



Dialectal variation in Kildin Saami

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Мыйй лѣбпъ вѹсьт тѹррѣ!

I condemn the aggressive war in Ukraine waged by the crazy dictatorship usurping political power in my country and deplore the destruction and atrocities inflicted upon the innocent people of Ukraine by the Russian military.

I detest the mendacious fascist-style propaganda of the Kremlin and hold it responsible for the aggression and crimes of war on a par with political authorities and military forces.

I call for your solidarity with the many Russian citizens both within the country and abroad who have been protesting against the war and contending with Putin's dictatorship for many years despite brutal repression and unlawful prosecution.

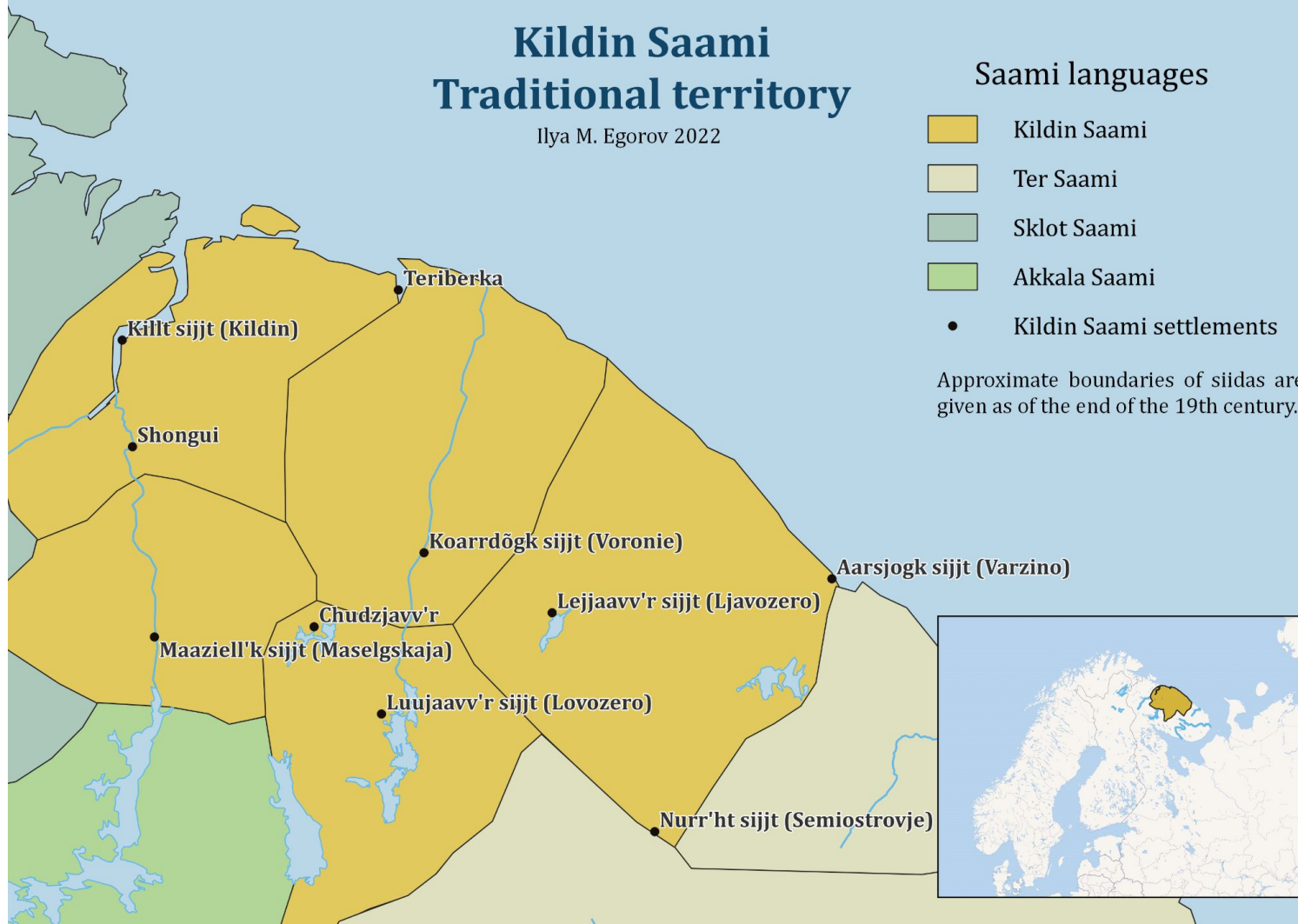
Kildin Saami Traditional territory

Ilya M. Egorov 2022

Saami languages

-  Kildin Saami
-  Ter Saami
-  Sklot Saami
-  Akkala Saami
-  Kildin Saami settlements

Approximate boundaries of siidas are given as of the end of the 19th century.











