”.

search – look for
(D) “bara” as in “toj bara da najdi neshcho” meaning “he is searching to find something”.
(L) “baranje”.

season – each of the divisions of the year
(D) “vreme” as in “ľeto vreme” meaning “summer season”.
(L) “godishno vreme”.

seat – thing used for sitting on
(D) “stol” as in “dajmuo stol o na babata” meaning “give your seat to the grandmother”.
(L) “sedishte”, “stol”.

second – next after first
“ftor” an in “prf, ftor, tret, chetfort, pett” meaning “first, second, third, fourth, fifth”. “vtor”.

secret – hidden from all
“taen” as in “toj e taen korofilak” meaning “he is a secret policeman”.
“tajna”.

sediment – matter that settles at bottom of liquid
“tinja” as in “vinoto ima tinja” meaning “the wine has sediment”.
“talog”.

see – use of the eyes
“vidi” as in “vidi sho praea?” meaning “see what they were doing?”
“gleda”.

seed – unit of production of plant
“seme” as in “seme to se sadi na prolet” meaning “the seeds are sown in the spring”.
“seme”, “zrno”.

select - choose
“odberi” as in “odberis sho sakash” meaning “select what you want for yourself”.
“odbira”.

self – person’s or thing’s own individuality
“sam” as in “go napraj sam” meaning “I did it myself”.
“sam”.

sell – dispose of in exchange for money
“prodaa” as in “prodaa kastitsi” meaning “is selling walnuts”.
“prodava”.

send – be conveyed
“pushchi” as in “pushchi go doma” meaning “send him home”.
“prakja”, “prati”.

separate – physically disconnected
“se deli” as in “toj se deli ot zhenata mu” meaning “he separated from his wife”.
“se oddeluva”.

serve – do service for
“sluzhi” as in “mu sluzhi ko rob” meaning “he serves him like a slave”.
“servira”, “koristi”, “sluzhi”.

settle – become established in abode or place
“se nasi” as in “seloto se nasi so luge” meaning “the village is settled with people”.
“se smestuva”.

sever – divide or break or make separate
“skini” as in “skini eden komat” meaning “sever a piece”.
“oddeluva”, “kine”, “seche”.

several – a few, more than two, not many
“nekolku” as in “se napi nekolku cheshi vino” meaning “I drank several glasses of wine”.
“nekolku”.
sew – mend
(D) “krpi” as in “baba mi gi krpi chorapite” meaning “grandma is sewing my socks”.

shack – hut or cabin
(D) “kaliva” as in “kal’iva plna so seno” meaning “shack full of straw”.
(L) “koliba”.

shade – shelter from direct sunlight
(D) “senka” as in “pochini pot senka” meaning “rest under shade”
(L) “senka”.

shadow - shade
(D) “senka” as in “senkata ti gredi po tebe” meaning “your shadow follows you”.
(L) “senka”.

sheared – move violently
(D) “tresi” as in “se tresi ko lil’jak” meaning “is shaking like a bat”. (Macedonian expression).
(L) “trese”.

shallow – of little depth
(D) “plitko” as in “ezero e plitko pokraj kameno” meaning “the lake is shallow near the rock”.
(L) “plitko”.

shame – feeling of humiliation
(D) “stram” as in “mu e stram da opta” meaning “he is ashamed to ask”.
(L) “sram”.

shape – external form or appearance
(D) “kalap” as in “kalapo e trkalest” meaning “the shape is round”.
(L) “forma”, “kalap”.

shar – portion given or received
(D) “del” as in “ovoj e moj del” meaning “this is my share”.
(L) “del”, “udel”.

shave – cut hair from face
(D) “brichi” as in “si a brichi bradata” meaning “he is shaving his beard”.
(L) “brichi”.

she - her
(D) “taa” as in “taa e zhena” meaning “she is a woman”.
(L) “taa”.

sheep – animal with thick woolly coat
(D) “oftsa” as in “edna oftsa mnogu oftsi” meaning “one sheep many sheep”.
(L) “ovtsa”.

shelf – horizontal board projecting from wall
(D) “politsa” as in “klaja knigata nat politsa” meaning “put the book on the shelf”.
(L) “politsa”, “greben”.

shell – outer casing of nut
(D) “lupka” as in “kastitsata ima jaka lupka” meaning “the walnut has a hard shell”.
(L) “luspa”.
shepherd – person who tends sheep  
(D) “ofchar” as in “ofcharo pasi oftsi” meaning “the shepherd grazes sheep”.  
(L) “ovchar”.

shine – emit or reflect light  
(D) “sfeti” as in “sftlo sfeti” meaning “the light is shining”.  
(L) “sjaja”, “sveti”.

ship – large seagoing vessel  
(D) “pampur nosi luge preku morje” meaning “the ship carries people overseas”.  
(L) “brod”.

shirt – loose sleeved garment  
(D) “koshula so gravata” meaning “shirt with tie”.  
(L) “koshula”.

shiver - tremble  
(D) “se tresi” as in “se tresi zash mu studi” meaning “he shivers because he is cold”.  
(L) “se trese”.

shoe – outer foot covering  
(D) “chel” as in “eden chel, dva cheli” meaning “one shoe, two shoes”.  
(L) “chevel”.

shoot – cause weapon to discharge  
(D) “pl’usni” as in “pl’usni so pushka” meaning “shoot with a rifle”.  
(L) “puka”.

shop – place for retail sale of goods or services  
(D) “dukjan” as in “kupi neshcho ot dukjano” meaning “buy something from the shop”.  
(L) “dukjan”.

short – measuring little from end  
(D) “kus” as in “toj e kus ne stiga dur gore” meaning “he is short won’t reach all the way up”.  
(L) “kus”.

shotgun – gun for firing small shot  
(D) “chifte” as in “pl’usni so chifiteo” meaning “shoot with the shotgun”.

shoulder – part of body to which arm is attached  
(D) “ramo” as in “ramoto me bojni” meaning “my shoulder hurts”.  
(L) “ramo”.

shove – push vigorously  
(D) “turga” as in “toj turga mnogu” meaning “he shoves a lot”.  
(L) “turka”.

shovel – tool to move or mix soil, etc.  
(D) “lopata” as in “kopa dupka so lopatato” meaning “is digging a hole with the shovel”.  
(L) “lopata”.

show – allow to be seen  
(D) “pokazhi” as in “pokazhi sho imash” meaning “show what you have”.

shrink – become smaller
(D) “namal’ë” as in “ka mi se pušish ko da si namal’ën” meaning “you look to me as if you have shrunk”.
(L) “se sobira”, “se smaluva”.

shrug – slightly raise shoulders
(D) “gi krea ramenata” meaning “koa ne znae sho da rechi gi krea ramenata” meaning “when he doesn’t know what to say he shrugs his shoulders”.
(L) “gi kreva ramenitsite”.

shut – move door to closed position
(D) “zatfori” as in “zatfori vratata” meaning “shut the door”.
(L) “zatvora”.

shy – uneasy in company
(D) “stram’if” as in “toj e stram’if” meaning “he is shy”.
(L) “plashliv”.

sick – ill
(D) “bo’len” as in “e bo’len go bo’li srtseto” meaning “is sick his heart hurts”.
(L) “bo’len”.

sickle – tool with curved blade
(D) “srp” as in “pchenitsa se beri so srp” meaning “wheat is harvested with a sickle”.
(L) “srp”.

discomfort – illness

sickness – being ill
(D) “bo’les” as in “ako ne jash ke fatish bo’les” meaning “if you don’t eat you will get sick”.
(L) “bolest”.

side – any of the surfaces
(D) “strna” as in “na koja strna ke ojme?” meaning “to which side are we going?”
(L) “strana”.

sieve – utensil with small holes through which fine particles can pass
(D) “sito” as in “brashno se vee so sito” meaning “flour is sifted with a sieve”.
(L) “sito”.

sight – faculty of seeing
(D) “pu’lenje” as in “pu’lenje to mi se podobri” meaning “my sight has improved”.
(L) “vid”, “pogled”.

sign – thing indicative of quantity or state
(D) “be’leg” as in “klaj mu be’leg da go poznaash” meaning “put a sign on it so you can recognize it”.
(L) “znak”, “beleg”, “symbol”.

signature – act of signing
(D) “potpiska” as in “dali e ovaa tfoja potpiska?” meaning “is this your signature?”
(L) “potpis”.

