Myriam-Slavic Tribes

by Dušan Vukotić

Abri; Serbian surname *Obrići, Obrenović, Branići*; those who defend themselves, defenders; from Serbian o/d/braniti /defend/)

Albanoi; family names Albijanić, Labanić; Labović, Albić, Alavanja, Labus; toponyms Lab, Labin. Lapovo (obviously Albanoi and Labeati were the two names of the same Slavic tribe called Labani or Labinjani (related to the Serbian verb livati/liti (pour, libation); when prefixed by the preposition *sa-(with) Labani could became S-labani, S-lavani (Slavs); of course these two names, Labani and Slabani/Sloveni/Slavs are most closely related and I will explain it soon in a new thread.

Amandes; Serbian tribe *Mandići*)

Andizetes; Serbian tribe *Antići*; ancient *Antes*; originally derived from the verb *goniti* /drive, hunt/; hunters).

Ardiaei (*Vardaei*); Serbian surname *Varda*, village *Varda* in central Serbia; related to *Dardani*, Serbian *Tvrdani*; Serbian *varda* is a apheresis of *ut-vrda* (fortress; *t/vrđava*) and *varda* has the same meaning in Serbian as *tvrđava* (fortress).

Ardian; same as above, *varda*.

Autariatae; those people were on and around the today's Serbian mountain *Tara* (Western Serbia); Serbian surname *Tarana*; as we can see the names of the mountain and the river — *Tara* are derived from the same source as the name of the river *Drina* (*Tara* is the tributary of *Drina*) and the name of the ancient Autariatae's centar *Tariona* (all words connected to the Serbian words *teranje* (driving, forcing, urge or force /a person/ to an action), *udariti*, *udaranje* (hit, strike, beat); hence also Illyrian-Slavic tribes *Deuri* (Serbian family names Devrići, Deurići, Deure, Deronjići, Deretići; when we observe the Serbian verb *udarati/udariti* (hit, strike, beat) and compare it with other Serbian words as *derati* (flay), *terati* (force, drive, terrorize), *trenje/treti* (de-trition, friction), *sa-tirati* (destroy) then we are getting a clearer picture what really has happened, not only to the name of the Autariatae tribe but also we are going to understand where the other tribe names (as above *Deuri* or even *Dardani* and **Dindari**) originated from.

Breuci; probably *Serbi Prečani*; from the Serbian adverb *preko* (over, through, beyond; in this case "beyond the river Drina" - Serbs from Bosnia).

Bylliones; Serbian tribe **Bjelani;** Serbian town of **Bijeljina** in Bosnia; **Bjelice** tribe in Montenegro. **Carni;** Serbian surnames *Carić/Karić, Karan/Caran* also *Zarić* all related to the word *Car /Czar/*). **Catari;** Serbian family names *Kotarica, Kotorić*, Čotrić; from the Serbian **kotar** (district) or četvrt (quarter, section).

Celegari; Serbian family name *Kolesar*?; from *kola*, cart makers; the name acquired according to the proffesion they mostly were engaged with.

Ceraunii: Serbian *Gorani*, *Goranci* highlanders, people from mountains).

Daesitiates; Serbian family names Dostići, Dostanići; from Serbian dostignuti/dostići reach, achieve,

acomplish; cf. English destination (from Latin destino -are to make fast, fix down; to fix, determine, settle, appoint)

Dalmatae; in the year 1983 Heinrich Kunstmann wrote a chapter in his book (**Die Welt der Slawen**) under very interesting heading: **Kamen die westslawischen Daleminci aus Dalmatien?** (Did the West-Slavic Daleminci come from Dalmatia?; 364-371). Kunstmann writes:

"Dass ebenfalls altsorbisches Glomac aus dem Landschaftsnamen Dalmatia enstanden sein kann, hat eigentlich schon £. Schwarz überzeugend gezeigt. Mit vollem Recht hat Schwarz aber auch altsorbisches Glomac, das noch heute in dem Namen der Stadt Lommatzsch enthalten ist, mit dem dalmatinischen ON Glamoc in Verbindung gebracht, was besagt, dass beide Toponyme Vertretungen für Dalmatia sind, ohne dass dabei einem unbekanten alteuropaischen Volk die Rolle des tertium comparationis zugewiesen werden muss."

