Finnic-Saamic labial vowels of non-initial syllables

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Finnic-Saamic labial vowels in non-initial syllables: An etymological evaluation

Abstract In the current article, a critical analysis is conducted of the corpus of proposed Finnic-Saamic etymological cognates showing second-syllable labial vowels in both language groups. The data is taken from the etymological dictionary Suomen sanojen alkuperä (SSA, 1992–2000) and assessed in the light of current research on Uralic sound history and language contacts. The analysis reveals that more than half of the cognate pairs previously suggested by SSA cannot be regarded as actual cognates including their stem vowels, but should instead be viewed as the results of loan contacts and parallel developments. There are, however, a dozen cognate pairs with sound correspondences undeniably showing inheritance from a common protolanguage and thus suggesting that the development of second-syllable labial vowels may have originated in a common Finno-Saamic protolanguage, even if their wider adoption in the phonological and morphological systems of these languages did not take place until later.*

* The article is based on the author’s Master’s thesis (Kuokkala 2012), but the data sources have been more thoroughly checked through and the analyses partly revised. I wish to thank all my research seminar colleagues as well as Ante Aikio and an anonymous reviewer for their useful comments on previous versions of the text.
Background and aims

The traditional shape of the family tree of the Uralic languages (cf. Setälä 1926) began to be questioned towards the end of the 20th century, and especially since Kaisa Häkkinen’s critical survey of the Uralic vocabulary (1984a; 1984b), a re-evaluation of the relationship between different branches of the language family has been taking place. For example, the traditional division into Finno-Ugric and Samoyedic has been challenged by Jaakko Häkkinen (2007), who proposed primary units of Finno-Permic and Ugro-Samoyedic, and the existence of several intermediate protolanguages, such as Proto-Ugric, has been questioned (see e.g. Salminen 2002). The descendance of the Finnic and Saamic branches from a common Finno-Saamic protolanguage also appears to be less certain than previously thought: in terms of phonological systems, there is only one common innovation separating these two branches from the other Uralic branches, namely the labial vowels of non-initial syllables, and even the dating of this single feature to a common protolanguage has been questioned by some scholars (e.g. T. Itkonen 1997). Though criteria other than those related to phonology, such as morphological and lexical innovations, are equally important in determining linguistic lineages, it is questionable whether an intermediate protolanguage with hardly any characteristic phonological features can be regarded as realistic.

The aim of the current article is to critically evaluate the etymological data presumed to support the reconstruction of a Finno-Saamic second-syllable labial vowel. This enables us to form a more solid picture of the relationship between these two language branches and to better assess the grounds for postulating a common protolanguage for them.

Data and methods

The material for the current study derives from the latest comprehensive etymological dictionary of Finnish, Suomen sanojen alkuperä (SSA). From SSA, I have collected all the proposed Saami-Finnic etymological cognate pairs where both the Saamic and the Finnic word
stem contain a labial vowel in a non-initial syllable (at least in some dialects). This gives us 74 cognate pairs in total. Additionally, I discuss a couple of comparisons put forward in other scholarly works.

The analysis of the data consists of detailed scrutiny of the meaning and sound correspondences of the supposed cognates, as well as their geographical distribution and variation, in order to determine whether the words, with their labial vowels, represent acceptable etymological cognates, or whether they are more probably loans from one language group into another or of a completely different origin. As the first volume of SSA already dates from more than twenty years ago, there is much current etymological research to take into account. Especially in the study of loan contacts between Saamic and Finnic, more precise criteria have been proposed for distinguishing between loanwords and cognates (see e.g. Aikio 2009; Ylikoski 2010). This concerns first and foremost phonological criteria, but semantics and distribution have also been more consistently taken into account in recent works. For example, the distribution of a Finnic word confined only to Finnish or Karelian dialects (in former Saami-speaking area) is indicative of a possible loan from Saami. When a morphologically complex-looking word has no base-word or parallel derivatives in the same language (group), or when a word has only a specialized or abstract meaning but the corresponding word in the neighboring language group has both the specialized and a more general meaning, there is also reason to suspect a loan connection rather than common inheritance.

As regards phonology, the alleged cognate items should show regular sound correspondences found in established cognate vocabulary. Exceptional developments should have a plausible explanation (e.g. a shift from a back to a front vowel class due to the assimilative effect of palatal consonantism), but irregularity should always add to the uncertainty of a comparison. Stricter criteria have been adopted in that e.g. Korhonen (1981) and SSA have considered Proto-Saami *ā a possible successor of Finno-Saamic initial-syllable *a (> Finnic a) in addition to the regular Proto-Saami *uo, but lately the correspondence (Saa. ā : Fi. a) has been regarded as a feature characteristic of only loanwords (cf. Aikio 2009: 54; Kuokkala 2012: 39–41). Ante Aikio (2007; 2009) has also drawn attention to the systematic acknowledgement
and addressing of the phenomenon known as etymological nativization. Apart from the principle of substituting sounds with the phonetically closest ones when adapting loanwords (= phonetic nativization), peculiar substitution patterns may arise in situations where bilingual speakers are proficient in two languages sharing a notable amount of recognizable cognate vocabulary. When the speakers become aware of the recurring sound correspondences between the two languages, they begin to apply the same patterns to new loanwords as well. This, of course, makes it difficult and sometimes impossible to distinguish between a loanword and a cognate on phonological grounds. Fortunately, however, etymological nativization tends to become prevalent only in certain patterns frequent enough in the legacy vocabulary. In loans between Finnic and Saami, this phenomenon affects only vowels. The basic stem vowels (Fi. a/ä : SaaN i and Fi. e/i : SaaN a) almost exclusively show etymological substitution (e.g. Fi. arka ‘shy’ → SaaN árgi ‘id.’; Fi. arki ‘workday’ → SaaN árga ‘id.’), whereas e.g. the initial-syllable Fi. i oscillates between etymological (Fi. ilman ‘without’ → SaaN ailmá ‘id.’) and phonetic (Fi. ilma ‘air; weather’ → SaaN ilbmi ‘weather; world’) nativization. Notably, the initial-syllable etymological correspondences Fi. a : Saa. uo and Fi. ä : Saa. ă (before FS low vowels) are virtually never attested in loanwords. The following table summarizes the substitution patterns of loans from Finnic into Saami, presented in Aikio (2007). The substitutes in parentheses occur only in isolated cases. The same patterns generally apply to loans in the opposite direction, too.

**On transcription**

The language material is presented using a contemporary Latin orthography of the languages in question when applicable, or otherwise a phonematic transcription based on the Uralic Phonetic Alphabet (also known as the Finno-Ugric Transcription, see e.g. Sovijärvi & Peltola 1977). Quotes from old dictionaries and non-Uralic languages are, however, usually given as they appear in the source. (As for the orthographies of the Saami languages, see Sammallahti & Mosnikoff 1991 (Skolt), Sammallahti & Morottaja 1993 (Inari), Spiik 1994
The Proto-Saami forms reflect Late Proto-Saami. The length and quality distinctions conditioned by consonant gradation are considered non-phonological and are thus not indicated in the transcription (cf. Korhonen 1981: 136 and the practise in e.g. Aikio 2009). The phonology corresponds to that of Lehtiranta (1989), with the exception of the diphthongization of stressed long vowels (ē, ē, ō, ǟ ~ here: ie, ea, uo, oa).

### Research history and current views

Since E. Itkonen (1954) it has been a common view that Finnic and Saamic non-initial-syllable labial vowels are the result of a common Finno-Saamic innovation involving the fusion of an old stem vowel.
\((a, ä, e)\) with a suffixal labial consonant \((v/w)\). Previously at least Lehtisalo (1936) had assumed this kind of Uralic suffixal element, and Collinder (1945) thought that even the labial vowels might go back to Proto-Uralic, considering e.g. Fi. \(nato\) ‘husband’s sister’ \(\sim\) Nen. \(nādū\) ‘spouse’s younger brother’ as evidence. According to Itkonen, though, it is more probable that the fusion of the labial consonant took place only after the Proto-Finno-Mordvinic stage, since both Mansi and Mordvin have retained the labial consonant in passive-reflexive derivatives such as MdE \(nejav\)- ‘to be seen’ \(\sim\) Fi. \(nāky\)- ‘id.’ < PFM \(*nāke-v(e)\)-. A similar development pattern has been assumed for the nominal derivative type of Fi. \(teko\), SaaN \(dahku\) ‘deed’ < FS \(*teke-v(e)\), although no traces of a labial consonant have been found. Common Finno-Saamic labial-stem words that cannot be readily analyzed as derivatives have instead been interpreted as secondary developments after the non-initial-syllable labial vowels had taken their place in the phonemic system, cf. Fi. \(pato\) \(\sim\) SaaN \(buodđu\) ‘dam’ and Fi. \(puhu-a\) ‘speak; blow’ \(\sim\) SaaN \(bossu-t\) ‘blow’. The previous two word pairs, as well as Fi. \(kutsu-a\), SaaN \(gohčču-t\) ‘call’, also show consonant correspondences of inherited words that could not have occurred if the words had been borrowed later from Finnic into Saami or vice versa and have thus been taken as a proof of existence of the labial vowel in the Saami-Finnic protolanguage.

According to E. Itkonen (1954), the Proto-(Saami-)Finnic development of different combinations of a stem vowel + \(*v\) was the following:

\[*ev > *eu > įu > u\] (back-vocalic words; e.g. \(*lukev > luku\) ‘reading; number’)

\[*ev, *āv > *eũ, *āũ > *ũ > ũ\] (front-vocalic words; e.g. \(*nākev-> nāky-\) ‘to be seen’)

\[*av > *au > ō > o\] (nominal derivatives; e.g. \(*palav > palo\) ‘burning, fire’)

\[*av > *au >> u\] (verbal derivatives; e.g. \(*valav - > valu-\) ‘to pour (intr.)’)

The analogical shift of the verbal derivatives from \(*av >> o\) to \(*u\) was supposedly due to the greater number of \(-u/-ũ\) derivatives stemming
regularly from roots ending in *-ä or *-e. In nominal derivatives, on the other hand, both -o and -u endings remained productive though the original phonological conditions were obscured (cf. Fi. näk-ö ‘seeing’ ~ näk-y ‘sight’). According to this view, then, the Proto-Finno-Saamic vowel paradigm of non-initial syllables already contained three distinct labial vowels: /o/, /u/ and /ü/. (Finnic /ö/ is undoubtedly a more recent phoneme and even today occurs in non-initial syllables only in the northern Finnic varieties.) In the following decades, though, it became a standard view that the Saami-Finnic protolanguage had only one labial vowel phoneme in unstressed syllables, namely /o/, which was a systemic pair of the non-low illabial vowel /e/ (or /u/: /i/, respectively) (cf. e.g. Korhonen 1981: 98–99; Lehtinen 2007: 83). This is reasonable on account of the symmetry of the vowel paradigm as well as the fact that different non-initial-syllable labial vowels in Saami can be derived from one (Pre-)Proto-Saami vowel with conditioned sound changes (cf. Korhonen 1981: 102). Recently, however, Petri Kallio (2012: 31–23) has pointed out that no conditioning factors can be shown for the implied split of one original Pre-Finnic vowel phoneme into /o/ and /u/ (~ /ü/) in Finnic, and he thus prefers the scheme proposed by E. Itkonen in Proto-Finnic and an independent emergence of the suffixal labial vowel in Proto-Saami.