silence – absence of sound
(D) “mlchenje” as in “ima samo mlchenje” meaning “there is only silence”.
(L) “molchenje”, “tishina”.
silt – sediment deposited by water
(D) “tinja” as in “tinja se beri ot matna voda” meaning “silt collects from muddy water”.
(L) “tinja”.
silver – white lustrous precious metallic element
(D) “strebro” as in “pari praeni ot strebro” meaning “coins made of silver”.
(L) “srebro”.
similar – alike, of same kind
(D) “ednakov” as in “mojo saat e ednakov ko toj” meaning “my watch is similar to yours”.
(L) “slichen”.
simmer – boiling gently
(D) “vrie” as in “mandzata vrie” meaning “the stew is simmering”.
(L) “vrie”.
simple – easily understood or done
(D) “kolajno” as in “e kolajno” meaning “it is simple”.
(L) “ednostaven”, “prost”.
since – at what point in
(D) “ot” as in “ot kada?” meaning “since when?”
(L) “od”, “pred”.
sing – utter musical sounds with voice
(D) “pee” as in “pee pesna” meaning “singing a song”.
(L) “pee”.
singe – burn lightly
(D) “opal’i” as in “si gi opal’i vezhite” meaning “I singed my eyebrows”.
(L) “izgorena”.
single – one only
(D) “sam” as in “si sam, nemam zhen” meaning “I am single, I have no wife”.
(L) “sam”, “eden”, “ednokraten”.
sink – fall or come slowly downwards
(D) “potoni” as in “ke potoni vo viltoto” meaning “he will sink in the swamp”.
(L) “tone”.
sister – female sibling
(D) “sestra” as in “imam sestra i brat” meaning “I have a sister and a brother”.
(L) “sestra”.
sit – place in sitting position
(D)”sedni” as in “sedni dolu” meaning “sit down”.
(L) “sedi”.
size – relative bigness
(D) “golemina” as in “kazhi mi a golemina ta” meaning “show me the size”.
(L) “golemina”, “obem”.
skill – practical ability
(D) “zanaat” as in “sho zanaati imash?” meaning “what skills do you have?”
(L) “veshtina”.


skin – covering of human or animal body
(D) “kozha” as in “bishinata ime debele kozhi” meaning “pigs have thick skins”.
(L) “kozha”.

skip – move along by taking two steps with one foot
(D) “skokaj” as in “skokaj po brzo” meaning “skip faster”.
(L) “poskok”.

sky – upper region of the atmosphere
(D) “nebo” as in “neboto e sino” meaning “the sky is blue”.
(L) “nebo”.

slant - slope
(D) “vali” as in “stiso vali” meaning “the wall is on a slant”.
(L) “valuva”.

slap – strike with inside of open hand
(D) “shlapni” as in “ke te shlapna” meaning “I will slap you”.
(L) “slakanitsa”.

slaughter – killing of animals for food
(D) “zakoli” as in “vo Dekemvri ke go zakolime bisheto” meaning “in December we will slaughter the pig”.
(L) “kolenje”.

slave – person owned by another
(D) “rob” as in “rob e toj sho rabota bez platka” meaning “a slave is he who works without pay”.
(L) “rob”.

sledge-hammer – large heavy hammer
(D) “varia” as in “varia e eden teshki chekan” meaning “a sledge-hammer is a heavy hammer”.
(L) “kovachki chekan”.

sleep – resting with eyes closed and consciousness suspended
(D) “spie” as in “bebeto spie noshja i denja” meaning “the baby sleeps night and day”.
(L) “spienje”.

sleeve – part of garment that encloses arm
(D) “rakaf” as in “rakao mi e vaklan” meaning “my sleeve is dirty”.
(L) “rakav”.

slice – thin shaped piece cut from something
(D) “felka” as in “posechi me edna felka l’ep” meaning “cut me a piece of bread”.
(L) “tanko parche”.

slide – move or go smoothly
(D) “lizga” as in “taa se lizga na mrazo” meaning “she is sliding on the ice”.
(L) “slizganje”.

slip – slide unintentionally
(D) “lizna” as in “taa se slizna na mrazo” meaning “she slipped on the ice”.
(L) “sliznuvanje”.

(L) “rob”.

(L) “nebo”.

(L) “valuva”.

(L) “rakav”.

(L) “tanko parche”.

(L) “slizganje”.

(L) “sliznuvanje”.

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slipper – light soft shoe for indoors
(D) “šlapka” as in “edna šlapka dve šlapki” meaning “one slipper two slippers”.
(L) “vlechka”.

slippery – lack of grip due to smoothness or wetness of surface
(D) “seľizga” an in “seľizga koa e vodeno” meaning “slippery when it is wet”.
(L) “slizgav”.

sliver – thin piece of wood
(D) “spitsa” and “delanchka” as in “mi vľeze spitsa vo prsto” meaning “I got a sliver in my finger” and “rastsepigo drvoto na delanchki” meaning “split the wood into slivers”.
(L) “delachka”.

slope – inclined position
(D) “strmno” as in “ne e ramno e strmno” meaning “it is not flat it is on a slope”.
(L) “strmnina”.

slow – taking a relatively long time
(D) “pol'eka” as in “zheľkata mrda pol'ekachki” meaning “the turtle moves slowly”.
(L) “usporuva”, “sopira”.

slug – snail-like without shell
(D) “ľigaets” as in “ľigaetso e plshok bes korupka” meaning “the slug is a snail without a shell”.

small – not large or big
(D) “mal” as in “toj ne e golem nito visok, toj e mal” meaning “he is not big or tall, he is small”.
(L) “maf”.

smart – clever, ingenious
(D) “umen” as in “umnī luge se uche od nemnite greshki” meaning “smart people learn from their own mistakes”.
(L) “umen”, “pameten”.

smash – break into pieces
(D) “skrshi” as in “go skrshi shisheto na komati” meaning “he smashed the bottle into pieces”.
(L) “krshenje”.

smell – unpleasant odor
(D) “smrdea” as in “sho e taa smrdea?” meaning “what is that smell?”
(L) “miris”, “smrdea”.

smile – act of smiling
(D) “se smee” as in “se smee zash je radosen” meaning “he is smiling because he is happy”.
(L) “se smee”.

smoke – visible vapour from burning substance
(D) “kadesh” as in “dea ima kadesh ima ogan” meaning “where there is smoke there is fire”.
(L) “chad”.

smooth – free from roughness
(D) “mazen” as in “stapo e mazen” meaning “the stick is smooth”.
(L) “mazni”.

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**snail** – slow-moving mollusk with spiral shell
(D) “plshok” as in “plshoko se ľizga koa mrdá” meaning “the snail slides when it moves”.
(L) “polshav”.

**snake** – long limbless reptile
(D) “zmia” as in “zmia ta ima farmak” meaning “the snake has poison”.
(L) “zmia”.

**sneeze** – sudden involuntary expulsion of air from nose and mouth
(D) “kiva” as in “kiva, ke o fati stul” meaning “he is sneezing, he will catch a cold”.
(L) “kiva”.

**sniffle** – sniff repeatedly
(D) “smrka” as in “vezden smrka ne mozhi da zastani” meaning “continuously sniffles he can’t stop”.
(L) “shmrka”.

**snout** – projecting nose from animal
(D) “surla” as in “bishkoa surla” meaning “pig snout”.
(L) “mutska”, “riló”.

**snow** – frozen vapour falling to earth as flakes
(D) “snek” as in “vo zimata padva snek” meaning “in the winter snow falls”.
(L) “sneg”.

**so** – in this or that way
(D) “taka” as in “taka mi veliš” meaning “so you tell me”.
(L) “taka”, “na ovoj nachin”.

**soak** – saturate in liquid
(D) “kisni” as in “ostaj go neka se kisni” meaning “let it soak”.
(L) “natopuva”.

**soap** – cleaning substance
(D) “sapun” as in “isperi gi plachkite so sapun” meaning “wash the clothes with soap”.
(L) “sapun”.