Kunstmann follows Germania's Serbs called *Dalminci/Glomači* (Sclavi, qui vocantur Dalmatii) to Illyria's Serbs, to *Duklya/Dalmatia*, to *Dlamoch* and *Glamoch*. He also added that there would be no need to search for a certain Old-European (extinct) people, because the etymology of the names *Daleminci/Glomači* and the Balkan *Dalmatae/Glamoč* is clearly Serbo-Slavic. Of course, Kunstmann was right, because the *Dalmatian* name was born from the **Gon-Bel-Gon** basis; wherefrom the Serbian word *dolmača* => *dumača* (valley, barrow, hole, pit); from *Glumača* (g=>d velar to dental sound change); i.e. Serbian *hum/humka* (mound) from hlum or *hulm/helm* (from *humila* => *gomila* heap; also known as *mogila*; this word suffered a very hard transposition of sounds and syllables within the word); all finally related to the Serbian word *oblak* (Serb. *kobeljanje* rolling about; *kobeljanje oblaka* "rolling of the clouds"; Latin *cumulus* (heap, pile), *accumulo -are* heap up, pile up; Serb. *n/a-gomilati* heap up, pile up). In reality, Serbian *glumača* and *dlumača/dumača* have opposite meanings: *Glumača/Glamoč/Glomač* is the mountainous area and *Dlumača* is a sub-mountainous region, which

appeared to be a deep pit when observed from the mountain's heights. **Daorsi;** Tresići, Trsići; Serbian village **Tršić** where the great Serbian linguist *Vuk S. Karadžić* was born; from **trsiti se** (be courageous), **otresit** (self-assured); towns of *Trsat* in Dalmatia and *Trieste* in Italy

Dardan; the Serbo-Slavic tribe's family and personal names Turudići, Tvrdići, Turudija, Darodan, Tvrdani (interesting in the Bible Darda is "a wise man" and in Serbo-Slavic Darodan is "a gifted man") Dassaretae; Tesarić (Serbian tesar carpenter; daska board, plank; also German Tischler, Tisch; Serbian Tesla, Teslić from verb tesati hew; testera saw)

Docleatae; Serbian surmane **Dugljević**; village **Dugulja** (cf. **Duklja** the ancient Serbian state) in Crna Gora /Montenegro/; related to Serbian **dolina** (valley) and **daleko** (distant); wherefrom the words as Serbian adverb **dug** (long; from **Gon-Bel-Gon** basis; **do-/b/l-gna** => **dolina** (dingle); **do-/b/l-gna** => **du/l/gina** => **dužina** (length); **dlgo** => **dugo** (long).

Enchelaeae: probably Serbian surname Angelići, Anđelići; angel.

Glintidiones; Serbian family name Glintići; from glina clay.

Grabaei; Serbian Grabići, places as Grablje, Grabovo; from Serbian grabiti (grab); cf. A kind of tree grab (hornbeam; Lat. Carpinus); cf. Serbian kriv (curved), the well-known Serbo-Slavic tribe Krivići. Japodes (Jafydes, Japydia, or Japygia, in Italy); probably Serbian surname Japundža (japundža "a kind of a gown"; from Gon-Bel-Gon basis; Serbian /h/oble-gna => obleka (cloth) => oblačenje (clothing); the other possibility is the Serbian word japadno "on the shady (shadowy) side of a hill"; japad => zapad (west); this word is also derived from Gon-Bel-Gon Ur-basis /h/o-pal-gnuti => o/pa/Vdati => opadati (falling) => padati, palo (fall, fallen).

Illyri; there is no one in the world who can say that Illyrian language ever existed; also, no one can say that Illyrians were ever a compact nation. The name Illyric might be connected to the instrument *lyra* and Latin *hilaro -are* [to make joyful, to cheer up]. In fact, Illyrians could be named *Kolarići* in Serbian (cf. today pejorative name for Serbs and Yugoslavs in Germany - *Kolaritsch*). Of course, the initial velar is omitted in Illyric, just as it happened in thousands of other IE words (cf. Greek $\hat{\eta}\lambda \log/h$ elios (the sun). (*H)elios* (the sun) was named like that thanks to the round shape of the sun

(Serbian *kolo* circle; Greek κύκλος circle, κυλιστός twined in a circle). The Serbian word *KOLO* also means 'dance' (Serb. *kolo igrati* - dance, celebrate; here we can see that Latin *celebratio* clearly corresponds to the Serbian word '*kolovrat*' [*vrteti se u kolu* - to rotate in a circle]).