In Proto-Finnic, the frequency of labial vowels in non-initial syllables was multiplied as a consequence of the sound change *aq > *qj, which affected the plural forms of nouns and preterite forms of verbs as well as many derivational suffixes (Hakulinen 1979: 44; Kallio 2012). Some scholars (e.g. Ravila 1935; T. Itkonen 1997) have suggested that the adoption of the suffixal labial vowels in Saami actually occurred through Finnic loan influence after the mentioned sound change, referring to the fact that certain Saami labial-stem word classes reflect a Proto-Saami suffix *-øj. Sammallahti (1999: 72–73) has, however, shown that the lexemes with Saami *-øj do not have Finnic counterparts with the diphthong -oi (with the exception of SaaI iänui ~ Fi. eno(i) ‘uncle’), and that the Saami sound sequence can be explained as a contextually conditioned variant of PS *-öv ~ *-ö < Pre-Saami *-Vv, corresponding to Finnic plain labial vowels and derivable from a common origin with them. Yet, it is possible – and even probable – that some of the Saami derivational suffixes with labial vowels have entered the language
through Finnic loanwords, considering the extent of Finnic influence observable in the lexicon and the grammar of the Saami languages (cf. Korhonen 1981: 37, 313). The so-called -u continuative verbs in Saami, for instance, seem to be of heterogenous origin: there are verbs that correspond to Finnic -u continuatives, such as SaaN bossut ~ Fi. puhua ‘blow; speak’ and others that correspond to -o(i) frequentatives, e.g. SaaN meallut ~ Fi. meloa ‘paddle’. If the Finnic verb types with -o/-oi- are taken to descend from *-a+j- on the whole (cf. Hakulinen 1979: 275, 299), any Saami comparisons with verbs of this type should be regarded as loans or parallel developments. Still, some of the Finnic -o verbs may also have roots in nominal derivatives (e.g. usko ‘belief’ → uskoa ‘believe’) and may thus originate from a common Saami-Finnic stage together with the nominal derivative type. Finally, it is not quite clear why some Saami stems corresponding to Finnic -o/u/y stems, allegedly deriving from *-a/ä/i+v, contain the PS sequence *-ōj (<*-ōv), while others have a simple *-ō.

In short, the Finnic and Saamic non-initial-syllable labial vowels present a variety of cases with different sound correspondences that cannot be regularly derived from a single source. A comprehensive study on the origins of different Finnic and Saami stem types with suffixal labial vowels has yet to be conducted. For the purposes of the current article, which aims at determining the corpus of lexemes for which a Finno-Saamic second-syllable labial vowel can (even conditionally) be reconstructed, the FS reconstructions are given with two distinct labial vowel qualities, *o and *u, in order to account for the different Finnic reflexes. The Saami *-ōj stems are also differentiated from the *-ō stems with a suffixal *-v in the reconstructions.

Analysis of the etymological data

In this chapter, all of the suggested Finnic-Saamic cognate pairs from SSA involving a non-initial syllable labial vowel are scrutinized in the light of present-day knowledge of the field. The altogether 74 word comparisons include 27 verbal and 42 nominal stems, with an additional five having both verbal and nominal variants. The data has been arranged into six categories according to the results of the analysis: 1) Etymological cognates,
2) Possible cognates, 3) Loans from Finnic into Saamic, 4) Loans from Saamic into Finnic, 5) Convergent derivatives of cognate stems, and 6) Other parallel developments. Within the subsections, the entries follow alphabetical order according to the Finnish (Finnic) counterpart.¹

The title of each entry contains the Finnic and Saami words in question, preferably in their standard Finnish and North Saami forms. A question mark preceding the separating tilde (?) indicates that SSA considers the cognate relation somewhat doubtful. Next, a tentative Proto-Finno-Saamic reconstruction is given, possibly with several alternatives if the data is ambiguous or conflicting. The distributions are given based on SSA and have been additionally checked in Álgu, YSS and the respective primary dictionaries for the part of the Saami material (Bergslund & Mattsson Magga 1993; SüdlW; Halász 1896; Schlachter 1958; LuLW; Nielsen; SSSg; InLW; Sammallahti & Morottaja 1993; Sammalallahti & Mosnikoff 1991; KKLS; LW), and in many cases also in Finnic dialect dictionaries (SMS; Nirvi 1971; KKS; Kujola 1944; Zajceva & Mullonen 1972; VVS; VKSr; EMS; Wiedemann; LiW; LELSr). An underlined language abbreviation denotes an attestation not found in SSA (supplementary sources other than YSS are given in the text). Akkala Saami (A) distribution is presented only when Kildin Saami data is not available. In contrast to SSA, data from South Estonian or Võro-Seto (Vs) is consistently shown in the distribution figures, considering its apparently very early separation from other Finnic (see Kallio 2007; the distribution data is from VMS and Käsi 2011). Parentheses indicate that the word only occurs marginally or as a neologism. An apostrophe (’) before a language abbreviation means that the corresponding words in that language only go back to an illabial second-syllable vowel.² All essential meanings of the words are given based on SSA and other dictionary data; in the case of wide variation, similar meanings may be grouped together and some apparently secondary meanings may be left out for the purpose of simplification.

¹ For more comprehensive listings of semantic variants and a more detailed discussion of several entries, see Kuokkala 2012: 45–85.
² As the Livonian unstressed vowels *u, *i, *o, *e have merged into /u/ (or further /ʊ/; Posti 1948: 48–49), it is not possible to distinguish between these stem vowels on the basis of Livonian data only. In such cases, a former labial vowel is assumed when a labial vowel occurs in other southern Finnic varieties. Due to this restriction, the Livonian distributional figures are to be taken with a grain of salt.
Contents of this chapter:

Etymological cognates

1) Fi. kanto ~ SaaN guottu
2) Fi. käly ~ SaaN gálojeatni
3) Fi. lastu ~ SaaI luás’tu
4) Fi. nato ~ SaaS náåte
5) Fi. pato ~ SaaN buodđu
6) Fi. salko ~ SaaN čuolggu
7) Fi. salo ~ SaaN suolu
8) Fi. tarpoa ~ SaaN duorbut
9) Fi. vajota ~ SaaN vuodjut
10) Fi. puhua ~ SaaN bossut
11) Fi. kiskoa ~ SaaN gaikut
12) Fi. siivo ~ SaaN divvut
13) Fi. kiro ~ SaaN garru
14) Fi. kumo ~ SaaN gomu-, gopmut
15) Fi. kutsua ~ SaaN gohččut
16) Fi. ulko- ~ SaaN olgu-

Possible cognates

17) Fi. ilo ?~ SaaP alluo
18) Fi. lamu ?~ SaaN luomus
19) Fi. luku ~ SaaN lohku
20) Fi. malo ?~ SaaL muolos
21) Fi. osua ~ SaaN oazžut
22) Fi. pudota ?~ SaaN bodu-
23) Fi. riisua ~ SaaL rihtjot
24) Fi. ruoko ~ SaaL ruohko
25) Fi. seisoa ~ SaaN čuožžut
26) Fi. talkoo ?~ SaaN duolgu
27) Fi. tauota ~ SaaN duovgut
28) Fi. toivoa ?~ SaaN doaivut
29) Fi. tora, torua ~ SaaN doarru, doarrut
30) Fi. torjua ?~ SaaN doarjut
31) Fi. ulvoa ~ SaaN holvut
32) Fi. uskoa ~ SaaN oskut
33) Fi. vannoa ~ SaaN vuordnut
34) Fi. vitoa ~ SaaN vahcut

Loans from Finnic into Saamic

35) Fi. alku ?~ SaaN álgu
36) Fi. ampua ~ SaaN ábbut
37) Fi. anoa ?~ SaaN átnut
38) Fi. ehto ~ SaaN eaktu
39) Fi. ehtoo ?~ SaaL iektu
40) Fi. elo ~ SaaN eallu
41) Fi. eno ~ SaaN eanu : edno-
42) Fi. kajota ~ SaaN gádjut
43) Fi. kalvoin ~ SaaN guollạdat, Lu gálludahka
44) Fi. keino ~ SaaL geaidnu
45) Fi. koljo ?~ SaaL goalljo
46) Fi. mantu ?~ SaaN máddu
47) Fi. mulko ?~ SaaN mulgut
48) Fi. rutto ~ SaaN rohttu
49) Fi. sumu ~ SaaN sopmu
50) Fi. taju ?~ SaaN dádjut
51) Fi. vaimo ~ SaaN váibmu

Loans from Saamic into Finnic

52) Fi. aimo ~ SaaN áibmu
53) Fi. eno ~ SaaN eatnu
54) Fi. kiehtoa ?~ SaaN giestu, L giestit
55) Ka. koruo ?~ SaaN goarrut
56) Fi. kyylyä ?~ SaaN govlut
57) Fi. luppo ?~ SaaN lahppu
58) Fi. maarto ?~ SaaN márdu
59) Fi. poro ?~ SaaN boazu
60) Fi. rouko ?~ SaaN roavgu
Convergent derivatives of cognate stems

61) Fi. *alus ~ SaaN *vuolus
62) Fi. *kummuta ~ SaaN (Friis) *gobbolastet
63) Fi. *lumota ~ SaaN lapmut
64) Fi. *meno ~ SaaN mannu
65) Fi. *näkö ~ SaaN *niehku
66) Fi. *punoa ~ SaaN *botnit, botnut
67) Fi. *tahtoa ~ SaaN duostut
68) Fi. *teko ~ SaaN dahku
69) Fi. *tunto ~ SaaN dovdu

Other parallel developments

70) Fi. *kalto ~ SaaN *guoldu
71) Fi. *kalu ~ SaaN *gálvu
72) Fi. *lahko ~ SaaN luosku
73) Fi. *mauruta ~ SaaN mávrut, I muávruđ
74) Fi. *tuhto ~ Saa. *totko

Additional data

A1) Fi. *mustua ~ SaaN *mostut
A2) Fi. *noitua ~ SaaN *noaidut
A3) Fi. *paju ~ SaaN boadju

Note: ?~ here refers to a hesitant equation in SSA.

Etymological cognates

The following Finnic-Saamic comparisons (1–9) have an initial-syllable vowel correspondence (Finnic a : Saami uo or Finnic ä : Saami ā) which excludes the possibility of borrowing between Proto-Finnic and Proto-Saami and thus indicates cognition (or a very early borrowing prior to Pre-Saami vowel changes). The Saami nouns gáloj-, guottu, suolu and partly (U–N) čuolggu also reflect a Proto-Saami *-őj-stem,
which, according to Sammallahti (1988: 485; 1999: 72–73), goes back to *-a/ä/i+v in Pre-Saamic and possibly already in Proto-Uralic.

1)  **Fi. kanto ~ SaaN guottu**

   PFS reconstruction: *kantov > Pre-Saami *kantoj

   Distribution: Fi Ing Ka Lu Ve Vo Est Vs Li | S U P L N I Sk K -

   F. *kanto ~ Saa. *kuontōj ‘(tree) stump; (roots of a) fallen tree’< *kanta+v (PU *kinta) (cf. Aikio 2006b: 30).

2)  **Fi. käly ~ SaaN gálojeatni**

   PFS reconstruction: *kāluv > Pre-Saami *käloj-

   Distribution: Fi Ing Ka Lu Ve Est Vs Li | S U P L N I Sk - -


3)  **Fi. lastu ~ Saal luđstu**

   PFS reconstruction: *lāstυ

   Distribution: Fi Ing Ka Lu Ve Vo Est (Vs) ‘Li | - - - - - I Sk K -


4)  **Fi. nato ~ SaaS nååte**

   PFS reconstruction: *nātov > Pre-Saami *natoj

   Distribution: Fi Ing Ka Lu Ve Vo Est Vs - | S - - - - - -

   F. *nato ‘husband’s or spouse’s sister’ ~ SaaS *nååte ‘spouse’s younger sister’< PS *nuotōj (cf. sāåle < PS *suolōj ‘island’) < PU *nataw (e.g. Salminen 2012: 341; *natiw in Sammallahti 1988: 539).
5) Fi. *pato ~ SaaN *bueddu
PFS reconstruction: *paδo
Distribution: Fi - Ka - Ve - - - S (U) (P) (L) N I Sk K T
F. *pato ~ Saa. *buedd ‘weir, dam’ < PU *paδa (or *piδa) (SSA; Sammallahti 1988: 548). (U–L only have a verbal correlate *buedd- (N bueddut) ‘stop up, dam up’.)