**sock** – short stocking
(D) “chorap” as in “eden chorap, dva chorapi” meaning “one sock, two socks”.
(L) “chorap”.

**soft** – not hard
(D) “mek” as in “mek lep” meaning “soft bread”.
(L) “mek”.

**soggy** – saturated with liquid
(D) “voden” as in “lebo e voden” meaning “the bread is soggy”.
(L) “natopenje”.

**soil** – upper layer of earth
(D) “zemja” as in “tsrna zemja” meaning “dark soil”.
(L) “zemja”.

**soldier** – member of army
(D) “askeriľja” as in “askrlľjata ima pushka” meaning “the soldier has a rifle”.
(L) “vojnik”.

**some** – an unspecified amount or number
something – some unspecified or unknown thing
(D) “neshto” as in “neshcho e po dobro ot nishcho” meaning “something is better than nothing”.
(L) “neshto”.
sometime – at some time
(D) “nekogash” as in “nekogash oda vo odmor” meaning “sometimes I go on vacation”.
(L) “nekogash”.
somewhere – some place
(D) “nekade” as in “nekade vo planinata ima zlato” meaning “somewhere in the mountain there is gold”.
(L) “nekade”.
song – vocal music
(D) “pesna” as in “peacho pee pesna” meaning “the singer is singing a song”.
(L) “pesna”.
soon – after no long interval of time
(D) “vo brzo vreme” as in “vo brzo vreme ke si oda doma” meaning “soon I will be going home”.
(L) “skoro”, “rano”, “brzo”.
sore – painful from injury or disease
(D) “rana” as in “se poseku i sega imam rana” meaning “I cut myself and now I have a sore”.
(L) “rana”.
sorrel – sour-leaved herb
(D) “kisel’ets” as in “klaj troa kisel’ets vo salatata” meaning “put a little sorrel in the salad”.
(L) “kiselitsa”.
sorrow – mental distress
(D) “zhal” as in “mi e zhal” as in “I feel sorrow”.
(L) “zhalost”.
sort – group of things with common attributes
(D) “naredi” as in “naredi gi na ret” meaning “sort them in order”.
(L) “odbira”.
soup – liquid food
(D) “chorba” as in “chorba ot kokoshka” meaning “chicken soup”.
(L) “supa”.
sour – having acid taste or smell
(D) “kisel” as in “limono e kisel” meaning “the lemon is sour”.
(L) “kisel”, “skisnat”.
south – 90 degrees clockwise from east
sow – put seed in the earth
(D) “sadi” as in “sadi seme” meaning “sowing seeds”.
(L) “see”.

spark – fiery particle thrown from burning substance
(D) “iskra” as in “iskra se frľi ot ogno” meaning “a spark was thrown from the fire”.
(L) “iskra”.

speak – utter words in ordinary voice
(D) “zborva” as in “zborvaj, shom da velish?” meaning “speak, what do you have to say?”
(L) “govori”.

speed – quick motion
(D) “brzina” as in “trcha vo golema brzina” meaning “he is running at great speed”.
(L) “brzina”.

spend – pay out
(D) “istroshi” as in “kolku pari istroshi?” meaning “how much money did you spend?”
(L) “istroshuva”.

spider – eight-legged arthropod which spins web
(D) “paek” as in “paeko tkae paezhina” meaning “the spider is weaving a web”.
(L) “pajak”.

spill – allow liquid to fall or run
(D) “isturi” as in “ga isturi isela voda” meaning “he spilled all the water”.
(L) “se istura”.

spin – turn rapidly
(D) “se vrti” as in “vrtalleshkata se vrti” meaning “the propeller is spinning”.
(L) “vrtenje”, “suchenje”.

spine - backbone
(D) “shipero” as in “shipero gi drzhi rebrata na mesto” meaning “the spine holds the ribs in place”.
(L) “rbet”, “grb”.

spirit – person’s soul
(D) “dusha” as in “mu e mila dushata” meaning “he loves his spirit”.
(L) “duh”, “dusha”.

spit – eject from the mouth
(D) “plunka” as in “pluna plunka” meaning “spitting spit”.
(L) “plunka”.

splash – to throw water
(D) “pľiska” as in “pľiska voda” meaning “splashing water”.
(L) “prska”.

split – break lengthwise
(D) “rastsepi” as in “rastsepi go drvoto na malji komachina” meaning “split the wood into small pieces”.
(L) “rstsep”, “tsepenje”.

spoil – make useless
(D) “se rasipa” as in “mesoto se rasipa” meaning “the meat became spoiled”.
(L) “se rasipuva”.

spool – reel on which something is wound
(D) “makarche” as in “vo makarcheto ima konets” meaning “on the spool there is thread”.
(L) “kalem”.

spoon – oval utensil for eating liquids
(D) “lajtsa” as in “jas jada so lajtsa” meaning “I eat with a spoon”.
(L) “lazhitsa”.

spot - mark
(D) “damka” as in “imash damka na litseto” meaning “you have a spot on your face”.
(L) “damka”.

spray – water or other liquid flying in small drops
(D) “prska” as in “prska voda” meaning “is spraying water”.
(L) “prska”.

spread – cause to cover large surface
(D) “shiri” as in “oblako se shiri” meaning “the cloud is spreading”.
(L) “se shiri”, “shirenje”.

spring – rise rapidly
(D) “stana” as in “stana brzo” meaning “he sprang fast”.
(L) “skok”.

spring – season after winter
(D) “prolet” as in “prolet, leto, esen i zima” meaning “spring, summer, fall and winter”.
(L) “prolet”.

spring – source of water
(D) “izvor” as in “od izvoro izlegva chista voda” meaning “from the spring comes out clean water”.
(L) “izvor”.

spy – secretly collecting and reporting information
(D) “shpion” and “kodosh” as in “toj e shpion gi kodoshi lugeto” meaning “he is a spy he spies on people”.
(L) “shpion”.

squeeze – exert pressure
(D) “stiska” as in “mi a stiska rakata” meaning “is squeezing my hand”.
(L) “stiska”.

squirrel – bushy-tailed arboreal rodent
(D) “ververitsa” as in “ververitsa ima vlneshkaa pashka” meaning “the squirrel has a hairy tail”.
(L) “ververitsa”.

stab – pierce or wound with pointed tool or weapon
(D) “dupna” as in “si go dupna prsto so igla” meaning “I stabbed my finger with a needle”.
(L) “ubod”.

squirrel – bushy-tailed arboreal rodent
stable – building in which large animals are kept
(D) “aur” as in “ima koni vo auro” meaning “there are horses in the stable”.
(L) “stala”.

stain – discoloured by liquid sinking in
(D) “damka” as in “imash damka na gravatata” meaning “you have a stain on your tie”.
(L) “fleka”, “damka”, “boja”.

stair – step
(D) “skala” as in “vjani po skala” meaning “climb the stairs”.
(L) “skala”.

stake – stick pointed for driving into ground
(D) “kol” as in “kol za drzenje gra” meaning “pole for propping beans”.
(L) “kolets”.

stand – maintain upright position
(D) “sedi” as in “sedi tamo” meaning “stand there”.
(L) “stoj”.

star – celestial body appearing as a luminous point in the night sky
(D) “dzvezda” as in “ima ilijadi dzvezdi vo neboto” meaning “there are thousands of stars in the sky”.
(L) “dzvezda”.

start – begin, set in motion
(D) “zafati” and “trgna” as in “zafati da bara” meaning “started to walk” and “trgna za vo grado” meaning “started for the city”.
(L) “trgnuva”.

starve – die of hunger
(D) “umre ot glados” as in “ako ne jadish ke umrish ot glados” meaning “if you don’t eat you will starve”.
(L) “umiranje od glad”.

stay – continue to be in same place
(D) “sedi” as in “sedi tuka” meaning “stay here”.
(L) “stoj”.

steal – take another’s property illegally
(D) “kradi” as in “kradi sho mozhish” meaning “steal whatever you can”.
(L) “krade”.

steam – gas formed from boiling water
(D) “para” as in “voda se vari da praj para” meaning “water is boiled to create steam”.
(L) “para”.

steel – alloy of iron
(D) “chešik” as in “jak ko chešik” meaning “strong like steel”.
(L) “chelik”.

steep – sloping sharply
(D) “strmnina” as in “ot rido udolu e strmnina” meaning
“from the hilltop downwards it is steep”.
(L) “strmnina”.

step – unit of movement
(D) “chekar” as in “dva chekari na metro” meaning “two steps to a meter”.
(L) “chekor”.

stepbrother – male child of different parent
(D) “parabrat” as in “ima eden brat i eden parabrat” meaning “he has a brother and a stepbrother”.
(L) “polubrat”.