Now we know that Latin 'hilaro' is the same word as Serbian 'kolari' (those who dance, celebrate, kolovrte or vrte se u kolu). The name Slavs also comes from the verb 'slaviti' (celebrate or dance in a circle). Additionally, Serbian words 'slaviti' (celebrate) and 'sloboda' (freedom, liberty) came from the same paleo-basis (shur-bhel-ghon). Interesting, the same logic was present when Albanians took the Latin word 'hilaro' as their 'liri' (liberty; from hilabr => liber-).

Lopsi; Serbian tribe **Lopušine**; probably from Latin *lupus* (wolf); there is the Serbian word *lupež* (rogue, villain), also *lopov* (thief).

Narensii; Neretvljani, Serbo-Slavic river Neretva, Nerodiva (fruitless), similar to the river Nerodimka (from Nerodibka => Nerodivka; cf. Neretva) in Serbia (also infertile, barren) that bore the name Rodimka (fruitfull, fertile), before its bifurcation disappeared (desiccated); cf. the village Nerodimlje by the reiver Nerodimka in Serbia, village Radimlje (near Stolac, Bosnia), and village Radomlje (Slovenia), village Radovlje (Bosnia), village Radoblje (Croatia). In these cases, there are two key words: radjati /rod, rodovi/ (to give birth, genus, relatives) and the word radovati se (be joies), both closely connected because the people of the Balkan consider the birth (especially the son's birth) to be the greatest joy possible.

Ortoplini; obviously, the names Rodovlje (rodovlje relatives, genus), Rodoblje, Radovlje, Rodimlje, Radimlje, which could also be derived from the Serbian word rodoljublje (patriotism), Rodoljub (personal name; one who loves his nation) are very close to the above tribe name - Ortoplini. As we know, the Greeks had a custom of adding an initial vowel to the words of the foreign origin (cf. Slavic Radgost, Greek $A\rho\delta\alpha\gamma\alpha\sigma\tau\sigma\varsigma$, $Egypt/Aiγυπτο\varsigma$ from Latin Coptus, Arabic qubtu).

Oseriates; there are many of Slavic tribe names well-known during the Middle Ages: Krivići, Vjatići, Hrvati, Bodrići, Ljutići, Dragovići, Severjani (Severci), Milinzi, Duljebi, Došani, Timočani, Strumičani, Pomorani, Rugini, Poljani, Planjani; (all under the common name Sloveni /Slavs/); Even today, Serbian people in Montenegro are organized in tribes: Vasojevići, Lješnjani, Bjelice, Grbljani, Piperi, Crnmničani, Moračani, Rovčani, Ceklinjani, Njeguši, Drobnjaci, Pivljani, Banjani, Paštrovići, Zećani, Mrkojevići, Bjelopavlići, Cuce, Čevljani, Bratonožić, Herakovići, Mandići, Ozrinići, Pješivci, Zagarač i Komani. In reality, any village of the Balkan Serbs/Slavs could potentially be a new "Illyrian nation". Among medieval tribes was a tribe called Jezerci and that Jezerci could be compared to the Illyrian Oseriates and to the Mentenegrin Ozriniće (the author of this text belongs to the Ozrinic tribe). Pannoni; there is a division between people living on mountains (Serb. Planinci, ancient Plananji) and the people living in plains (Poljani); similar to the above-mentioned division to Glomače (highlanders) and Du-l-mačane, Dalmate (submountaines people).

Parentini; Serbian family name *Parentići*; for instance, there is a Serbian tribe in Bosnia called *Parjenice* (in accordance with a certain implement in which the cloth is steamed (Serb. *para* steam) *Plearaei;* maybe Serbian *pljevari* (threshing people; Serbian *pljeva* (chaff).

Sardeati; Serdani; Serbian family names Srdići, Sredići; the hillock Srdj above Dubrovnik.

Scirtones; related to the Balkan PN Skadar, Skradin; Zagradjani, Zagorje; Serbo-Slavic family names Zagorac, Škurtić. Škundrić.

Seleitani; probably Serbian surname *Slatinjanin*; Serbian *slatina* (salty land, moor); from the Serbian verb *zaliti/saliti* wash down, suffuse; hence Serbian *zlato* (gold) and surname *Zlatanić*.

Taulanti; cf, Serbian village *Tulanovce* (*Talinovac*); in fact, *Taulanti* is the name similar to *Dalmatae*; *Taulanti* are the people living in valleys (Serbian *dolina*, German *Tal*); Serbian family name *Doljanin*, Slovenian *Dolanc*.