6) Fi. *salko ~ SaaN *čuolggu
PFS reconstruction: *šalko(v)
Distribution: Fi Ing Ka Lu - - Est Vs - *S 'U P L N I - - -

7) Fi. *salo ~ SaaN *suolu
PFS reconstruction: *salov > Pre-Saami *salo
Distribution: Fi - Ka Lu - - Est Vs - S U P L N I Sk K T
F. *salo ‘wilderness, deep forest’ (Fi Ka Lu), ‘patch of forest; island’ (Fi), ‘grove; mound on a bog’ (Est Vs) ~ Saa. *suolōj ‘island’ ?← Baltic (cf. Lith. salà ‘island’) or both FS and Baltic from an unknown substrate language (J. Häkkinen 2009: 48; Saarikivi 2004: 204, 208).

8) Fi. *tarpoa ~ SaaN *duorbut
PFS reconstruction: *tarpo-
Distribution: Fi Ing Ka Lu Ve Vo (Est) - - U P L N I Sk K T
F. tarpo- ~ Saa. *tuotpō- ‘drive fish into a net (with a pole)’, Fi. also ‘trample, plod’? ← PGerm. *staur(a)- (SSA; LÄGLOS).

9) Fi. vajota ~ SaaN *vuojut
PFS reconstruction: *vajo- (*vaj-)
Distribution: Fi Ing Ka Lu Ve Vo Est Vs Li S U P L N I Sk K T
F. *vajo-t(a)-, *vajo-, *vaju- ~ Saa. *vuojō- ‘sink; subside’ < *vaja+n (cf. Fi. vajaa < *vajaka ‘not full’), corresponding to md. vajams, Udm.
viđiŋi, Komi veŋį ‘sink; drown’, MsN uŋ- ‘sink’ (SSA; SKES; Kulonen 2010: 264; on the Permic and Ugric sound correspondences see Aikio 2014a: 4).

As for the following three items (10–12), borrowing in either direction can be ruled out based on the fact that the consonant correspondences are found only in cognate vocabulary (Finnic -h- : Saamic -s- / Finnic -s- : Saamic -š- / Finnic s(i)- : Saamic t-).

10) Fi. puhua ~ SaaN bossut
PFS reconstruction: *pušu-
Distribution: Fi Ing Ka Lu Ve Vo Est Vs ‘Li S U P L N I Sk K T
F. puhu- ~ Saa. *posō- ‘blow’, (Fi Ka) ‘talk’ (Ka Lu Ve) ‘cast a spell’.

11) Fi. kiskoā ~ SaaN gaikut
PFS reconstruction: *kiško-
Distribution: Fi Ing Ka Lu Ve Vo Est Vs Li S U P L N I Sk K T

12) Fi. siivo ~ SaaN divvut
PFS reconstruction: *tīvo-
Distribution: Fi Ing Ka - - (Est) - - S U P L N I Sk K T
F. siivo ‘tidiness, order; mess; tidy, decent’, siivota ‘clean, tidy up’ ~ Saami *tivō- ‘put right, repair, arrange, get ready’.

The following items (13–16) can be considered very probable cognates due to their wide distributions, as well as their matching forms and semantics.

13) Fi. *kiro* ~ SaaN *garru*

PFS reconstruction: *kiro-

Distribution: \[\text{Fi Ing Ka Lu Ve Vo (Est) (Vs) - SUPLINISKKT}\]

F. *kiro* ~ Saa. *kørö* ‘swearword, curse’, F. *kiro-ta-* ~ Saa. *kørö-t-\(\text{(SaaN garrudit)}\) ‘swear, curse’ < noun *kira-* ← verb *kira-*.

14) Fi. *kumo* ~ SaaN *gomu-*, *gopmut*

PFS reconstruction: *kumo-

Distribution: \[\text{Fi Ing Ka ‘Lu Ve Vo Est ‘Vs ‘Li - SUPLINISKKT}\]

F. *kumo-* (kuma-\(^4\)) ~ Saa. *komō-* ‘(upside) down; sideways’ < PU *kuma-.*

15) Fi. *kutsua* ~ SaaN *gohččut*

PFS reconstruction: *kućeču-

Distribution: \[\text{Fi Ing Ka Lu Ve Vo Est Vs Li - SUPLINISKKT}\]

F. *kuccu-* ~ Saa. *koččō-* ‘call, invite, name as’ ← PBalt *kūaitja* or PIE *guōti-* (SSA).

16) Fi. *ulko-* ~ SaaN *olgu-

PFS reconstruction: *ulko-

Distribution: \[\text{Fi Ing Ka Lu Ve Vo (Est) - Li - SUPLINISKKT}\]

Finnic *ulko-* and Saami *olkō-* appear in spatial adverbs, etc. denoting ‘out(side)’. Livonian *ullō* ‘(at) outside’, *uldō(st)* ‘from outside’, *ulzō* ‘to outside’ may alternatively go back to the illabial stem *ula-* (~ Komi *ile* ‘(a)far’, *ilin* ‘far (away)’; SSA).

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4. For Veps, SSA mentions only the illabial-stem verb *kumaita* ‘overturn’. VVS, however, also has the frequentative derivative *kumeitęza* from Pervakoi village, which could, with reservations, be interpreted as a reflex of labial-stem *kumoi-, since Kettunen records unstressed *ai* diphthongs as mostly preserved as *ai* and not *ei* in this village (cf. Tunkelo 1946: 785).
Possible cognates

17)  Fi. ilo ?~ SaaP alluo  
PFS reconstruction: *ilo  

Distribution: Fi Ing Ka Lu Ve Vo (Est) Vs ‘Li P - - - - - - - - - 

Finnic ilo means ‘joy, fun’ in general, in Karelian also ‘funny, odd’. In Estonian and Võro-Seto, another main meaning is ‘beauty’. An uncertain cognate in Livonian, with an illabial stem vowel, is ilā ‘nature, character’. Pite Saami alluo ‘desire, inclination’ has a verbal derivative SaaP aluotit, L alotit ‘try, tempt, persuade’. The Saami words going back to PS *elō have a very narrow distribution but phonologically match the assumed PFS and Finnic ilo exactly. The semantic connection between Saami ‘desire, temptation’ and Finnic ‘joy’ seems justifiable. Differences in the semantics and the phonological forms, on the other hand, point to an inherited item rather than a loan (cf. SaaN illu ‘joy’, which is clearly borrowed from Finnish). (Cf. Sammallahti 1998: 249.) [Cognate]

18)  Fi. lamu ?~ SaaN luomus  
PFS reconstruction: *lamu  

Distribution: Fi - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - L N ‘I - - - - - 

The Finnish adjective lamu ‘(slightly) slanted; broad, wide’ is hesitantly equated in SSA with Saami *luomō- (N luomus ‘spacious (of e.g. a room)’, L luomok ‘even, level (of land)’). As another entry, SSA has the noun lamu (FiW, FiSE) ‘wide field area, plain’, (Fi) ‘hollow, depression; bog’, (Ka) ‘plain between hills’, (Ve) ‘heath’. At least the eastern occurrences of this noun are probably loans from Russian (dialect) lom ‘bog’ and lāma ‘peatland meadow’ (cf. SSA). The adjectival lamu meaning ‘slanted’ (cf. compounds such as lamukatto ‘pitched roof’) should be connected to Fi. lama ‘laid down, leaning, slanted’, whereas lamu meaning ‘broad, wide’ is probably the same word as the Fi. noun lamu ‘wide area’. The adjectival use frequent especially in northern Finland may have been supported by analogy with Saa. luomus.
SaaN luomus has derivational correlates luopmu ‘ample room’ and luomūi, lūpmolaga ‘side by side’ (Nielsen) (also SaaI luámádâs ‘id.’ with an illabial stem vowel); the latter adverbs seem to be partial loans from Fi. lomittain ‘interlocked, side by side’ (from Fi. loma ‘gap; holiday’ → SaaN luopmu ‘holiday’). FiW lamu ‘wide field area, plain’ cannot be unambiguously connected to the Russian loanword lamu but may also reflect an inherited word that is cognate with Saa. *luomō. [?Cognate]

19) Fi. luku ~ SaaN lohku
PFS reconstruction: *luku
Distribution:  
Finnic luku ‘number; account; reading’, (Est) ‘incident, story; respect’, etc. and Saami *lokō (U L N I) ‘number; calculation’, (S) ‘reading, something to read’ are derivatives of the cognate verbs Fi. luke-, Saa. *loke- (both i.a. ‘calculate; read; recite; regard as’) < PU *luki-. The derivatives may in principle go back to a common protolanguage or be separate formations in the language groups. At least the South Saami word lähkoe apparently has a relatively recent meaning corresponding to the modern sense of *loke- ‘read text’ (cf. also U luhkoo ‘reading’ ← luhkat ‘read’ vs. lâhkoo ‘number’ < PS *lokō). Considering the broad distributions, a common Finno-Saamic derivative *luku ‘number, count’ could be assumed. [?Cognate]

20) Fi. malo ?~ SaaL muolos
PFS reconstruction: *mala/*mal-o-
Distribution:  
Finnic malo, with the meanings (Fi) ‘edge; shore; bay; fishing ground; hole (in ice)’ and (Ka) ‘shallow (water)’, as well as Est. mala ~ malu ‘sandy seashore’, reflect a Baltic loanword (cf. Lith. malá ‘landscape; edge’ and Latv. mala ‘edge; shore; region’; Nuutilinen 1987; Vaba 1989). Saami *muolōs (L muolos ~ muolum, Sk muâlas ‘ice-free area in a lake near the shore in springtime’, L muolostit ‘become free from ice’) may be connected to this, and possibly also the irregular SaaN (I) moalus ‘small fragments of ice on the water’, which seems to have been both phonologically and semantically blended with SaaN moallu.
‘crumb, piece’. Ter Saami mi̯lle seems to have retained a simpler stem going back to PS *muolē < PFS *mala, which – together with the Estonian variant mala – suggests that both the Finnic and Saamic variants with a labial vowel are secondary (for the Saami derivative cf. e.g. SaaN čalmimus ‘hollow in bog’ ← čalmi ‘eye’). – Mordvin mala-in adverbs (E malaso ‘near’, etc.) is either a common or parallel borrowing from Baltic (Grünthal 2012: 311, 322). [?Cognate]

21) Fi. osua ~ SaaN oazžut

PFS reconstruction: *onču-

Distribution: Fi - - - - - - S U P L N I Sk K -

Finnish osua ‘hit (a target)’ and Saami *oancō- ‘obtain, get hold of; get to do, may’ have a common semantic component of ‘catching something’. On the other hand, Fi. osua looks like a derivation from osa ‘part, share; destiny, luck’, and SaaN oazžut from oazži ‘meat’, both of which go back to FS *onča (cf. SSA; Kulonen 2010: 265). The original meaning of *onča- could be ‘a piece of meat’ (attested in SE dialects of Finnish besides Saami), leading to a derivation *onču- ‘get one’s share of meat’. The consonantism does not allow a loan interpretation between Saami and Finnic, but the limited Finnic distribution might indicate Saami contact influence; most Finnic languages use derivations of the type *osa-(i)ta- (SSA). (Eastern Finnic derivatives with -u-, Ka. osuttoa, Ve. ozutada ‘point, show’, etc. are variants of Fi. osoittaa ‘id.’ (cf. Ka. kirjuttoa ~ Fi. kirjoittaa ‘write’) and not directly connected with Fi. osua.) [?Cognate]

22) Fi. pudota ?~ SaaN bođu-

PFS reconstruction: *puðo-

Distribution: Fi Ing Ka ‘Lu Ve Vo Est Vs Li ‘S U P L (N) I Sk K T

Saami adverbs with the root *poðō- (SaaN boðūid, boðus; U–T) ‘loose, separated’ also have a verbal correlate SaaN boðdet ‘cut to pieces, separate’ (S–N). Finnic verbs with *puto- meaning ‘fall’ have illabial derivational correlates such as Est. pudene- ‘crumble, fall off’, Fi. pudista- ‘shake, shake off’. Both the Finnic and Saami stems go back to PU *puð’a- ‘hit, split, break’ with cognates in Mari, Udmurt, Mansi and Samoyed (Aikio 2006a: 22–23). Since there are no direct
reflexes of the old simple stem *puδ’a- in Saami or Finnic, it seems possible to assume that a labialized stem had already developed in the Finno-Saamic protolanguage, although the labial vowel appears only in verbal derivatives in Finnic and noun-based adverbs in Saami. [?Cognate]

23) Fi. riisuə ~ SaaL rihttjot
PFS reconstruction: *rī(ć)ću-
Distribution: Fi Ing Ka ‘Lu Ve Vo Est Vs Li S - - L - - Sk K -
Finnic riisu- has a stem variant with an affricate (Ka. riičcie; FiE, Lu), with the meanings of the Finnic variants ranging from ‘take off clothes; take apart’ to ‘rob’. The primary meanings of Saa. *riičćō- are ‘struggle, strive’ (S L) and ‘open (quickly); lift (a cover)’ (Sk, K). SaaN (L) rihcu- ‘naked’ is, considering the meaning and the consonantism, clearly a loan from Finnic.