stew – cook by long simmering in closed vessel with liquid
(D) “mandzha” as in “mandzha so meso” meaning “stew with meat”.
(L) “meso vareno so para”.

stick – short slender piece of wood
(D) “stap” as in “ke te udra so stapo” meaning “I will hit you with the stick”.
(L) “stap”, “shipka”.

stinger – organ of bee or wasp
(D) “strshen” as in “me ksna pchela i mi ostaj strshen” meaning “a bee bit me and left the stinger in me”.
(L) “zhilo”.

stir – move spoon round
(D) “boraj” as in “boraj go grao” meaning “keep stirring the beans”.
(L) “meshaj”.

stone - rock
(D) “kamen” as in “vo rekata ima mnogu kamenje” meaning “in the river there are a lot of stones”.
(L) “kamen”.

stop – put an end to progress
(D) “zastani” as in “zastani, ne praj pojke giurultia” meaning “stop, don’t make any more trouble”.
(L) “zastoj”.

stork – white wading bird with long legs
(D) “shtrk” as in “shtrko fatfa zmi” meaning “the stork catches snakes”.
(L) “shtrk”.

storm – violent atmospheric disturbance
(D) “bura” as in “losha bura” meaning “bad storm”.
(L) “bura”, “ataka”.

story – narrative tale
(D) “prikazna” as in “kazhimi edna prikazna” meaning “tell me a story”.
(L) “prikaska”, “raskaz”.

stove – closed apparatus for burning fuel
(D) “soba” as in “soba sho gori drva” meaning “stove that burns wood”.
(L) “pechka”.

straight – without curves
(D) “praf” as in “barash na praf pt” meaning “you are walking on a straight road”.
(L) “prav”, “ramen”, “mazen”.

**strange** – unusual, peculiar
(D) “chuden” as in “toj e chuden choek” meaning “he is a strange person”.
(L) “tug”, “chuden”.

**strong** – having power of resistance
(D) “silen” as in “toj e silen mozhi da kreni kon” meaning “he is strong he can lift a horse”.
(L) “jak”, “silen”, “mokjen”.

**stubborn** – inflexible, intractible
(D) “inadzhja” as in “toj e inadzhja choek” meaning “he is a stubborn person”.
(L) “tvrdoglav”.

**stupid** – unintelligent, foolish
(D) “budala” and “prost” as in “toj e budala za toa prost o neshcho sho napraj” meaning “he is stupid for that stupid thing he did”.
(L) “glup”.

**subtract** - deduct
(D) “izvaj” as in “izvaj dve ot tri ke imash edno” meaning “subtract two from three you will have one”.
(L) “odzemi”.

**suck** – draw liquid into mouth
(D) “muska” as in “muska mľeko” meaning “sucking milk”.
(L) “tsitsa”, “upiva”.

**sugar** – sweet crystalline substance
(D) “sheker” as in “sheker e mnogu blak” meaning “sugar is very sweet”.
(L) “shekjer”.

(D) “konets” as in “zakrpimio paltoto so konets” meaning “sew my coat with string”.
(L) “jazhe”, “vrtsa”.

straw – dry cut stalks of grain
(D) “slama” as in “permitisa phata so slama” meaning “pillow stuffed with straw”.
(L) “slama”.

**strawberry** – pulpy red fruit
(D) “planuchka” as in “divi planuchki raste vo planina” meaning “wild strawberries grow on the mountain”.
(L) “jagoda”.

stream – flowing body of water
(D) “trap” as in “trap e maletska reka” meaning “a stream is a small river”.
(L) “potok”, “reka”, “struja”.

**stretch** – pull to greater length
(D) “tegni” as in “se tegni lastiko” meaning “stretching a rubber band”.
(L) “rastegnuva”.

**string** – twine or narrow cord
suit – set of clothes for wearing together
(D) “kustum” as in “ke nosa kustum na brako” meaning “I am going to wear a suit at the wedding”.
(L) “kustum”.

sulphur – pale yellow non metallic element
(D) “skľifur” as in “skľifuro smrdi koa gori” meaning “sulfur stinks when it burns”.
(L) “sulfur”.

summer – warmest season
(D) “ľeto” as in “ľeto ima poje sntse” meaning “in the summer there is more sun”.
(L) “ľeto”.

sun – the star around which the earth travels
(D) “sntse” as in “sntseto sfeti” meaning “the sun is shining”.
(L) “sntse”.

support – keep from falling or sinking
(D) “potkrepi” as in “potkrepi da ne padnish” meaning “support yourself so that you will not fall”.
(L) “potkrepa”, “pomosh”, “izdrshka”.

surprise – unexpected thing
(D) “se zachudi” as in “se zachudi od kolku kjari” meaning “he was surprised by how much he won”.
(L) “chudjenje”.

surrender – relinquish possession
(D) “se predava” as in “taj se predava na askero” meaning “he is surrendering to the soldiers”.
(L) “se predava”.

surround – be all round
(D) “ovrti” as in “askero gi ovti” meaning “the soldiers surrounded them”.
(L) “opashuva”.

survive – continue to live
(D) “prezhivi” as in “ga prezhivi burata” meaning “he survived the storm”.
(L) “prezhivuva”.

swallow – pass down the throat
(D) “glt” as in “glt ga vodata poľeka” meaning “swallow the water slowly”.
(L) “golta”.

swallow – migratory bird
(D) “lastojchka” as in “lastojchki te bege na esen” meaning “the swallows leave in the fall”.
(L) “lastovitsa”.

swear – take oath
(D) “kľetfa” as in “zve kľetfa da bidi dobar” meaning “he swore to be nice”.
(L) “kletva”.

sweat – moisture exuded through pores of skin
(D) “potni” as in “potni ot mka” meaning “is sweating from duress”.
(L) “poti”.
sweep – clean with broom
(D) “meti” as in “baba go meti dvoro” meaning “grandma is sweeping the yard”.
(L) “mete”.

sweet – tasting like sugar or honey
(D) “blago” as in “shekercheto e blago” meaning “the candy is sweet”.
(L) “slatko”.

swim – propel body through water
(D) “pl’iva” as in “letoto se pl’ivame vo rekata” meaning “in the summer we swim in the river”.
(L) “pliva”.

sword – weapon with long blade
(D) “shtik” as in “ke te dupni so shtiko” meaning “he will poke you with the sword”.
(L) “sahja”.

tailor – maker of clothes
(D) “terzia” as in “terziata ke mi soshie nof kustum” meaning “the tailor will stitch me a new suit”.
(L) “krojach”, “shivach”.

take – get hold of
(D) “zevaj” as in “zevaj samo edno” meaning “take only one”.
(L) “zemaj”, “premaj”.

tale – narrative or story
(D) “prikazna” as in “kazhimi edna prikazna” meaning “tell me a tale”.
(L) “raskaz”, “prikaska”.

talk - converse
(D) “zborva” as in “toj zborva mnogu” meaning “he talks too much”.
(L) “govori”.

tall – more than average height
(D) “visok” as in “toj e visok a ti si po visok” meaning “he is tall but you are taller”.
(L) “visok”.

tame – domesticated, not wild or shy
(D) “pitom” as in “zaeko e pitom” meaning “the rabbit is tame”.
(L) “pitom”, “krotok”.

tar – dark thick inflammable liquid
(D) “katran” as in “volo e tsrn ko katran” meaning “the ox is black like tar”.
(L) “katran”.

table – piece of furniture with flat top with four legs
(D) “masa” as in “sedni pokraj masa” meaning “sit near the table”.
(L) “masa”.

tail – hindmost part of animal
(D) “pashka” as in “matskata ima dlga pashka” meaning “the cat has a long tail”.
(L) “opashka”.