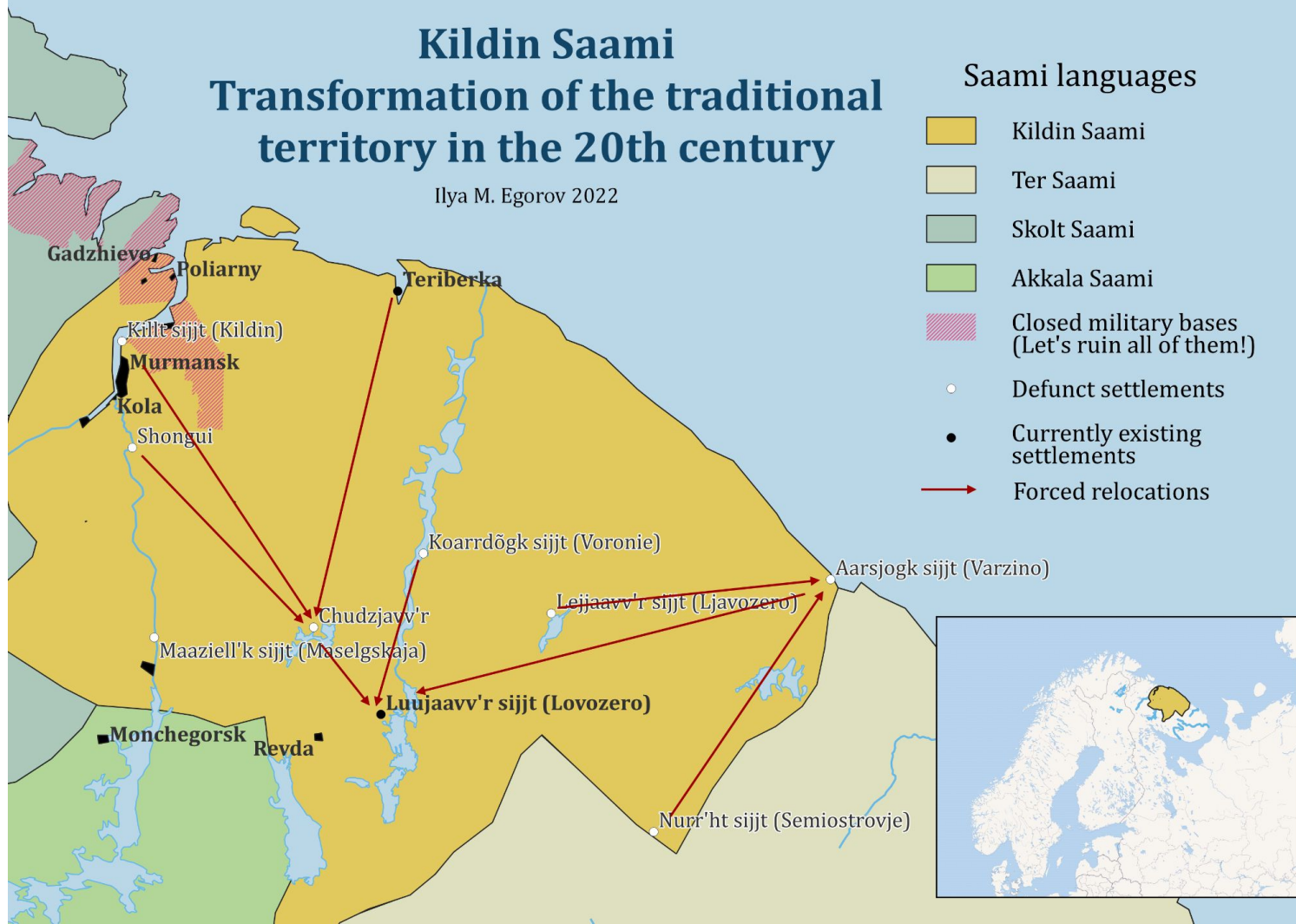
Kildin Saami

Transformation of the traditional territory in the 20th century

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Saami languages

-  Kildin Saami
-  Ter Saami
-  Skolt Saami
-  Akkala Saami
-  Closed military bases (Let's ruin all of them!)
-  Defunct settlements
-  Currently existing settlements
-  Forced relocations



Current state of knowledge

Kert 1961a focuses mainly on differences between Skolt, Ter, and Kildin Saami in general but provide some information on the variation inside Kildin Saami as well.

Kert 1971 sporadically gives some notes on differences between Ter and Kildin Saami and on variation inside Kildin Saami.

Sammallahti 1998 provides the following features:

- Aspiration
property of voiceless geminates in Shongui; a segment elsewhere
- Merge of *kt and *tt
in Teriberka
- Lack of qualitative alternation in the reflexes of *ā
in Aarasjogk

Sources: published texts

Shongui	Lehtiranta (ed.) 1985	included in the current analysis
Teriberka	Kert 1961b	included in the current analysis
Killt (Kildin)	T.I. Itkonen & Europaeus 1931	to be analyzed
	T.I. Itkonen 1958	included in the current analysis
Luujaavv'r (Lovozero)	Kert 1961b	included in the current analysis