Both the Finnic and Saami stems go back to FS *rīććV-. The Karelian verb has retained the affricate, whereas in other Finnic varieties the affricate has become shortened after the long vowel and then undergone a regular change into s (cf. Kallio 2007: 241). The Karelian variant does not contain a labial vowel, but since the Finnic stem vowel i is always secondary, this variant can be considered a later or parallel derivative of an original FS form *rīćću-. On the other hand, reconstructing such a heavy initial syllable (CVC/CVCC) at the Finno-Saamic stage seems doubtful, so perhaps we should presume FS *rīću- with a secondary gemination of the affricate, and possibly early borrowing of the word from Finnic into Saami. [?Cognate]

24) Fi. ruoko ~ SaaL ruohko
PFS reconstruction: *rōko
Distribution: Fi Ing Ka Lu Ve Vo Est Vs Li ‘S U P L (N) I Sk K T
Finnic ruoko ‘common reed; straw’ and Saami *ruokō ‘reed (Phragmites)’ form an impeccable etymological comparison in terms of phonology, semantics and distribution. That said, an old borrowing from Finnic into Saami can not be fully ruled out (cf. SSA). The word is either a Germanic (< Early PGerm. brōko- or PGerm. *brōka- >
German *Bruch* ‘bog’) or Proto-Baltic loan (cf. Old Prussian *drogis* ‘reed’) (SSA). [?Cognate]

25) *Fi. seisoa ~ SaaN čuojžut*

PFS reconstruction: *šaŋšo- ~ Fi. *šaŋša-

Distribution: Fi Ing Ka Lu Ve Vo ‘Est ‘Vs - ‘S U P L (N) I Sk K T

Finnic seiso- ~ Est. seisa- ~ Vs. saisa- and Saa. *čuońčō- ‘stand; stay’ belong to a Uralic word family going back to PU *šaňša-/*šańšā- (SSA: *sańča-). The Mari, Komi and Samoyed cognates derive from the front-vocalic variant *sāńšā- (Aikio 2002: 30–31), while Saami and Mordvin suggest the PFM reconstruction *šańša- with the initial *s assimilated by the following palatalized consonants. The unexpected -ei- instead of -ai- in Finnic apart from Võro-Seto seems to reflect the tendency found in words such as Fi. *heinā, seinā, setvās* (Vs. *hain, sain, saivas*). Since the southern Finnic languages have the stem vowel -a in this word, a labial vowel can be reconstructed for the Finno-Saamic proto-form only supposing that an illabial form was also preserved as a dialectal or functional variant. [?Cognate]

26) *Fi. talkoo ?~ SaaN duolgu*

PFS reconstruction: *talko-

Distribution: Fi Ing Ka - Ve Vo Est Vs Li - U - L N - - -

Fi. *talko ~ talkos*, usually plural *talkoot* ‘voluntary work event’ is a Baltic loanword (< PBalt. *talkōs PL ‘voluntary work and workers’; SSA). Saami *tuolkō ‘bribe’ (U *dual’goo, L *duolggo, N (Torne) *duolgu (SSSg)) can be etymologically connected if a semantic development from ‘serving of food (for voluntary workers)’ to ‘bribe’ is assumed (SSA). [?Cognate]

27) *Fi. tauota ~ SaaN duovgut*

PFS reconstruction: *tavko-

Distribution: Fi ‘Ing - - - ‘Vo (‘Est) - - - P - N - - -

Fi. *tauota (: taukoa-) ‘stop, cease’ has nominal correlates *tauko* ‘pause’ and (dial.) *taukea* ‘slow, quiet; meek’; there is also a verb Vo. *taugëta*, Ing. *tauvvet‘die (mostly of animals)’ showing an illabial stem. These
and the Saami verb *tuovkō- ‘run dry (of milk); be weaned (of a reindeer calf); be timid’ make a semantically and phonologically acceptable comparison despite the narrow distribution in both language groups. Still, it is quite possible that the Finnish verb with -o- is a derivative of the noun tauko (deverbal < *tauka-v?). The putative Komi and Udmurt cognate dugdini ‘cease, stop’ (SSA; Sammallahti 1988: 554) is phonologically incompatible with the Finnic and Saami items. [?Cognate]

28) Fi. toiwoa ?~ SaaN doaiut

PFS reconstruction: *tojvo-

Distribution: Fi Ing Ka Lu Ve (Vo) Est Vs Li S U P L N I Sk - -

Finnic toiwo- ‘hope; wish; promise; foretell; think’ and Saami *toajvō- ‘hope; think, suppose’5 have a noun with an identical stem in both language groups: Fi. toiwo ‘hope, belief, etc.’ (Ka) and SaaN doaivu ‘hope, expectation’ (P L I). Considering the narrow distribution of the nouns, the verbal use is probably older. Saami *toajvō- may be an early loan from Finnic, e.g. Kulonen (2010: 265) and Sammallahti (1998: 129) regard this as more likely than cognition. Koivulehto (2003) has proposed an Aryan loan etymology for the Finnic word based on its sense ‘to foretell’ (← Proto-Aryan *dāiva- > Sanskrit daiva- ‘divine, destined, etc.’, daiva-jña- ‘prophet’). [?Cognate]

29) Fi. tora, torua ~ SaaN doarru, doarrut

PFS reconstruction: *toru- (*tora-)

Distribution: Fi Ing ‘Ka ‘Lu ‘Ve Vo Est Vs - S U P L N I Sk K T

The Finnic noun tora (~ Est. (Wied) toru, tōru) and Saami *toarō- ‘war, fight; quarrel’ have verbal correlates in torua (Fi Ing Vo) ‘scold’, (Fi dial.) ‘quarrel’ and Saa *toarō- ‘fight’. Cognates have been suggested in Mari (E torlem ‘scold’), Hungarian (dorgál ‘id.’) and Samoyedic. Kulonen (2010: 212–214) maintains that *toro- and *torjo- (see below) belong to the same, originally expressive word family. [?Cognate]

5. Additionally, SaaK tiyved, T tiyvad ‘want, intend to’ may belong here, if we suppose that an irregular phonetic simplification has taken place, possibly due to use as an unstressed auxiliary verb (most examples in KKLS p. 598 involve such constructions).
30) **Fi. torjua ?~ SaaN doarjut**

PFS reconstruction: *torju-
Distribution: Fi - - - - - Est (Vs) - S U P L N I Sk K -

The Finnic word means ‘repulse, drive away’, and the Saami word ‘support, sustain; lean (against)’. Mordvin (E) tuřems ~ tiuřems ‘fight’ could be a further cognate (though lacking a derivational labial element). SSA connects the words in question with Fi. tora ‘quarrel’ and torua ‘scold’, and Kulonen (2010: 212–214) explains the stem variation (-r- ~ -rj-) through expressivity. The phonemic shapes of Finnic *torju- and Saami *toarjō- could represent either old cognates or loaning from one language group into another, but the Mordvin cognate suggests a relatively old age for the word. Further, as the semantics of the Saami and Finnic words are connectable but not too similar, a common heritage seems more probable. The distribution in Finnic is quite narrow, but since it covers all dialect areas of (North) Estonian and mainly the southwestern dialects of Finnish, borrowing from Saami seems unlikely. [?Cognate]

31) **Fi. ulvoa ~ SaaN holvut**

PFS reconstruction: *ulvo-
Distribution: Fi Ing Ka Lu ‘Ve Vo Est (Vs) Li S U P L N I Sk K T

The eastern Saami cognates of SaaN holvut ‘howl, wail’ lack the initial /h/ (I olvod, K ålvvad) and can thus be derived from PS *olvō- and PFS *ulvo- > Fi. ulvo- ‘id’. Sound variation is typical of onomatopoetic words, and the Proto-Saami word-initial /h/ has clearly had expressive potential as a new phoneme (cf. Olthuis 2002: 287). Instead of a cognate, the Saami word may also be an early loan from Finnic. Note that the westernmost Saami languages point to PS *(h) u- instead of *(h)o- (S (h)ulvedh, U hullvuot, P hull’vuot), and an illabial second-syllable vowel is found in the western Saami and eastern Finnic periphery (SaaS (h)ulvedh < PS *(h)ulvē-, Ve. uuvata). [?Cognate]
32) Fi. uskoa ~ SaaN oskut

PFS reconstruction: *usko-

Distribution: Fi Ing Ka Lu Ve Vo Est Vs Li - - 'P L N I Sk K -

Finnic usko- ‘believe, trust’ and Saami *oskō- ‘believe, suppose’ have been compared to Permic (Komi eski-, Udm. oski-) and Khanty (E öyəl-, S ewət-) words with identical meanings, which could be reconstructed as PU *iskä- or *iski- (based on Permic or Khanty, respectively). It has been proposed that the initial labial vowel in Finnic and Saamic is a result of assimilation to the second-syllable labial continuative suffix (SSA) or nominal derivative suffix (*iske-w- > *isko > *usko; Saarikivi 2010: 255–256). This explanation is somewhat problematic, since it presupposes an irregular assimilation of the initial vowel. The Germanic loan etymology proposed by Koivulehto (1989: 184; < PGerm. *wunskā ~ *wunsko- ‘desire, wish, hope’) is phonologically more convincing. Either way, considering the distributions, the Saami word may be either a cognate (a common Finno-Saamic loanword) or a loan from Finnic. [?Cognate]

33) Fi. vannoa ~ SaaN vuordnut

PFS reconstruction: *vaδno-/*vatno- (Fi. *vanno-, Saa. *varno-)

Distribution: Fi Ing Ka - - Vo Est Vs Li S U P L N I Sk 'K -

Both Finnic vanno- and Saami *vuornō- have the basic meaning ‘swear, vow, assure’; additional senses include (FiSW, Est, Li) ‘swear, damn’ and (SaaP, L) ‘refuse, deny’. The initial-syllable vowel correspondence (Fi. a, Saa. uo) is consistent with that of old inherited vocabulary, but the consonant center (Finnic -nn-, Saami *-rn-) seems slightly irregular. Both the Finnic and Saamic forms can, however, be derived from FS *-δn- or *-tn-, if we assume that 1) the initial component of Pre-Saami *-tn- was spirantized in PS like the plosive in other plosive-sonorant clusters (cf. Korhonen 1981: 173–174) and that 2) PS *-δn- was dissimilated into *-rn- for clearer phonetic contrast.6 The PFS form *vatno- would be compatible with Koivulehto’s Pre-Germanic loan etymology (< PreGerm. *wakʷna- or *wakʷnja-; LÄGLOS s.v. vannoa). [?Cognate]