T
taste – sensation caused in the tongue
(D) “fkus” as in “jabolkoto ima ubaf fkus” meaning “the apple tastes good”.
(L) “vkus”.

tea – evergreen shrub grown in India and China
(D) “chaj” as in “planintski chaj” meaning “mountain tea”.
(L) “chaj”.

teach – give instruction
(D) “uchı” as in “uchi se da pishish” meaning “teach yourself to write”.
(L) “uchi”.

tear – pull apart
(D) “skini” as in “skini go na mali komachina” meaning “tear it to small pieces”.
(L) “kini”, “korni”.

teeth – more than one tooth
(D) “zmbı” as in “imam chisti zmbı” meaning “I have clean teeth”.
(L) “zabi”.

tell – relate or narrate in speech or writing
(D) “kazhi” as in “kazhi mi sho vельi toj” meaning “tell me what he says”.
(L) “velı”, “kazhuva”.

tender – easily cut or chewed
(D) “mek” as in “tlchenoto meso e meko” meaning “pounded meat is tender”.
(L) “mek”, “nezhen”.

than – introducing second element in comparison
(D) “ot” as in “toj e po golem ot tebe” meaning “he is bigger than you”.
(L) “od”, “tuku”.

thank – express gratitude
(D) “spolaj” as in “spolajti” meaning “thank you”.
(L) “blagodaram”.

that – the person or thing indicated or named
(D) “toa” as in “ti si choek a toa e neshcho” meaning “you are a person and that is a thing”.
(L) “toa”.

theft - stealing
(D) “kradba” as in “kradba e protif zakono” meaning “theft is against the law”.
(L) “krazhba”.

their – of or belonging to them
(D) “nemni” as in “tie se nemni detsa” meaning “they are their children”.
(L) “nivni”.

them – case of they
(D) “tie” as in “tie se moj kjerki” meaning “them, they are my daughters”.
(L) “niv”

there – in or at or at that place
(D) “tamo” as in “tamo dolu” meaning “down there”.
(L) “tamu”, “onamu”.

thick – of specified or great depth between opposite surfaces
(D) “debel” as in “debel remen” meaning “thick belt”.
(L) “debel”, “gust”.

thief – one who steals
(D) “aramia” as in “aramiata mi gi ukradi parite” meaning “the thief stole my money”.
(L) “aramia”, “kradets”.

thin – having opposite surfaces close together
(D) “slap” as in “tfojo remen e slap” meaning “your belt is thin”.
(L) “slab”, “redok”.

thing – an inanimate object
(D) “neshecho” as in “igrachka e neshche” meaning “a toy is a thing”.
(L) “stvar”, “predmet”.

think – be of opinion, judge or consider
(D) “misli” as in “misli se sho ke mu rechish” meaning “think what you are going to say to him”.
(L) “misli”, “smeta”.

thirsty – having a desire or need to drink
(D) “kapnat” as in “si kapnat mi se pie voda” meaning “I am thirsty I need to drink water”.
(L) “zhed”, “kopnezhe”.

this – person or thing close at hand
(D) “ovoj”, “ovaa” and “ova” as in “ovoj msh, ovaa zhena i ova kuche” meaning “this man, this woman and this dog”.
(L) “ovoj”, “ovaa”, “ova”.

thorn – sharp pointed projection on plant
(D) “trn” as in “stpna na trn i mi vleze vo nogata” meaning “I stepped on a thorn and it entered my foot”.
(L) “trn”.

thread – thin cord of twisted yarn
(D) “konets” as in “zakrpio so konets i vzio se vrftsa” meaning “mend it with string and tie it with a string”.
(L) “konets”, “kitka”, “vrska”.

throat – windpipe, gullet
(D) “grlo” as in “nemozha da gltam, grloto me boli” meaning “I can’t swallow, my throat is sore”.
(L) “grlo”, “grklan”.

through – from end to end
(D) “krs” as in “pomini krs neo ot kraj na kraj” meaning “pass through it from end to end”.
(L) “niz”.

throw – propel with some force
(D) “frli” as in “frlio nadvor” meaning “throw it out”.
(L) “frla”.

thunder – loud noise heard after lightning
(D) “grmi” as in “vrmi i grmi” meaning “raining and thundering”.
(L) “grmi”.


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(L) “grmi”.
tickle – produce laughter by exciting nerves
(D) “gjuchka” as in “taa go

gjuchka bebet o toe se sme” meaning “she is tickling the baby and it is laughing”.
(L) “skokotka”.

tie – attach or fasten with string or cord
(D) “vrzi” as in “vrzi o magarto so fortoma” meaning “tie the donkey with rope”.
(L) “vrska”, “vrvtsa”.

tight – closely held or drawn
(D) “stegnat” as in “drzhigo stegnato” meaning “hold him tightly”.
(L) “tsvrst”, “napnai”.

tile – thin slab
(D) “plocha” as in “dedo go posla dvoro so plochi” meaning “grandpa laid the yard with tiles”.
(L) “plocha”.

till – cultivate land
(D) “rabota zemja” as in “ga rabota zemjata so lopata” meaning “he is tilling the soil with a shovel”.
(L) “obrabotuva zemja”.

timber – wood prepared for building
(D) “grendi” as in “ni trebe grendi za chatiata” meaning “we need timber for the roof”.
(L) “gradechno drvo”.

time – point of time, measure of time
(D) “vreme” as in “vreme e za vechera” meaning “it’s time for supper”.
(L) “vreme”.

tired – weary, exhausted
(D) “postanat” as in “si postanat ne mozha da rabotam pojke” meaning “I am tired I can’t work any more”.
(L) “umoren”.

today – this day
(D) “denes” as in “denes ke bidi ubaf den” meaning “today will be a beautiful day”.
(L) “denes”.

toe – any of the five terminal members on foot
(D) “prst na raka i prst na noga” meaning “finger and toe”.
(L) “prst na noga”.

together – in company of
(D) “zaedno” as in “zaedno ke ga oslobodime Makedonija” meaning “together we will free Macedonia”.
(L) “zaedno”.

toilet - lavatory
(D) “a’le” as in “vo starite dena a’lina bea nadvor” meaning “in the old days the toilets were outside”.
(L) “toaleta”.

tolerate – allow occurrences without interference
(D) “trpi” as in “trpi bo’eata brzo ke pomini” meaning
“tolerate the pain it will soon pass”.
(L) “trpi”.

tomato – red pulpy edible fruit
(D) “domat” as in “baba beri domati ot gradinata” meaning “grandma is picking tomatoes from the garden”.
(L) “patlidzhan”, “domat”.

tomorrow – the day after today
(D) “utre” as in “utre ke ojme po ribi” meaning “tomorrow we are going fishing”.
(L) “utre”.

tongue – fleshy muscular organ in mouth
(D) “jazik” as in “jazik e za zborvanje i gltanje” meaning “the tongue is for speaking and swallowing”.
(L) “jazik”.

tonight – the present night
(D) “vecher” as in “vecher ke ojme da vime kino” meaning “tonight we are going to see a movie”.
(L) “vecherva”.

tool – mechanical implement
(D) “alat” as in “dedo i drzhi alatite vo keralo” meaning “grandpa keeps his tools in the cellar”.
(L) “alat”.

tooth – each of white hard bony structures in jaw
(D) “zmbo” as in “puli baba, zmbo mi padna” meaning “look grandma, my tooth fell out”.
(L) “zab”.

top – highest point or part
(D) “vr” as in “vrro e naj visoko mesto ot drvoto” meaning “the top is the highest place of the tree”.
(L) “vrv”.
	
torture – infliction of severe bodily pain
(D) “mchi” as in “ti se mola ne me mchi pojke” meaning “please don’t torture me any more”.
(L) “maki”, “machi”.

total – the whole sum
(D) “tselokupno” as in “kazhimi kolku e tselokupno” meaning “tell me how much is the total”.
(L) “zbir”, “tsel”, “vkupen”.

touch – put one’s hand on someone or something
(D) “giba” as in “ne go giba” meaning “don’t touch it”.
(L) “dopir”, “vrska”.

tough – hard to break or cut
(D) “zhilaf” as in “mesoto e zhilao, ne se dzhvaka” meaning “the meat is tough, can’t be chewed”.
(L) “zhilav”, “traen”.

towards – in the direction of
(D) “kamo” as in “baraj kamo mene” meaning “come towards me”.
(L) “kon”.

towel – absorbent cloth or paper
(D) “riza” as in “izbrishise so rizata” meaning “dry yourself with the towel”.
(L) “krpa”, “peshkir”.

tower – tall structure
(D) “kule” as in “ima kule vo Ajl” meaning “there is a tower in Ajl”.
(L) “kula”, “kube”.

town – large concentration of dwellings
(D) “gratche” as in “gratche e mal grat” meaning “a town is a small city”.
(L) “grad”.