	Bjarnson 1976	to be analyzed
Koarrdõgk (Voronie)	Kert 1961b	included in the current analysis
	Szabó 1967; 1968	included in the current analysis

Sources: field data

Speaker	Date of birth	Speaker's place of birth	Her/his mother's place of birth	Her/his father's place of birth
POG	1951	Luujaavv'r	Luujaavv'r	Luujaavv'r
GGV	1957	Luujaavv'r	Luujaavv'r	Luujaavv'r
JaAI	1956	Koarrdõgk	Teriberka	Killt
AAM	1972	Luujaavv'r	Killt	Koarrdõgk
JuUM	1955	Koarrdõgk	Killt	Koarrdõgk
KhDM	1954	Koarrdõgk	Koarrdõgk	Koarrdõgk
GGM	1949	Koarrdõgk	Koarrdõgk	Koarrdõgk
ShNS	1959	Chudzjaavv'r	Chudzjaavv'r (?)	Chudzjaavv'r (?)
FZA	1949	Chudzjaavv'r	Killt	Killt
LGP	1949	Chudzjaavv'r	Killt	Killt
ANE	1939	Aarsjogk	Aarsjogk	Aarsjogk

Dialectal features

Phonology

Reflexes of PSaa *vj

Reflexes of PSaa *lv

Reflexes of PSaa *ðk

Reflexes of PSaa *kt

Reflexes of *uo-ō,
*uo-u, *uo-a, *oa-ē

Morphology

Diminutive

Past participle

Marker of ABE.PL

Personal markers in POT.PL

LOC.SG of personal pronouns

LOC.PL of personal pronouns

Vowel in NEG.1SG, NEG.2SG

Lexicon

‘stove’

‘bag’

‘devil’

‘gold’

‘cat’

‘seal’

‘perch’

‘hall’

Dialectal features: a clear distribution

A word for 'stove'. The feature is noted already in Kert 1961a.