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6. The more general sound law postulated by Sammallahti (1998: 191), *t > *r before a sonorant consonant (n, v, j), lacks feasible examples for clusters other than *-tn-, as noted by Aikio (2009: 125).
34) Fi. vitoa ~ SaaN vahcut

PFS reconstruction: *vičo-

Distribution: Fi Ing Ka Lu Ve Vo (Est) - - S - - L N I Sk K -

Finnic vito- ‘scutch, purify flax; beat’ and Saami *večō- ‘scrape, scrub; (N) work quickly and energetically’ both mean some kind of work involving back and forth movement and can be reconstructed to FS *vičo-. Another possibility is that Fi. vitoa is cognate with Saami *vēdō- (SaaN fađđut) ‘beat, lash, slap’; this might even make a semantically better match. Saami *vēdō- < PU *wiđi- has cognates related to ‘beating’ and ‘killing’ in the Permic and Ugric languages (Aikio 2013a: 165–166). Phonologically, a borrowing of either Saami *večō- or *vēdō- into Finnic vito- is not impossible, but from the semantic point of view it seems unlikely. [Cognate]

Loans from Finnic into Saamic

35) Fi. alku ?~ SaaN álgut

PFS reconstruction: F: *alku, Saa: *ālko

Distribution: Fi Ing Ka - Ve Vo Est (Vs) - S U ‘P L N I Sk A T

Finnic alku ‘beginning’ (Est. only near the coastal area; the wide-spread adverb algul ‘in the beginning’ (strong grade!) possibly influenced by another derivative algus ‘beginning’ with the suffix -us) and Saami *ālkō ‘beginning; origin’ can be analyzed as noun derivatives of the corresponding verbs Fi. alka- ‘begin’ (Fi–Est) and Saa. *ālkē- (SaaN álgit; S–T) ‘begin; become’. The irregular initial-syllable vowel correspondence (Saa. *ā : Fi. a) shows that the Saami verb is a loan from Finnic (cf. Korhonen 1981: 91; Sammallahti 1998: 228); the regular Saami cognate of Fi. alka- is Saa. *vuolkē- (SaaN vuolgit; S–T) ‘go (out), leave, start moving’ (unless Saa. *vuolkē- is instead cognate with mdE valgoms ‘descend’, Fi. valka-ma ‘boat shore’, etc.; cf. Sammallahti 1998: 268). Thus, Saami *ālkō is either a direct loan from Finnic or a Saami derivative of the loan verb *ālkē-. [Loan F > Saa]
36) Fi. *ampua - SaaN *ábbut

PFS reconstruction: F. *umpu-, Saa: *ämpte-

Distribution: Fi Ing Ka Lu Ve Vo Est - - S ‘U ‘P L N ‘I Sk K -

The Finnic verb *umpua has the meanings ‘shoot; sting; hurtle; attack (of a disease)’. Estonian has only a noun correlate amb: gen ammu ‘bow’. Saami (N) *ábbut means ‘boil over, flood’.

The proposed Udmurt cognate *ibj- ‘shoot, hit’ would go back to PFP *umpa-, and, according to Kulonen (2010: 200–202), the Finnic *umpu- ‘shoot’ could be a blend of *umpa- and another verb stem *am(m)u- ~ *ampu- ‘get scooped (up)’ (cf. Fi. (Agr; Ing Ka Lu Ve) ammultaa, Vs. ammutama, standard Fi. ammentaa ‘scoop’). This kind of blending seems rather improbable due to the differing semantics, though. It appears instead that both F. *umpu- (< *ampe- + reflexive suffix?) and Udm. *ibj- could be regular reflexes of PU *impe- due to secondary illabialization of Proto-Permic *u in Udmurt (cf. e.g. PU *wanča ‘root’ > PPermic *vũjŭ > Komi vuž, Udm. viži; Aikio 2002: 37; see also E. Itkonen 1954b: 303, 317).

The Saami stem *ämpō- cannot be a cognate of Finnic ampu- due to the vowel of the initial syllable; instead, it could be a loan from Finnic (cf. Aikio 2009: 54 footnote). The basic semantics of Finnic ampuua is rather far from that of the Saami verb, and therefore a more appealing source of borrowing would be the ammu- word family denoting ‘scooping’, but apparently there are no traces of the required strong-grade stem variant *ampu- with this meaning in any Finnic language, so the possibility remains hypothetical.7 The verb *ampua ‘shoot’ may have served as a loan source only if its original semantics was automotive-reflexive like in the meaning ‘hurtle’, attested in Finnish dialects (cf. Hakulinen 1979: 270); note that the verb is sometimes also used to denote a sudden eruption of boiling liquid, etc. (e.g. se [kahvi] ampuua taas pitkil laattiaa ‘it (the coffee) is boiling over onto the floor again’; SMS 1: 357). [?Loan F > Saa]

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7. As the geminate nasals -mm- and -nn- are usually not taken to be part of the phonological system of Pre-Saami and early Proto-Saami, it is also plausible that PF *-mm- could have been substituted with PS *mp- at such an early stage, although it is not clear whether Proto-Finnic had such geminates at that time either. As a phonological parallel, we can take SaaN găppus ‘creepy, uncanny’ < PS *kämpõs ← Fi. kammo ‘dread, horror’, kammottava ‘dreadful, eerie’, etc., though this may be a more recent loan, considering the SaaN-only distribution.
37) Fi. *ano* - SaaN átnut

PFS reconstruction: *ano-, Saa: *äno-

Distribution: Fi - (Ka) - - (Vo) (Est) - - S U P L N I Sk K T

The Finnic and Saami verbs both mean ‘beg, plead’. The vowel correspondence (Finnic a – Saami á) is indicative of a loanword, and the distributions would suggest borrowing from Saami into Finnic, as the Finnic distribution is limited to Finnish and to folklore texts in White Sea Karelian, while the sporadic occurrences in Vote and North-East Estonian are probably loans from Finnish. There is, however, reason to suspect that the word has spread from SW Finnish into other Finnish dialects with the support of Biblical language: the SW dialects seem to show a more diverse use of the word, and there are no attestations from the areally detached dialects of Vermland and Ingria. Borrowing and spreading of the word into Saami varieties may also have taken place through Biblical language: in North Saami, the verb átnut seems to be most frequently and diversely used in religious texts; in other genres it is almost exclusively used in the phrase átnut ándagassii ‘forgive’ (SIKOR). Inari, Lule and South Saami texts show similar tendencies. (The spread of the word into the Russian Saami varieties cannot, however, be explained by religious language, so some other kind of lexical diffusion must instead be supposed.) The direction of borrowing is corroborated insofar as Fi. *ano* is derived from the former stem *ana-, which would be cognate with Mordvin anams ‘want, beg, plead’ (cf. SSA). Sporadic attestations of the infinitive form anoja (Uukuniemi, DMA; Jämsä, Rapola 1966: 473) would also point to *anoi- < *ana-j-, unless these are analogical adaptations. There is a possible Finnic derivational correlate with an -a- stem, anastaa ‘steal, seize’ (Fi Ka Ve), but this is more probably a loan from Saami *änēstē- ‘id.’ (Aikio 2009: 59). [?Loan F > Saa (?Saa > F)]

38) Fi. *ehto* - SaaN eaktu

PFS reconstruction: *ekto, F. *eštö

Distribution: Fi (Ing) Ka - - (Vo) - - - - P L N I Sk - -

Saami *eaktō* has the meanings ‘free choice, liberty; willfulness’, (N I) ‘condition’ and its illative form serves as a postposition ektui
'with respect to, compared to' in North Saami. Finnish-Karelian *ehto* means ‘precondition; alternative; free choice; relation’ and occurs in constructions such as Fi. *olla ehdolla* ‘be on offer, run for’ and Ka. *minun ehtoh* ‘as fast as I’. Ingrian has only the derivative *ehtois* ‘good, generous’ in folk poetry; Võte also *ehtoiza, ehtonõ, ehtoin, ehto* ‘good, dear’ probably as loans from Finnish or Ingrian (VKSr: 184).

Fi. *ehto* has been analyzed as a derivative of the verb *ehtää*, which occurs only in old dictionaries and is in modern language represented by the derivatives *ehťä* and *eh(d)ättää* ‘reach, be in time, have time’ (Kettunen 1959: 219–221). According to Koivulehto (1989: 175–179), the verb is a loan from Pre-Baltic *jeh̯t̯-jolj̯e*- (> Lith. *jėgti*) ‘be able to’. SSA rejects these explanations and regards Fi. *ehto* and Saa. *eaktō* as cognates, but the geographical distribution would instead point to a more recent development. Considering that the Saami word has no illabial-vowel correlates but Fi. *ehto* can be rather credibly connected to the *ehtä*-stem words assuming an original meaning related to ‘possibility, ability’, Saami *eaktō* is probably a loan from Finnic (cf. Korhonen 1981: 104, 173). The Finnic verbs in question go back to PFP *ešti-/eštä-, which is reflected in SaaN *astat* ‘have time, be in time’ and Mari *ašte*- ‘make, do’. Komi *eštiŋŋ* ‘complete; have time; be able’ is probably an early loan from Finnic. [Loan F > Saa]

39) Fi. *ehtoo* ?~ SaaL iektu

PFS reconstruction: F: *ektako*, Saa: ?

Distribution: FiW - - Ve Vo Est (Vs) Li ‘S U ‘P L ‘N ‘I Sk ‘K

Fi. *ehtoo, ehtava, ehtavo, Vo. ehtago, Ve. ehtkeine*, etc. ‘evening’ go back to PF *ehtako*, which is supposedly a derivative of *ehta ~ ehtä* ‘evening; evening gathering’ (FiE Ka Lu Ve Est) (SSA). Sammallahti (1998: 249) derives this, as well as North Saami *ikte* (< PS *jiekte*) ‘yesterday’, from the FS stem *ektä/*ekti. The vocalism of the Saami item, however, is not regular with regard to either of the reconstructions, and there is irregular vowel variation throughout the language area: the forms go back to PS *juktā* (S U) ~ *juktō* (U) ~ *jiekta* (P L) ~ *jiekte* (N In) ~ *joktā* (Sk A) ~ *jiekτā* (U Kd T). Judging from this, the word has probably been borrowed from Finnic and has spread secondarily through the Saami speaking area. [Loan F > Saa]
40) Fi. elo ~ SaaN eallu

PFS reconstruction: *elo

Distribution: [Fi Ing Ka Lu Ve Vo Est Vs Li] S U P L N I Sk K T

The core meaning of Finnic elo ‘life’, attested in all Finnic languages, is a semantically straightforward nominalization of the verb elää ‘live’. Secondary meanings include ‘livelihood, earnings’ (Ka), ‘crops; food; cattle’ (Fi), ‘possessions, goods’ (Fi Ka Lu Ve), and ‘place of living, house’ (Est Vs Li). Saami *ealō- has the meanings ‘herd of reindeer, flock of sheep’ and ‘fortune, money, goods’, but generally nothing more closely related to the basic verb *ealē- < PFS *elä- ‘live’. Although formally the Saami word could go back to a common Finno-Saamic proto-form *elo, the quite specific semantics matching some of those attested in northern Finnic would instead indicate borrowing from Finnic. [?Loan F > Saa]