toy – thing to play with
(D) “igrachka” as in “koj ti a dade taa ubaa igrachka?” meaning “who gave you that beautiful toy?”
(L) “igrachka”.

trade – skill
(D) “zanaat” as in “na sho zanaat rabotash?” meaning “at what skill are you employed?”
(L) “zanaet”, “znanje”, “struka”.

transfer – hand over from one to another
(D) “premesti” as in “toj go premesti ot edno mesto na drugo” meaning “he transfered it from one place to another”.
(L) “prenos”, “premestuvanje”.

translate – give meaning in another language
(D) “prevedi” as in “ke mozish da go prevedish ova pismo?” meaning “can you translate this letter?”
(L) “preveduva”.

transport – take persons or goods from one place to another
(D) “prenosi” as in “prenosilo zhitoto ot Oshchima vo Lerin” meaning “transport the grain from Oshchima to Lerin”.
(L) “prevoz”, “prenesuva”.

trap – device for catching animals
(D) “stapitsa” as in “glufets se fati vo stapitsa” meaning “a mouse was caught in the trap”.
(L) “jamka”, “klopka”.

tree – perennial plant
(D) “drvo” as in “drvoto e cheresha” meaning “the tree is a cherry tree”.
(L) “drvo”, “steblo”.

trick – things done to fool or outwit
(D) “itrina” as in “itrina za itari” meaning “trick for the clever”.
(L) “trik”, “itrina”.

trip – stumble or cause to stumble
(D) “sopni” as in “pul’i da ne se sopnish” meaning “watch that you don’t trip”.
(L) “propust”.

true – accurately confirming
(D) “vistinski” as in “odgovoro e vistinski” meaning “the answer is true”.
(L) “veren”, “predan”.
truth – what is true
(D) “vistina” as in “vistinata ke te oslobodi” meaning “the truth will set you free”.
(L) “vistina”.

try – make effort to success
(D) “obid” as in “obidise da go krenish” meaning “try to lift it”.
(L) “proba”, “obid”.

tub – open flat bottomed vessel
(D) “kopanka” as in “izmise vo kopankata” meaning “wash yourself in the tub”.
(L) “vedro”, “kobel”, “katsa”.

turtle – reptile with horned shell
(D) “zheľka” as in “zheľka ima palto ot koska” meaning “the turtle has a coat of bone”.
(L) “zheľka”.

twig – small branch or shoot
(D) “vetche” and “kľechka” as in “vetche e mala vetka” meaning “a twig is a small branch” and “kľechka e malo stapche” meaning “a twig is a small stick”.
(L) “stapche”, “granche”.

twin – pair born at the same time from same mother
(D) “bliznak” as in “tie dvata se bliznati” meaning “those two are twins”.
(L) “bliznak”, “dvojnik”.

twist – change the form by rotating one end but not the other
(D) “vie” and “suchi” as in “drvoto se vie ot vetro” meaning “the tree is twisting from the wind” and “baba suchi vialnik” meaning “grandma is twisting a vialnik”.
(L) “zavoj”, “suche”.

turn – move around to point of axis
(D) “vrti” as in “vrti se da ne go udrish stiso” meaning “turn so you will not hit the wall”.
(L) “vrti”.

ugly – unpleasant or repulsive to see and hear
(D) “grt” as in “toj volo e mnogu grt” meaning “that ox is very ugly”.
(L) “grd”, “grozen”.

unbutton – open shirt, etc.
(D) “otkopsa” as in “otkapsa si go paltoto” meaning “unbutton your coat”.
(L) “otkopsuva”.

uncle – brother or brother-in-law of one’s father or mother
(D) “striko” (father’s brother), “vujko” (mother’s brother), “tetin” (aunt’s husband from both sides).
(L) “vujko”.

uncover – remove cover
(D) “otkrika” as in “go otkrika kreveto” meaning “he is uncovering the bed”.
(L) “otkrika”.

under – in or at a lower position
undercover – spying by working among those observed
(D) “taen” as in “toj e taen korofilak” meaning “he is an undercover policeman”.
(L) “taen”, “podzemen”. 

underground – beneath the earth or into hiding
(D) “potzema” as in “toj se skri potzema” meaning “he hid underground”.
(L) “podzemen”, “taen”. 

understand – perceive meaning
(D) “razberva” as in “taa razberva sho mu velish” meaning “she understands what you are telling her”.
(L) “razbira”. 

underwater – situated under water
(D) “potvoda” as in “toj se pľiva potvoda” meaning “he is swimming underwater”.

undress – take off one’s clothes
(D) “se otsľeche” as in “toj se otsľeche pred da spie” meaning “he undressed before sleeping”.
(L) “se slekuva”. 

unemployed – temporarily out of work
(D) “bes rabota” as in “taa e bes rabota” meaning “she is unemployed”.
(L) “bez raboten”. 

uneven – not level or smooth
(D) “neramen” as in “ptto e neramen” meaning “the road is uneven”.
(L) “neramen”. 

unfold – open folds
(D) “rashiri” as in “rashirigo velenteto” meaning “unfold the blanket”.
(L) “razviva”, “rashiruva”. 

unfreeze – thaw
(D) “odmrzni” as in “odmrznigo mesoto pret da go varish” meaning “unfreeze the meat before you boil it”.

unlock – release lock
(D) “otkluchi” as in “otkluchiga vratata” meaning “unlock the door”.
(L) “otkluchuva”. 

until – when its
(D) “do koa” or “do koga” as in “do koa ke se vidime pa” meaning “until we see each other again”.
(L) “do”, “dodeka”, “dokade”. 

up – towards a higher place
(D) “gore” as in “gore i dolu” meaning “up and down”.
(L) “gore”, “visochina”. 

uphold - support
(D) “potkrepfa” as in “go pokrepfa zakono” meaning “is upholding the law”.
(L) “potkrepuva”. 

upper – situated above another part
(D) “gorna” as in “gorna i dolna maala” meaning “upper and lower neighbourhood”.  
(L) “pogoren”, “povisok”.

**upright** – erect vertical  
(D) “prostum” as in “sedi prostum” meaning “stand upright”.  
(L) “prav”.

**uprising** – insurrection  
(D) “bunt” as in “stava bunt” meaning “an uprising is taking place”.  
(L) “vastanje”, “bunt”.

**upset** - disrupt  
(D) “mu prechi neshcho” as in “toj ne e tokmu, mu prechi neshcho” meaning “he is not right, he is upset”.  
(L) “se voznemiruva”.

**upstairs** – to or on upper floor  
(D) “gore po skaľi” as in “odi gore po skaľi” meaning “go upstairs”.  
(L) “nagore”, “pos kali”.

V

**vacation** - holiday  
(D) “pochifka” as in “ke odi na pochifka” meaning “he is going on vacation”.  
(L) “odmor”.

**valuable** – of great value  
(D) “skp” as in “toj e skp saat” meaning “that is a valuable watch”.  
(L) “skapochen”.

**value** – worth  
(D) “tsena” as in “ovoj saat e ot visoka tsena” meaning “this watch is of high value”.  
(L) “tsena”.

**vapour** - moisture  
(D) “para” as in “para staa ot varena voda” meaning “vapour rises from boiling water”.  
(L) “para”, “magla”, “chad”.

**veal** – calf’s flesh as food  
(D) “tel’eshko meso” as in “pechime tel’eshko meso” meaning “we are roasting veal”.  
(L) “teleshko meso”.

**vein** – any of the tubes in the body that carry blood to the heart  
(D) “zhila” as in “zhili te nose krf na srtseto” meaning “the vein carries blood to the heart”.  
(L) “vena”, “zhila”.

**verify** – establish truth  
(D) “proveri” as in “proveri oti toa e vistina” meaning “verify that it is true”.  
(L) “proveruva”.