<i>kivkan</i>	<i>p'eehc</i>
cf. Nor. <i>kjøkken</i> > SSaa <i>tjööge</i> , LSaa <i>gievkan</i> , SkSaa <i>ķiiugân</i> , TSaa <i>kiuġan</i>	cf. Rus. dial. <i>p'ec'</i> 'stove'
Shongui (Lehtiranta 1985) Killt (Itkonen & Europaeus 1931) Teriberka (Kert 1961b)	Kuardõgk (Kert 1961b; Szabó 1968) Luujaavv'r (Kert 1961b)
ShNS, LGP, FZA	POG, GGV, KhDM, GGM, JaAI, JuUM, AAM, ANE

Dialectal features: further clear cases in lexicon

	Shongui	Killt	Teriberka	Chudzjaavv'r	Kuardõgk	Luujaavv'r	Aarsjogk
‘bag’	<i>v'eer̥rc</i>	<i>v'eer̥rc</i>	NA	<i>v'eer̥rc</i>	<i>v'eer̥rc</i>	<i>v'eer̥rc</i>	<i>puŋŋk</i>
‘hall’	NA	<i>kart ~ siŋŋc</i>	NA	<i>kartem</i>	<i>siŋŋc</i>	<i>siŋŋc</i>	<i>siŋŋc</i>
‘seal’ (animal)	NA	<i>nuer'rj</i>	<i>nuer'rj</i>	<i>nuer'rj</i>	<i>nuer'rj</i>	<i>nuer'rj</i>	<i>rogg</i>
‘cat’	NA	NA	NA	<i>koass</i>	<i>koass</i>	<i>koass</i>	<i>kuaš's'k'</i>
‘gold’	<i>kpl'l'</i>	<i>kpl'l'</i>	<i>kpl'l'</i>	<i>kpl'l'</i>	<i>kpl'l'</i>	<i>kpl'l'</i>	<i>kpl'l't</i>

Dialectal variation in lexicon mostly reflects different distribution of loanwords.

Dialectal features: ... in morphology and phonology

	Shongui	Killt	Teriberka	Chudzjaavv'r	Kuardõgk	Luujaavv'r	Aarsjogk
2SG	-x, -x'	-x, -x'	-x, -x'	-x, -x'	-x, -x'	-x, -x'	-k, -k'
NEG	emm, egk	emm, egk	emm, egk	emm, egk	emm, egk	amm, agk	emm, egk
DIM	-enč	-enč	-enč	-enč	-enč ~ -a	-a	-a
*vj	jv	vj	NA	vj ~ jv	jv	jv	jv
*lv	vl	lv	vl ~ lv	vl	vl (~lv)	lv	vl
*kt	xt ~ ft	xt	xt ~ ft	ft ~ xt	ft ~ xt	xt ~ ft	xt
*uo-ō *uo-u *uo-a *oa-ē	ue	ue	ue	ue	ue	ue	ua

Dialectal features: elimination of old features

	Shongui	Killt	Teriberka	Kuardõgk	Luujaavv'r
PTCP.PST	<i>-enč</i> <i>-menč</i>	<i>-enč</i> <i>-menč</i>	<i>-enč ~ -a</i> <i>-menč ~ -a</i>	<i>-a</i> <i>-ma</i>	<i>-a</i> <i>-ma</i>

Now all speakers produce only the forms of PTCP.PST in *-a* and *-ma*.

They accept the forms in *-enč* and *-menč* as ones from a foreign dialects.

The speakers from Luujaavv'r claim that "people from Koarrdõgk sijt or Chuudzjaavv'r speak in this way". The speakers from Koarrdõgk sijt claim that "people from Chuudzjaavv'r or Luujaavv'r speak in this way" etc.

Dialectal features: new features?