41) Fi. eno ~ SaaN eanu : edno-

PFS reconstruction: F: ?*enoj, Saa: *enoj ?< *enov

Distribution: [Fi Ing - - - Vo Est Vs -] S U P L N I Sk A T

F. eno ‘maternal uncle’ (Fi. dial. and Ing. enoi, Vo. Est. Vs. secondarily labialized ono, onu, etc. ‘uncle’) goes back to PF *enoi and SaaN eanu ‘maternal uncle’, etc. to PS *enōj. Since there are no other possible Saami-Finnic cognate items reconstruable to PFS suffixal *-oj, we must be dealing with a loan or parallel development. Sammallahti (1999: 73) considers the Saami word a regular development from Pre-Saami *enov <*enā-v (from *enā ‘big’) and the Finnic variant with -oi a secondary adaptation to the -oi diminutive type. It is unclear whether this kind of denominal noun-building suffix *-v can be reconstructed; a scheme involving less hypothetical morphological developments would be that PF *enoi is formed from *enā with the diminutive suffix -oi (cf. Fi. emo(i) ← emä ‘mother’)8 and that the Saami item is a borrowing from Finnic. [?Loan F > Saa]

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8. The -oi suffix has been abstracted from stems with *a + a *-j diminutive suffix that has undergone the regular Proto-Finnic development *-aj > *-oj; note that a *-j derivative from an *ä stem would regularly develop into *-äj > *-ej/-ij > *-i (see e.g. Kallio 2012).
The Finnish verb *kajota* (: *kào-a-) has the meanings ‘touch, interfere (with), affect; take into account’ and derivational correlates *kajottu-a*, *ka(j)ettu-a* ‘affect, interfere’, Võro-Seto *ka(j)e*- ‘look; explore (with one’s hands), inspect’. Fi. *kaitse* ‘tend, guard, take care of’ (Ka Ve Vo Est Li) is also possibly derived from the same *kaje*- stem (< *kajicce-*, cf. Ka. *kaičen* ~ *kaičen* prs.1sg). Saami *kājō-* ‘save, liberate, help’, (U) ‘heal’ seems to have no parallel derivatives showing an illabial stem vowel. This fact and the initial-syllable vowel correspondence (Fi. *a* : Saa. *ā*) suggest that the Saami word has been borrowed from Finnic or some other source; F. *kajo*- would be a phonologically adequate source for the borrowing, but the semantics of the Saami item corresponds more closely to the Finnic derivative *kaitse*-. The simple Finnic stem *kaje*- has a possible cognate in Ob-Ugric (cf. SSA: MsS *kăj*– ‘touch, hit (a target)’, etc; the corresponding Khanty word KhE *kaj*– ‘hit (a target), collide’ is a loan from (Proto-)Mansi, judging from the vocalism). [?Loan F > Saa]

The Finnic and Saami words in question denote a tool, a ‘small piece of wood used in making the meshes of a net’. Finnic variants include (Fi) *kalvoin*, *kalvuin*, *kalvin*, *kalpio*, (Fi Ing) *kalvain*, *kalvasin*, (Fi Ing Ka) *kalve(h)*, (Fi) *kalvi*, (Ing Vo) *kaluvi*, (Ka) *kalaun*, (Lu Ve) *kalud’im*, (Fi) *kalvos*, *kalvostikku*, *kalvosin*, *kalvusin*, (Est) *kalasi*, *kalsei*, *kaliadi*, *kalls*, and (Li) *kaländor*, *k’im*. North Saami has a word with an etymologically corresponding stem, *guollạdat* (PS *kuolântek*), while other Saami varieties (L–T) have words reflecting PS *kălântek*. The Finnic word family is difficult to analyze due to its great morphological and stem variation, but one could suppose that the original word was derived from *kala* ‘fish’ as e.g. *kala(itt)in* (> Li *k’im*, Ve *kalud’im*, Ka *kalaun*) ~ *kalattin* (> Est (Saaremaa) *kaladi*) ‘fish model, i.e. a tool defining the
size of fish the net catches’. PS *käläntek looks like a loan from Finnic. SaaN guolladat might in principle be an old cognate corresponding to an unattested Finnic variant *kalantek, but since other Saami varieties have *käläntek, the North Saami variant is probably a recent product of association with the word guoll ‘fish’. The second-syllable labial vowel in SaaL gálludahka is a local variant possibly influenced by the Finnic originals, although in principle the Sk–T items could also go back to PS *källō- (cf. YSS 44–45). [Loan F > Saa]

Fi. keino ~ SaaN geaidnu

PFS reconstruction: F. ??käjno/kajno, Saa. *kejno

Distribution: Fi Ing Ka - - - - - - S U P L N I Sk K T

F. keino ‘measure, means, way’ and Saa *keajnō ‘way, path’; (N I) ‘means’; (SK–T) ‘(place of a) winterway’ have been derived from PFS *kejno by SSA and e.g. Sammallahti (1998: 243). However, since Proto-Finnic has seemingly undergone the regular initial-syllable vowel change *ej > *ii (see Petri Kallio, this volume), the sound correspondence is not regular, and the Saami item is more probably a loan from Finnic. On distributional grounds, a reverse direction of borrowing might also be considered (supported by the more concrete semantics of the Saami word). The Finnic word, however, has a possible Proto-Germanic loan etymology (PGerm. *gainō ‘opening’(?); Koivulehto 1995: 99 – for the vowel development, cf. e.g. Fi. heimo ‘family, tribe’ ~ Li. aim < PF *haimo). Alternatively, Fi. keino < Early PF *käjno might represent the PFM stem *käje (> MdE ki ‘way’, SaaL giedja ‘sleigh or ski track’ (S I Sk K T); cf. Sammallahti 1998: 122; Bergsland 1964: 246), but the assumed suffix -no is not generally known in Finnic or Saamic vocabulary (cf. Hahmo 1994b).9 [?Loan F > Saa]

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9. Note, though, that there seems to have been a denominal derivative suffix -nA that was productive at least in some phase of Proto-Finnic, cf. e.g. Fi. sarana ‘hinge’, pähkinä ‘nut’ (Hahmo 1994a). The apparent suffix -no in some place names such as Parkano, Joutseno does not reflect an actual suffix but instead has varying backgrounds (cf. SPnk s.v. Parkano, Joutseno).
45) **Fi. koljo ?~ SaaL goalljo**

PFS reconstruction: *koljo

Distribution: [Fi - Ka - - - Est Vs - - - L - - - -]

Finnish *koljo ~ kolja ~ kolju ~ koljumi* ‘giant; devil; spirit causing diseases; clumpy object’ can be equated to Karelian (folklore) *Koljoi, Koljolainen* ‘mythical creature’ and Estonian *koll* (gen. *kolli ~ kollu*) ‘ghost, bogey; louse’. Putative cognates meaning ‘evil spirit’, ‘disease’, etc. in Permic and Mansi (SSA) are connected to Proto-Samoyedic *kajkə* ‘spirit, gid; idol’ by Aikio (2002: 13–15), while Finnic *koljo* is considered a loan from Pre-Germanic *koljä- > Proto-Germ. *haljō- ‘the Underworld’ (contra LÄGLOS s.v. *kolja*). Considering its sound variation and very limited distribution, Lule Saami *goallja ~ goalljo ~ goajllo* ‘tall, straight pine-tree; dry heath with sparse forest’ (LuLW s.v. *kålˈja, kāiˈlō*) is probably a loan from Finnish *kolja ~ koljo* or, because of the differing semantics, a word of completely different origin. [Loan F > Saa (?)Parallel development)]

46) **Fi. mantu ?~ SaaN máddu**

PFS reconstruction: F: *mantu, Saa: *mänto

Distribution: [Fi - Ka - - - - - - - - S U P L N (I) Sk A - - -]

Distribution: Fi - Ka - - - - - - - - S U P L N (I) Sk A - - -

Finnish *mantu* ‘(hard) ground, soil, terrain; house and lands’ and Saami *mäntö* (S–N) ‘origin, root, family, earliest ancestor’,¹⁰ (Sk A) ‘ground, soil’ are equated by SSA with the remark “apparently an old Finnic loan”. The initial-syllable vowel indicates that SaaN *máddu* and *máttar* ‘lower part of something; ancestor’ (S L I Sk) are indeed old Finnic loans from *mantu* and manner (: *mantere-*) ‘land’ (Fi Ing Ka Lu Est), respectively. The related Saami words SaaN *máddi* ‘south; inland’ (I) and *mátta* (: *máddaga*) ‘bottom part, base’ (S–K) might be loans from the assumed Finnic base word *manta* and its derivative *mantek* or later Saami derivatives based on máddu and máttar (cf. E. Itkonen 1960: 139). [Loan F > Saa]

¹⁰. Additional cognate to SSA: SaaP *maddū* ‘geschlecht, stamm; ursprung’ (Halász 1896: 65); SaaI *lääškimáddu* ‘stinkfaul (“Ursprung des Faulen”)’ (InLW: 114) is rather to be analyzed as a folk-etymological adaptation of Fi. *laiskimato* ‘lazybones (“lazy-worm””).
47) Fi. *mulko- ~ SaaN *mulgut

PFS reconstruction: F: *mulko-, Saa: *mūlko-

Distribution: Fi - ‘Ka - - - - - - - - - - N I Sk K -

Fi. *mulkoilla and SaaN *mulgut ‘stare, scowl’ (also Fi. mulko-silmä ‘round staring eye’) cannot be regular cognates due to the initial-syllable vowels (u : u). As the Finnic word has variants with a more primary stem vowel -a (e.g. Fi. (Ganander) mulailla, Ka. mul’ata) and connected expressive words such as Fi. mulkaista ‘scowl (briefly)’, muljauttaa ‘roll (one’s eyes), etc.’, it is likely that the Saami word is a Finnish loan (cf. also Aikio 2007: 45). [Loan F > Saa]

48) Fi. *rutto ~ SaaN *rottō

PFS reconstruction: *rutto

Distribution: Fi Ing Ka Lu Ve Vo Est Vs - - - P L N I - - -

Finnic *rutto has the meanings ‘quick, busy’ (all varieties except western Finnish), ‘plague’ (Fi) and ‘quick-tempered; abrupt’ (Ka). Saami *rottō also means ‘quick’ (P L) or ‘plague’ (N I). It is possible to reconstruct a Saami-Finnic proto-form, but a loan from Finnic is suggested by the narrow Saami distribution and especially the North and Inari Saami meaning ‘plague’, which is clearly secondary in Finnish (short for rutto-tauti ‘quick(ly spreading and killing) disease’). [Loan F > Saa]

49) Fi. *sumu ~ SaaN sopmu

PFS reconstruction: *sumu

Distribution: Fi Ing Ka (Lu Ve Vo Est Vs) - - - ‘L N I Sk K -

Finnic *sumu ‘fog’ exists as such only in Finnish, Ingrian and Karelian. Karelian, Ludic, Veps and some Finnish dialects have a derivative with *-ek: Ka. Lu. sume, Ve. sumeg ‘drizzle, fog’; Veps also has derivatives with a second-syllable o: sumosine ‘foggy’, sumotada ‘to drizzle’. Estonian summutada ‘smother, deaden, dampen’ and sumbuda ‘be smothered’ may belong to the same word family, but here the -u stem vowel is probably a reflexive-automative suffix. The supposed Mordvinic cognate MdE suv ‘fog’ is phonologically irregular; the expected shape would be **som. The Saami words in question (N sopmu...
‘fog’, etc.) go back to the PS labial-vowel stem *somō in the North and East Saami varieties; only Lule Saami såpme presupposes illabial PS *somē < FS *suma. The existence of the SaaN variant sapmu in addition to sopmu can be explained by the dissimilation tendency of original o next to a labial consonant (cf. e.g. SaaN monni ~ manni ‘egg’; Aikio 2009: 118).