**very** – in a higher degree  
(D) “mnogu” as in “mnogu visoko” meaning “very high”.  
(L) “mozhne”, “sosema”, “mnogu”.

**view** – inspection by eye or mind  
(D) “vid” as in “a sho ubaf vid” meaning “ah what a beautiful view”.  
(L) “vid”, “izgled”.
village – group of houses  
(D) “selo” as in “Oshchima e moe selo” meaning “Oshchima is my village”.  
(L) “selo”.

vine – climbing plant  
(D) “lozinka” as in “nie imame tozinka vo dvoro” meaning “we have a vine in the yard”.  
(L) “loza”.

vinegar – sour liquid  
(D) “kisel’ina” as in “jas pram kisel’ina ot vino” meaning “I make vinegar from wine”.  
(L) “kiselina”.

vineyard – plantation of grape-vines  
(D) “lozje” as in “lozje to e plno so grozje” meaning “the vineyard is full of grapes”.  
(L) “lozje”.

visit – go or come to see person or place  
(D) “poseta” as in “sakam da a poseta baba” meaning “I want to visit grandma”.  
(L) “poseta”, “posetuva”.

voice – sound formed in larynx  
(D) “glas” as in “taa ima ubaf glas” meaning “she has a beautiful voice”.  
(L) “glas”.

volunteer – person who takes up task of one’s free will  
(D) “dobrovolets” as in “toj e dobrovolets asker’tia” meaning “he is a volunteer soldier”.  
(L) “dobrovolets”.

vomit – eject matter from stomach through mouth  
(D) “bl’ua” as in “mu se meli umo i bl’ua” meaning “feels dizzy and vomits”.  
(L) “blue”.

W

wage – pay for work  
(D) “platka” as in “kolku ti e platkata?” meaning “how much is your wage?”  
(L) “plata”.

wagon – four wheeled vehicle  
(D) “kola” as in “koni ga trge kolata” meaning “horses are pulling the wagon”.  
(L) “vagon”, “kola”.

waist – middle of human body  
(D) “polojna” as in “dedo nosi pojas okolu popojna ta” meaning “grandpa is wearing a sash around his waist”.  
(L) “pojas”.

wait – don’t leave  
(D) “cheka” as in “chekaj. ne begaj” meaning “wait, don’t leave”.  
(L) “cheka”.

wake – sleep no more  
(D) “se razbudi” as in “razbudi se” meaning “wake up”.  
(L) “e buden”.

walk – move by the power of legs
(D) “bara” as in “bara po nodzi” meaning “walking on foot”.
(L) “odi”, “se sheta”, “odi peshki”.

wall – narrow upright structure
(D) “stis” as in “dedo shishi stis” meaning “grandpa is building a wall”.
(L) “dzid”.

wallet – case for holding notes
(D) “kese” as in “jas imam pari vo mojto kese” meaning “I have money in my wallet”.
(L) “kjese”.

walnut – kernel in a shell, of tree bearing kernels in shell
(D) “kastitsa” and “orev” as in “orevo ima mnogu kastitsi ovaa godina” meaning “the walnut tree has plenty of walnuts this year”.
(L) “orev”, “oreovo drvo”.

want – have desire for
(D) “saka” and “bara” as in “toj saka pojke pari, jas bara potroa” meaning “he wants more money, I want less”.
(L) “bara”, “saka”.

war – strife between nations
(D) “boj” as in “boj se vrshi daľko ot tua” meaning “a war is conducted far from here”.
(L) “borba”, “boj”, “vojna”.

warm – at moderate temperature
(D) “topol” as in “nema po arno jadenje ot topol l’ep so sirenje” meaning “there is no better eating than warm bread with cheese”.
(L) “topol”.

wart – small harsh roundish growth on skin
(D) “bradajtsa” as in “toa chupe ima bradajtsa na prsto” meaning “that girl has a wart on her finger”.
(L) “bradavitsa”.

was - be
(D) “be” as in “jas be doma, dja beshe ti?” meaning “I was home, where were you?”
(L) “be”, “bev”, “beshe”.

wash – clean with liquid
(D) “se mie” and “peri” as in “peri plachki i si o mie litseto” meaning “is washing clothes and washing her face”.
(L) “se mie”, “pere”.

wasp – stinging insect
(D) “osa” as in “chuaj osata da ne te ksni” meaning “watch the wasp doesn’t bite you”.
(L) “osa”.

waste – use to no purpose
(D) “ardzhi” as in “ne a ardzhi vodata” meaning “don’t waste the water”.
(L) “izardzhuva”.

watch - observe
(D) “puli” as in “sedi na strazha i puli, bidi dabar strazhach” meaning “stay on guard and watch, be a good guard”.
(L) “strazha”.
watch – portable time piece  
(D) “saat” as in “toj e dobar saat” meaning “that is a good watch”.  
(L) “saat”.

water – liquid in rivers and lakes  
(D) “voda” as in “mi se pie voda” meaning “I need to drink water”.  
(L) “voda”.

wave – water moving to and fro near shore  
(D) “val” as in “toj e gol’em val, ke a prevri chunkata” meaning “that is a big wave, it will overturn the boat”.  
(L) “bran”.

wax – material made by bees to hold honey  
(D) “vosok” as in “sfeshchi se prae ot vosok” meaning “candles are made from wax”.  
(L) “vosok”.

weak – deficient in strength  
(D) “slap” and “skapan” as in “ti si mnogu slap i toj e po skapan ot tebe” meaning “you are very weak and he is weaker than you”.  
(L) “slab”, “mlitav”.

wear – clothing one puts on  
(D) “nosi” as in “taa nosi letni pl’achki” meaning “she is wearing summer clothes”.  
(L) “nosi”, “nosija”.

weather – state of atmosphere  
(D) “vreme” as in “vremeto e vrnliv” meaning “the weather is rainy”.  
(L) “vreme”.

weave – making fabric  
(D) “tkae” as in “baba tkae basmo” meaning “grandma is weaving a cloth”.  
(L) “tkae”.

wedding – marriage ceremony  
(D) “brak” as in “vo nedeľa ke odam na brak” meaning “on Sunday I am going to a wedding”.  
(L) “venchanje”, “svadba”.

weigh – find weight  
(D) “trga” as in “go trga, kolku tezhi?” meaning “you weighed it, how heavy is it?”.  
(L) “trga”, “meri”.

welcome – of greeting  
(D) “dobrodojde” as in “dobrodojde, dobrodojdote” meaning “welcome (one), welcome (many)”.  
(L) “dobrodojde”.

well – in right and satisfactory way  
(D) “aren” and “dobar” as in “aren si, dobar si spolaj mu na Gospo” meaning “I am well, I am well thank God”.  
(L) “dobar”.

well – shaft sank into ground  
(D) “bunar” as in “izvaame voda ot bunaro” meaning “we get our water from the well”.  
(L) “bunar”, “izvor”.

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west – direction in which sun sets
(D) “zapad” as in “sntseto zaodva vo zapad” meaning “the sun sets in the west”.
(L) “zapad”.

wet – soaked in water
(D) “voden” as in “nodzite mi se voden” meaning “my feet are wet”.
(L) “vlag”, “vlazhen”.

what – asking for choice
(D) “sho” as in “sho sakash?” meaning “what do you want?”
(L) “shto”.

wheat – cereal type
(D) “pchenitsa” as in “brashno se praj ot pchenitsa” meaning “flour is made from wheat”.
(L) “pchenitsa”.

wheel – disc
(D) “trkalo” as in “kolata ima четири trkala” meaning “the wagon has four wheels”.
(L) “trkalo”.

when – at what time
(D) “koga” or “koa” as in “koa ke dosh da me vish?” or “koga ke dojdish da me vidish?” meaning “when are you coming to see me?”
(L) “koga”.

where – to what place
(D) “deka” or “dja” as in “dja si?” or “deka si?” meaning “where are you?”
(L) “kade”.

which – asking from choice from set
(D) “koe”, “koj” and “koja” as in “koe dete, koj msh i koja zhena” meaning “which boy, which man and which woman”.
(L) “kof”, “koja”, “koe”.

whip – lash attached to stick
(D) “kamshik” as in “ne me mavaj so kamshiko” meaning “don’t hit me with the whip”.
(L) “kamshik”.

whisper – use breath instead of vocal cords to speak
(D) “shepti” as in “baba mu shepti na dedo ama toj ne ga shchuka” meaning “grandma is whispering to grandpa but he can’t hear her”.
(L) “sheptuva”.

whistle – clear shrill sound or instrument making such sound
(D) “sfiri” and “sfiralo” as in “dedo sfiri so sfiralo” meaning “grandpa is whistling with a whistle”.
(L) “sviri”.

white – colour reflecting all light
(D) “bel” as in “imame eden bel i eden tsrn vol” meaning “we have one white and one black ox”.
(L) “bel”.