Published sources

	Shongui	Killt	Teriberka	Kuardõgk	Luujaavv'r
ABE.PL (*CVCV nouns)	<i>-exa</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>-exa ~ =ahta</i>	<i>NA</i>

Field data

	Chuudzjaavv'r	Kuardõgk	Luujaavv'r	Aarsjogk
ABE.PL (*CVCV nouns)	<i>-xatta</i> ShNS, FZA, LNF	<i>-exa</i> AAM, JuUM, KhDM <i>=ahta</i> JaAI, GGM, AAM	<i>=ahta</i> POG, GGV	<i>-exa</i> ANE

Dialectal features: new features?

Published sources

	Shongui	Killt	Teriberka	Kuardõgk	Luujaavv'r
*ðk	ð'k	ð'k	d'k	d'k	d'k

Field data

	Chuudzjaavv'r	Kuardõgk	Luujaavv'r	Aarsjogk
*ðk	r'k ShNS, FZA d'k LNF	d'k AAM, JuUM, JaAI, GGM, AAM r'k KhDM	d'k POG, GGV	d'k ANE

Dialectal features: less clear cases

Published sources

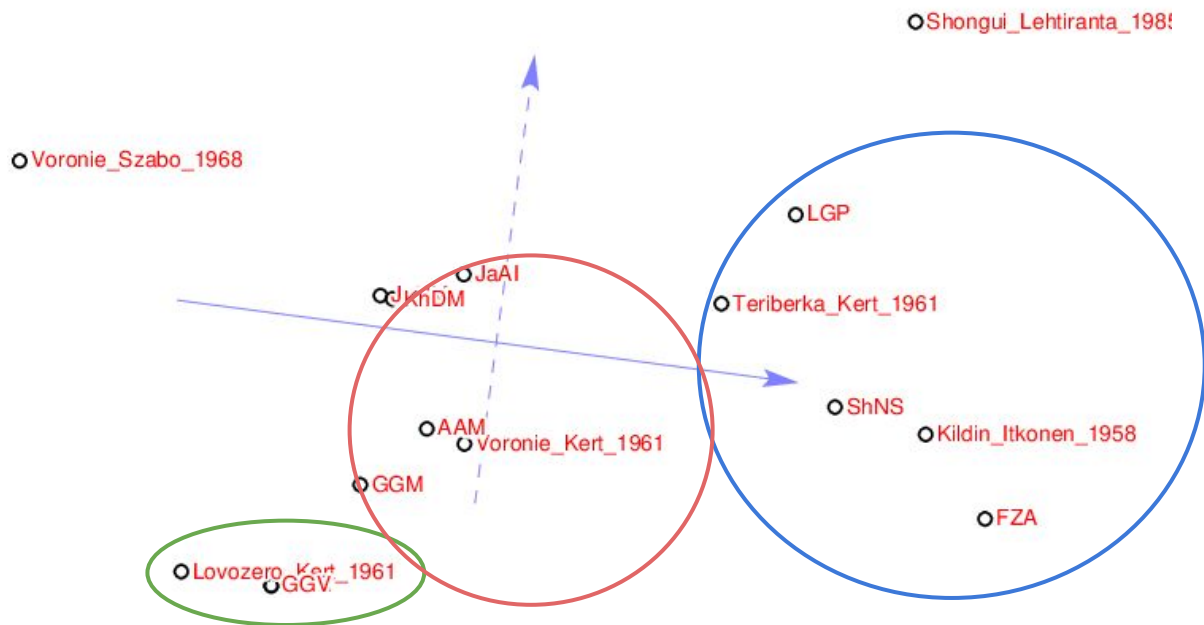
	Shongui	Killt	Teriberka	Kuardögg	Luujaavv'r
POT.1PL	-eb	-eb	-eb	-em'	-em'
POT.3PL	-en'	-en'	-ev	-en'	NA

Field data

	Chuudzjaavv'r		Kuardögg		Luujaavv'r
POT.1PL	-eb FZA, LNF	-em' ShNS	-eb AAM, JuUM, JaAI	-em' KhDM, GGM	-em' POG, GGV
POT.3PL	-en' FZA, LNF	-ev ShNS	-ev AAM, JuUM, JaAI	-en' KhDM, GGM	-en' POG, GGV