Finnic sumu can be analyzed as a derivative with the nominalizing suffix -u alongside several correlates belonging to the same semantic field. Saami sopmu, on the other hand, has no derivational correlates (we may assume that SaaL såpme is a secondary variant). Considering the skewed distribution, too, the Saami word is probably a loan from Finnic sumu (cf. Larsson 2000: 184). [Loan F > Saa]

50) Fi. taju ?~ SaaN dádjut

PFS reconstruction: F: *taju-; Saa: ?*tājo-

Distribution: Fi - (Ka) - - - Est - - - U P L N I Sk K -

SSA suggests that the Saami verb *tājō- ‘to fool about, behave foolishly’ might be a loan from Finnish taju ‘consciousness, sense’, tajuta ‘realize, grasp’ instead of its cognate. Due to the irregular vowel (Fi. a : Saa. ā) of the initial syllable, cognition should be excluded, but the loan explanation is complicated by the differing semantics: a negating shift from ‘sense’ to ‘senselessness’ must be assumed at some phase of the process. Saami dádjut might also be an independent derivative of SaaN dádjadit (S–N) ‘understand’, (N) ‘be able to; find the way’, which can be more straightforwardly explained as a Finnic loanword. The Finnic distribution of taju outside Finnish is quite restricted; the Estonian taju- word family has mostly been taken into use after the language reform of early 20th century, but apparently there are traces of earlier dialectal usage (EES s.v. taju), cf. Wiedemann taioman [taio man?] olema ‘be fully conscious’. Finnic taju is probably a derivative of the same *taj(e) stem as Fi. taita- ‘be able to; know’ (Ing Ka Vo Vs), in Old Finnish also ‘understand’ (SSA); cf. also Est. taip: GEN taibu ‘wit’, taipa- ‘understand, realize’ and Fi. taipu- ‘bend’ (intr.). [?Loan F > Saa]
51) Fi. *vaimo ~ SaaN *váibmu

PFS reconstruction: F: *vajmo, Saa: *vájmo

Distribution: 

| Distribution: | Fi Ing (Ka) | - | - | Est Vs | - | S U P L N I Sk A T |

Finnic vaimo has the meanings ‘wife, woman’ (Fi Ing Ka), ‘spirit, soul; ghost, gnome’ (Est Vs) and ‘peasant working woman’ (Est hist). Saami *vājmō means ‘heart’ (S–A), ‘mind, character’ (S U L) and ‘stomach’ (Sk). Cf. also the derivative *vājmēlē ‘eager, greedy’ (L N I K T). The initial-syllable vowel (Fi. a : Saa. ā) is irregular for inherited vocabulary, so the Saami word is probably an early Finnic loan (cf. Saarikivi 2009: 130–131; Aikio 2009: 54). The original meaning of Finnic vaimo seems to be ‘spirit, soul’, as there are Mordvin cognates MdE ojme, M vajmā ‘spirit, soul; breath’. According to Saarikivi (ibid.), the Finno-Mordvinic proto-form *wajma-w is based on a former derivative *wajŋe-ma- from the verb *wajŋe- ‘breathe’ (> SaaN vuoiŋŋadit ‘id.’). [Loan F > Saa]

Loans from Saamic into Finnic

52) Fi. *aimo ~ SaaN *áibmu

PFS reconstruction: F: *ajmo/*ajma, Saa: *ajmo

Distribution: 

| Distribution: | Fi ‘Ing (Ka) | - | - | ‘Vo ‘Est | - | S U P L N I Sk | - |

Finnish-Karelian aimo ‘hefty, ample; decent, splendid; genuine; permanent’ has a possible Finnic cognate in Ing. Vo. Est. aima ‘mere, merely’.\(^\text{11}\) Saami *ájmō has the meanings ‘air; storm; world; the other world; era, lifetime; distance; spirit, mind; power, capability’ and also occurs in expressions such as SaaS aajmoen ‘decent, right, quite’, N áimmuin (P L) ‘in good condition, in good care’, I ááimmuin ‘in safe keeping’.

The initial-syllable vowel correspondence (Fi. a : Saa. *ā) is not regular for inherited words, and the semantics also differ quite a lot. The oldest meanings of Saami *ájmō are probably ‘air’ and ‘world’ (cf. E. Itkonen 1934), and the senses of intervals in time and space can

\(\text{11. Vote aimo ‘coal gas’ should be separated from these words on semantic grounds, and instead analyzed as a loan from Proto-Scandinavian *aimōn-, *aimaz- > Old Norse eimi, eimr ‘smoke, steam, fire’ (Ante Aikio, p.c.), cf. LÄGLOS s.v. aimottaa.}\)
be derived from them. The meanings ‘spirit, mind’ and further ‘capability, power’ probably originate from a confusion with *väjmō (SaaN váibmu) ‘heart; mind, character’, evidently from former ‘spirit, soul’ (see 13) vaimo ~ váibmu). The expressions with the meaning ‘proper, decent’, etc. follow the same semantic model as SaaN albma ‘real, proper’ ~ albmi ‘sky, heaven; air; weather, storm’ (cf. Fi. ilmi ‘visible, obvious, real’ ← ilma ‘air’).

Wiklund (1894: 54) has proposed a Scandinavian etymology for Saami *ājmō (← PScand. *haima- ‘village’ > Old Norse heimr ‘home district; world’), also quoted by Sammallahti (1998: 227), although E. Itkonen (1934) considers the etymology semantically unlikely. The Finnic words aimo, aima have been connected with the common adverb aivan ~ aivoin ‘quite, totally’ and its nominative stem aiva (old literary Finnish: ‘mere’), for which both a Germanic and an Indo-Iranian loan etymology have been proposed (Tunkelo 1913: 93–96; SSA). Since the word aimo with a labial vowel is virtually confined to Finnish (most dialectal attestations in Southern Ostrobothnia and Northern Häme) and its semantics differ from both aima and aiva, a borrowing from Saami into Finnish could also be considered. The adjectival/adverbal derivatives of *ājmō as in SaaS aajmoen ‘decent, right’ would serve as a credible loan source for Fi. aimo, provided that those were also known in the extinct Saami varieties of southern Finland. Fi. aimo has been adopted into the small group of (usually deverbal) uninflected adjectives with -o/ö (cf. Hakulinen 1979: 217), perhaps through analogy with kelpo ‘good, splendid, decent’ (← kelvata ‘be good enough’). [?Loan Saa > F (?Parallel development)]

53) Fi. eno ~ SaaN eatnu

PFS reconstruction: *eno

Distribution: Fi - Ka - (Ve) - - - - S U P L N - Sk K -

Finnish eno in senses related to waterways occurs only in Far-Northern dialects as ‘main river; watercourse’ and also elsewhere in the compound word enovesi ‘spring flood’ (Urajala), ‘wide open lake’ (Kuhmo), ‘river’ (Täräntö). White Sea (and Rukajärvi) Karelian eno means ‘deep place, fairway (in a river)’, cf. also the Veps name of the (small?) river enoi-jogi (VVS). Saami *eanō means ‘(large) river,
main river’. The northern distribution of the Finnic word suggests it as an obvious Saami loan; the Saami item is a derivative of PS *eänē ‘big’ (Aikio 2009: 245–246). Fi. enovesi, especially in senses not directly related to a river, may instead be a parallel coinage based on enä ‘big’. [Loan Saa > F]

54) Fi. kiehtoa ?~ SaaN giestu, L giestit

PFS reconstruction: ?*kēšto- (*kēšta-)

Distribution: Fi - (Ka) ------ L N I Sk ---

The meanings of the Finnish verb kiehtoa ‘go around, swirl; spin, twist; fascinate, captivate, enthral’ can be connected to SaaL giestit ‘wrap, twist’ and SaaN giestu, L giesto, ‘a coil of rope’, as well as I kiästu, Sk kiestt ‘a bundle of roots’. The phonological forms regularly reflect FS *kēšta-/*kēšto-. The second-syllable vowel, however, is labial only in the Finnish verb and the Saami noun correlate, so a proto-form with a labial vowel can hardly be reconstructed. Furthermore, the distribution especially in Finnic is quite narrow, concentrated to the eastern and northern Finnish dialects (the Karelian occurrence in Suistamo is clearly a loan from Finnish), so it seems more likely that kiehtoa is a Saami loan parallel to Fi. kietoa ‘wrap, twist’, which has been shown to derive from PS *kieće = SaaN giehta ‘hand’ by Ylikoski (2010: 384–386). The loan variant with -ht- apparently reflects a source in a Saami variety that had developed pre-aspiration of single plosives, as in present-day North Saami. – The Saami stem *kiestō, *kiestē-, then, seems to be connected to SaaN giessat (*kiesē-; S–K) ‘wind, wrap, tie around’ (perhaps through syncope in the verbal derivative: *kiestē- < *kiesēttē-). [Loan Saa > F]

55) Ka. koruo ?~ SaaN goarrut

PFS reconstruction: *koro-

Distribution: --- Ka (Lu) ------ S U P L N I Sk K T

Saami *koarō- ‘sew’ and Karelian koro- ‘stitch, tack; do sloppily; talk nonsense’ make a sound-historically tenable comparison, but the Finnic distribution confined only to Karelian suggests that we are dealing with a Saami loanword (Aikio 2009: 101–102). It seems probable that
Ka. koro- has also been influenced by Fi.-Ing.-Ka. kuro(i)- ‘sew sloppily, stitch, tack, shrink’, which has then partially been replaced with koro-: according to KKS, kuruo can be found only in Karelian dialects next to the Finnish speaking area, whereas koruo is frequent in dialects with less contact with Finnish (outside White Sea Karelia). The Finnish-Karelian verb kuro(i)-, in turn, has a regular cognate (SaaN gorrat ‘tie together’) in all Saami languages. The possible connection between the semantically and phonetically close verbs SaaN gorrat (< PS *kore- < Pre-Saami *kuri-) and goarrut (< PS *koarō- ?< Pre-Saami *koro-) remains unclear. [Loan Saa > F]

56) Fi. kyylyä ?~ SaaN govlut

PFS reconstruction: F: *küvlu-/küklu-, Saa: *kuklo-

Distribution: Fi - - - - - - - - S - P L N I ‘Sk K -

The Finnish verb kyylyä occurs only in old literary Finnish; the dialectal variants kyyliä, kyylätä, kyölätä, kyylyttää, kyöläyttää share the meanings ‘nauseate; feel like belching, vomiting’. The Saami word *koklō- (cf. S gåglodh, L gågllot ~ gåvllot) has the nearby meanings ‘vomit, retch, belch’.

The reconstructions for the Finnish and Saami stems differ from each other, and the occurrences in Finnish dialects are sparse, morphologically diverse, and concentrated in Ostrobothnia and Northern Finland, which all suggests a Saami loan origin for the Finnish words. Instead of the anticipated nativization **koulu- or **kuulu-, the Finnish word has been adapted to the front vowel class apparently due to affect-based variation and possibly also to avoid homonymy with the frequent verb kuulua ‘be heard’. [?Loan Saa > F]

57) Fi. luppo ?~ SaaN lahppu

PFS reconstruction: F: *luppo, Saa: *lippo/lüppo

Distribution: Fi - Ka - - - - - - - - U P L N - Sk K -

Finnic luppo and Saami *leppō both mean ‘lichen hanging on trees’, Fi. dial. also ‘bad grass, dry bits of plant, etc.’. The irregular correspondence between the initial-syllable vowels and the northern distribution of the Finnic word (White Sea Karelia, Far-Northern and Ostrobothnian dialects of Finnish) indicate that the word was borrowed
from Saami into Finnic. The vowel correspondence is atypical even for loanwords, but Aikio (2009: 117–119) has proposed that the loan source was the earlier Proto-Saami *loppõ, and that the *o later changed into *ȩ as part of a dissimilatory tendency next to a labial consonant (cf. SaaN laksi ‘dew’ < PS *lepsē < *lopsē < PU *lupsa). Another possibility is that the original vowel was illabial and became labialized on the borrowing side due to the following labial sounds. [Loan Saa > F]

58) Fi. maarto ?~ SaaN márdu

PFS reconstruction: F: *marto, Saa: *märto

Distribution: Fi - Ka - - - - - - - - - - - - - - N I Sk K T

Finnish-Karelian marto ~ maarto ‘fry, small fish’ and Saami *märto ‘undevolved fish spawn’ are, as already suggested by SSA, in a loan relation rather than cognates. The vowel correspondence (Fi. a(a) : Saa. ā) is not regular for inherited vocabulary. As the Finnic distribution covers only the Eastern and Hämë dialects of Finnish and some Karelian parishes, and the Finnic word shows irregular sound variation (a ~ aa), it seems obvious that the word is a loan from Saami into Finnic. [Loan Saa > F]

59) Fi. poro ?~ SaaN boazu

PFS reconstruction: F: *poro, Saa: *počov > *počoj

Distribution: Fi - Ka - - - - - - - - - - - - - - S U P L N I Sk K T

Finnic poro ‘reindeer’ and Saami *poacōj ‘id.’ have been equated with Mari W putšõ, E püťśo ‘id.’ and Udm. pu(d)žej ‘deer, reindeer, elk’, as well as several Ob-Ugric and Samoyed words that, however, show irregular vocalism (MsN pāsiγ, KhE petšγ ‘reindeer calf’, Kamas po’du ‘goat’; Koivulehto 2007: 251). The Saami, Mari and Udmurt words can be derived from PU *počav (Sammallahti 1998: 232), which, according to Koivulehto (2007: 251–254), is an Aryan loanword.