whitewash – solution of lime
(D) “var” as in “vo Oshchima varosfame so var” meaning “in Oshchima we painted with whitewash”.
(L) “belilo”, “var”.
why – for what reason
(D) “zoshcho” or “za oshcho” as in “kazhimi zoshcho si ‘uten?”” meaning “tell me why are you mad?”
(L) “zashto”.

wick – thread feeding flame with fuel
(D) “fitil” as in “lambata ima fitil” meaning “the lamp has a wick”.
(L) “fitilj”.

wide – having sides far apart
(D) “shirok” as in “pato tuka e shirok” meaning “the road here is wide”.
(L) “shirok”.

widow – woman who has lost her husband
(D) “vdojtsa” as in “taa e vdojtsa na moj priateľ” meaning “she is my friend’s widow”.
(L) “vdovitsa”.

wife – married woman in relation to her husband
(D) “zhena” “majta zhena e dobra zhena” meaning “my wife is a good woman”.
(L) “zhena”, “sopruga”.

wild – in original natural state
(D) “dif” as in “toj e dif zaek i taa e diva patka” meaning “that is a wild rabbit and that is a wild duck”.
(L) “div”.

willow – waterside tree
(D) “vrba” as in “ima mnogu vrbi pokraj Oshchimtskata reka” meaning “there are many willows near the Oshchima river”.
(L) “vrba”.

wilt - wither
(D) “ovena” as in “tsfeketo mi ovena” meaning “my flower wilted”.
(L) “ovenuva”, “kopnee”.

win – be victorious or gain from chance
(D) “kjari” as in “jas kjari eden dolar” meaning “I won a dollar”.
(L) “dobiva”.

wind – air in nature
(D) “veter” as in “nadvor dua veter” meaning “the wind blows outside”.
(L) “vetar”.

window – opening in wall
(D) “pendzher” as in “odaata ima dva pendzheri” meaning “the room has two windows”.
(L) “prozorets”.

wine – fermented grape juice
(D) “vino” as in “dedo pie vino” meaning “grandpa drinks wine”.
(L) “vino”.

wing – one of the limbs by which flying is effected
(D) “krilo” as in “vrapcheto ima dve krili” meaning “the bird has two wings”.
(L) “krilo”.

wink – close and open one eye
(D) “namigna” as in “taa mi namigna, ke da ima neshcho da mi kazhi” meaning “she winked at me, she must have something to tell me”.
(L) “namignuva”.

**winner** – one who wins

(D) “kjarľia” as in “toj e kjarľia na skambil” meaning “he is lucky in cards”.
(L) “pobeditel”.

**winter** – coldest season

(D) “zima” as in “ovaa e zima so snek” meaning “this is a winter with snow”.
(L) “zima”.

**wire** – metal drawn out into slender cord

(D) “teľ” as in “vrzio so teľ” meaning “tie it with wire”.
(L) “telj”.

**wish** – say one hopes for, to happen

(D) “zheľba” as in “zheľba mi e da uzdrajsh” meaning “my wish is for you to get well”.
(L) “zheľba”.

**with** – expressing means

(D) “so” as in “ke odam so tebe” meaning “I am going with you”.
(L) “so”, “pokraj”, “kon”.

**witness** – having seen something or giving testimony

(D) “martir” as in “toj ke bidi martir vo sudo” meaning “he will be a witness in the court”.
(L) “svedok”.

**wolf** – wild animal related to dog

(D) “vlk” as in “mene mi e stra ot vlko” meaning “I am afraid of the wolf”.
(L) “volk”.

**woman** – adult human female

(D) “zhena” as in “zhena nosi futian” meaning “the woman is wearing a dress”.
(L) “zhena”.

**wood** – hard substance of tree

(D) “drvo” as in “suvo drvo e dobro za gorenje vo ogno” meaning “dry wood is good for burning in the fire”.
(L) “drvo”.

**wool** – hair from fleece of sheep

(D) “vlna” as in “naj ubaata vlna e vlna ot oftsi” meaning “the best wool is sheep’s wool”.
(L) “volna”.

**word** – meaningful element of speech

(D) “laf” as in “zborni samo eden laf” meaning “speak only one word”.
(L) “zbor”.

**work** – application of physical or mental effort to a purpose

(D) “rabota” as in “jas trba da oda na rabota” meaning “I need to go to work”.
(L) “rabota”.

**worker** – person doing work

(D) “rabotnik” as in “toj e dobar rabotnik” meaning “he is a good worker”.
(L) “rabotnik”.

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(L) “rabotnik”.

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**world** – the earth
(D) “sfet” as in “ovoj e nash sfet” meaning “this is our world”.
(L) “svent”, “zemija”.

**worm** – any of the invertebrate animals with long slender bodies and no limbs
(D) “tsrvets” as in “ribite jadets tsrvice” meaning “the fish eat worms”.
(L) “tsrv”.  

**worry** – give way to anxiety
(D) “beri dert” and “se grizhi” as in “koj chekash da beri dert za tebe?” meaning “who do you expect to worry for you?” and “majkati se grizhi za tebe” meaning “your mother worries about you”.
(L) “grizha”.

**worse** – more bad
(D) “polosh” as in “toj e polosh ot nea” meaning “he is worse than her”.
(L) “polosh”.

**worst** – most bad
(D) “najlosh” as in “toj e najlosh ot site” meaning “he is the worst of all of them”.
(L) “najlosh”.

**wound** – injury done to living tissue
(D) “rana” as in “ot sho ti e taa rana?” meaning “what is your wound from?”
(L) “rana”.

**wrestle** – two opponents grapple with each other for sport
(D) “se bori” as in “toj vezden se bori so drugite dechina” meaning “he always wrestles with the other boys”.
(L) “se bori”.

**write** – put letters and words to paper
(D) “pishi” as in “dedo ne e uchen, ne znae da pishi” meaning “grandpa is not educated, he doesn’t know how to write”.
(L) “pishuva”.

**wrong** – not true, mistaken
(D) “krivo” as in “toa ne e pravo, toa e krivo” meaning “that is not right, that is wrong”.
(L) “nepravda”.

**xenophobia** – dislike of foreigners
(D) “pizma za chuzhi” as in “nikoj Makedonets nema pizma za chuzhi” meaning “no Macedonian has xenophobia”.
(L) “omraza kon strantsi”.

**yard** – piece of enclosed ground
(D) “dvor” as in “kucheto spie vo dvoro” meaning “the dog sleeps in the yard”.
(L) “dvor”.


yarn – spun thread
(D) “prendeno” as in “baba pleti chorapi so prendeno” meaning “grandma is knitting socks with yarn”.
(L) “predeno”.

year – time taken by one earth revolution
(D) “godina” as in “ovaa godina i vgodina” meaning “this year and next year”.
(L) “godina”.

yogurt – sourish semi-solid food prepared from milk
(D) “potkfas” as in “potkfas se praj so vareno mleko” meaning “yoghurt is made with boiled milk”.

yoke – wooden cross-piece fastened over the necks of two oxen and attached to plough
(D) “jarem” as in “pregnii volojte so jarem” meaning “fit the oxen with the yoke”.
(L) “jarem”.

yellow – colour of lemons
(D) “zhlto” as in “zhlta boja e Makedostska boja” meaning “the yellow colour is a Macedonian colour”.
(L) “zholto”.

yes – affirmative answer to question
(D) “da” as in “da, toa e pravo” meaning “yes, that is correct”.
(L) “da”.

yesterday – the day before today
(D) “fchera” as in “fchera bef na gosti vo brat mi” meaning “yesterday I was visiting my brother”.
(L) “vchera”.

yolk – yellow internal part of egg
(D) “zhlchka” as in “zhlchka ta e vo strede jajtse” meaning “the yolk is in the center of the egg”.
(L) “zholchka”.

you – of second person
(D) “ti” as in “ti si samo eden choek” meaning “you are only one person”.
(L) “vie”, “ti”, “vas”, “tebe”, “vam”.

young – not far advanced in life
(D) “mlat” as in “ti si ushche mlat” meaning “you are still young”.
(L) “mlad”.

your – belonging to you
(D) “tfoj” as in “tfoj e tfoj dedo” meaning “he is your grandpa”.
(L) “vash”, “tvoj”.
zero – figure 0, not one
(D) “nula” as in “numeroto
nula” meaning “the number
zero”.

(L) “nula”.
Bibliography