Subgrouping

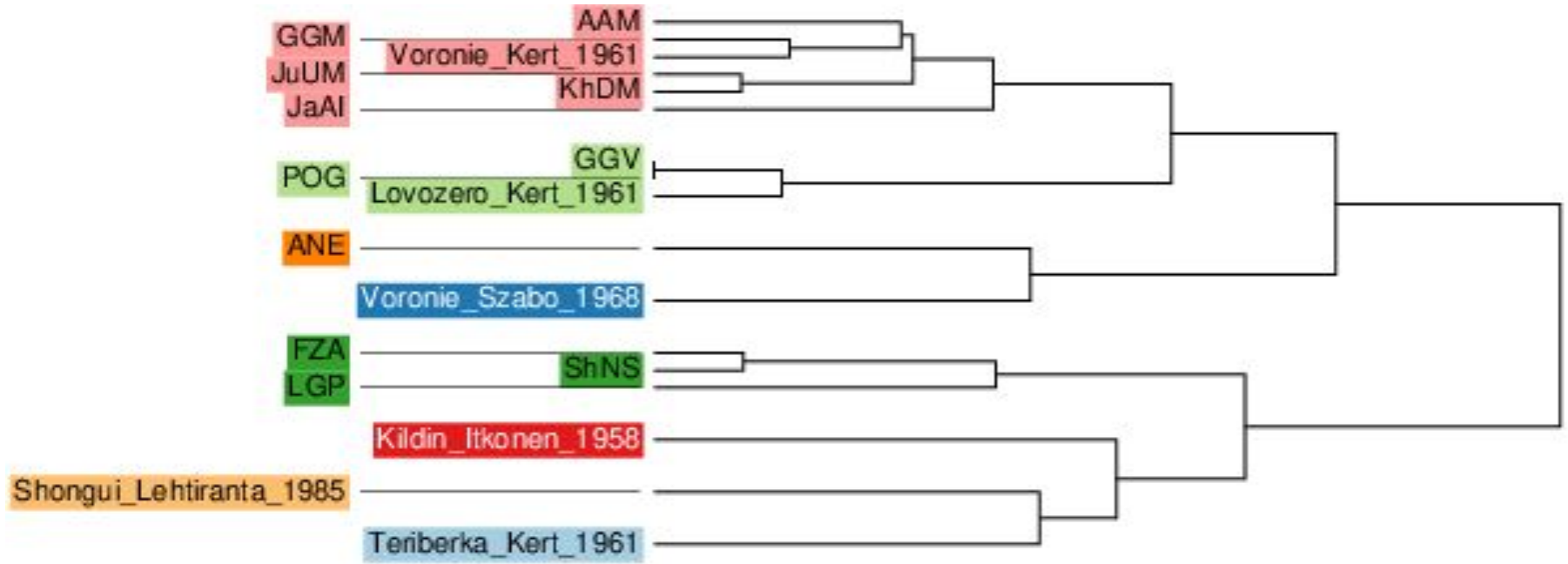
○ ANE



Subgrouping using
Multidimensional
Scaling in Gabmap
web application
(Nerbonne et al. 2011;
Leinonen et al. 2016).

- Aarsjogk
- Luujaavv'r
- Koarrdõgk
- Chuudzjaavv'r

Subgrouping



Subgrouping using Discrete Clustering in Gabmap web application (Nerbonne et al. 2011; Leinonen et al. 2016).

Conclusions

- Four dialects which correspond to four sijjtes can be distinguished: Western (Killt sijjt, Shongui, Teriberka, Chuudzjaavv'r), Luujaavv'r sijjt, Koarrdõgk sijjt, and Aarsjogk sijjt.
- The Aarrjogk dialect shares some features with Ter Saami.
- The Luujaavv'r and Koarrdõgk sijjt dialects are particularly close to each other.
- The Western dialect is not homogeneous and can be further subdivided.
- Some of the modern idiolects are mixed, however, they still reflect old dialectal features.



Шӯрр пāссьпе!