Connecting Finnic poro with this cognate set would require explaining the irregular consonant r in place of the expected t (*poto < FS *počo). One explanation (e.g. SKES s.v. poro) is that the word has been contaminated with peura (< petra) ‘deer’. Koivulehto (2007:}
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255–256) does not accept this explanation but maintains that the $r$ is the result of generalization of a weak gradation form. However, Koi-vulehto’s theory has several weak points. First, he has to hypothesize a shift of stem type from *poto to *potoi, which would in SW dialects be treated as a closed second syllable and result in a weak grade *poðoi and later poro (cf. orvo(i) < orpoi ‘orphan’). Yet, other dialects show no trace of an assumed diphthong, and the weak grade variant ($t:$) $r$ did not begin spreading in Finnish dialects until the 18th century; in SW dialects the dominant reflex was still ($t:$) $δ$ in the early 19th century, while the surrounding Hämé dialects had ($t:$) $l$. (Virtaranta 1958: 194–197, 213–216; Rapola 1966: 96–101.) It is thus highly improbable that this kind of weak grade form could have developed early enough to spread through a vast dialect area up to White Sea Karelia (note that the word already appears in Schroderus’ dictionary in 1637).

Also, as regards the cultural context, it is not very convincing to place the origins the word ‘reindeer’ in agricultural South-West Finland. Instead, the semantics and geographical distribution point to a Saami loan origin. Sound substitution from Proto-Saami *c (ʒ) < *č (*poacōj < Pre-Saami *počov) to Proto-Finnic $r$ (poro) has not been attested in other loanwords but would be phonetically feasible, at least if the affricate is presumed to have had a more conservative, cacuminal pronunciation. [?Loan Saa > F]

60) Fi. rouko ?~ SaaN roavgu

PFS reconstruction: *rovko (Saa: *rokvo/*roŋvo)

Distribution: Fi - - - - - - S U P L N I Sk K T

Finnish rouko ‘sheepskin rug’ and rou(k)konen ‘old and worn skin rug, etc.’ are clearly loans from Saami words going back to PS *roakvō or *roaŋvō ‘skin rug’. The former word rouko in the northernmost dialects is apparently a more recent borrowing in comparison to rou(k)konen (usually in plural, rou(k)koset), which occurs in several dialect areas of central Finland. Apart from the distributions, another indication of the loan origin is that the consonant centre in Proto-Saami must have been *-kv- or *-ŋv- (> West Saami *-vk-, East Saami *-v(v)-; e.g. I roavvu, Sk råvv). This rules out the possibility of borrowing from Finnish to Saami, since substituting Fi. -uk- with anything other than
-vk- in Saami would have been phonologically unjustified. The Saami word seems to be a Scandinavian loan (< Pre-Old-Norse *rōggwō-). (Aikio 2009: 145–148, 274.) [Loan Saa > F]

Convergent derivatives of cognate stems

61) **Fi. alus ~ SaaN vuolus**

**PFS reconstruction: */aluks(i)*

**Distribution:**

| Fi | Ing | Ka | Lu | Ve | Vo Est | Vs - | - - | L N | Sk | K - |

Finnic alus ‘thing below something, lower part, under-’; (Fi Ing [?> Vo Est]) ‘boat, ship’; (Fi Ka) ‘area, domain’; (Fi Ing Ka Ve) ‘lining of a garment’ and Saami *vuolōs ‘lower part (especially of a net), under-’ 12 are good phonological and semantic matches, but the distribution of the Saami word makes one suspect that it might be a calque derivative of SaaN vuollī- (~ Fi. ala-) ‘lower’ after the model of Fi. alus; cf. also SaaN vuolōs-biktasat ‘underclothes’ and Fi. alus-vaatteet ‘id.’ (The first part of SaaI alus-pihtaseh ‘id.’ is an unmodified loan from Finnish). The Saami item may also have been influenced by PS *vuolus(ø) (S–T, e.g. SaaN vūlos, I vuālus ~ vuā’los, S vāålese) ‘down(wards)’; cf. also SaaN vuoluš ‘mat, saucer; base’, I vuoluž- ‘lower, under-’, Sk vâlaž, K vueleńǯ, T -vielaj ‘underlay’ < PS *vuolōnčę, formally a possible cognate with but more likely a calque loan from Fi. alu(i)nen ‘underlay, undercloth, underside, thing below something’ (Ka Lu Ve Est Vs); note also Fi. dial. alu(m) mainen ‘undermost’ (Vo Est).

The origin of the labial vowels in this word family is unclear; only F. alus can be connected to a well-known derivative class with the denominal suffix *-uks/-yks-, cf. Fi. edus ‘frontside’ ← esi : ete- ‘front, fore-’, vierus ‘place beside’ ← vieri ‘side’ and dozens of other nouns (see Hakulinen 1979: 137–139). The labial vowel in this suffix is secondary, though (either due to secretion – cf. Hakulinen 1979: 140 – or analogy from deverbal *-uks/-yks- nouns). Similar *-ks- derivatives of *ala- in Mordvin (E alks ‘thing under something;
bed’) and Komi (ulės ‘chair; floor’) have no trace of a suffixal labial element. The denominal suffix *-ōs (SaaN -us) occurs in a number of other Saami derivatives, e.g. SaaN bajus ‘top part of something’ (← badji- ‘upper, over’), bealjus ‘ear-flap of a cap’ (← beallji ‘ear’), but the derivational type appears to be a borrowing from Finnic also on distributional grounds. [?Cognate stem excl. lab. vowel]

62) Fi. kummuta ?~ SaaN (Friis) gobbolastet

PFS reconstruction: *kumpu-

Distribution: [Fi - - - - - - -] ‘S - ‘L (N) - - - -

The Finnish verb kummuta (: kumpua-) ‘gush, bubble, foam’ has been connected to the noun *kumpi ‘mound/wave’ (> Fi. kumpu ‘hill, mound’); lately, though, Aikio (2014b: 83) has considered the Mari, Ugric and Samoyedic words with the meaning ‘wave’ to form a separate etymon, PU *kompa. Although the semantics related to water connects *kompa ‘wave’ to Fi. kumpua-, the latter could also be a derivative of the phonologically closer *kumpi ‘mound’, if we assume a semantic development ‘protrude, bulge out’ > ‘spurt out’ > ‘gush, bubble’. SaaS gabpeldidh, L gåppåldit ‘swim, float on water’ can be formally derived from the same stem (PS *kompe > SaaS gabpe, L gåbbå ‘hillock, mound’). Mordvin (M) kombólëms ‘bubble out, heave, ripple, foam’ suggests that the verbal derivatives might be relatively old, as it closely resembles the semantics of Fi. kummuta and the phonological form of the Saami verbs. Only a few obsolete Saamic forms point to a PS second-syllable labial vowel, though (SaaP goppuldit (LW §1865: _k`o`p`p`u`l`u` demise ‘float’, Friis gobbolastet ‘sleep floating on water (of a seal)’ and LÖ kabbol ‘gathering of fish for spawning’), and since these have no formal parallels in Finnic, the labial-vowel derivatives in Finnic and Saami are probably unrelated. The Saami verbs have probably acquired the meaning ‘to float’ through association with SaaSk káblład (K T) ‘to float’, S gable ‘net float’ and gåblœ ‘lung’ (~ Fi. kupla (Ing Ka Lu Est) ‘bubble; air bladder; floating thing’). [Cognate stem excl. lab. vowel]
63) Fi. *lumota—SaaN *lapmut

PFS reconstruction: Fi. *lumo-, Est. *luma-, SaaN *li/iümo-, SaaI-K *lumo/e-

Distribution: Fi ‘Ing Ka — — ‘Est Vs — — — N I Sk K —

Finnic lumota ~ ëumo ‘enchant, bewitch’, and SaaN lapmut, I lommood, etc. ‘bewitch; (N also) get bewitched’ have identical meanings, but there is irregular sound variation in both language groups. Ingrian and North Estonian show an illabial stem vowel and gemination of the central consonant (lummata), and Finnish (silmän)lume ‘eyewash, illusion’ cannot be considered a regular derivative of a labial stem either. There seem to be variants pointing to an original illabial vowel in the second syllable in Skolt and Inari Saami as well (Sk loommâd, I lômmîd (KKLS 221)), which may, however, reflect contamination with Sk lôômmâd ‘hide oneself’ (cf. loommâd i.a. ‘turn something invisible’). SaaN lapmu- instead of the expected **lopmu- can be explained by a dissimilation tendency attested particularly in North Saami: Proto-Saami *o has sporadically changed into *e in a position next to a labial consonant (e.g. SaaN laksi ‘dew’ < PS *lepsê < *lopsê < PU *lupsa; see Aikio 2009: 118). The Finnic verb with its labial stem is probably based on the (deverbal) noun lumo ‘spell, enchantment’ (?< *luma-v) and the labialized variant has then been borrowed into Saami. Considering the narrowish Saami distribution, it is also possible that all the Saami variants of this word represent a loan from Finnic (unless SaaS (Røros) læmmamadtedh ‘lie, tell lies’ is also to be connected to these). The Finnic(-Saami) word has a regular cognate in Mari: (E) šincam lumem ‘I bewitch’ (šincam ‘eye’ acc). Alternatively, a Germanic loan etymology has been presented for the Finnic word (← PGerm. *klumō(ja)n-, PScand. *klumōn > Norw. dial. kluma ‘sprachlos machen, lähmen’; LÄGLOS s.v. lumota), which would then exclude the possible cognates in other Uralic branches. [Cognate stem; lab. vowel F > Saa?]

13. Lagercrantz (LW § 3158) connects SaaN lapmut with the verb lapmat ‘tickle (esp. of lice)’ (Nielsen), and according to Lagercrantz also ‘move, stir’, saying: “Das Verb bezeichnet die Bewegung des Blutes des Zauberers, das sich um den Körper des verzauberten Menschen herum bewegt” (the verb denotes the movement of the blood of the sorcerer, which moves around the body of the bewitched person). This association seems secondary, though. SaaN lapmat ‘tickle (esp. of lice); move’ could perhaps be more plausibly connected to lapmat ‘crouch down, hide oneself’ (S, P–K), since lice hiding in someone’s hair tend to tickle.
64) **Fi. *meno* ~ SaaN *mannu***

PFS reconstruction: F: *meno*, Saa: ?

Distribution: **Fi Ing Ka Lu Ve Vo Est Vs - U - L N I - - -**

Finnic *meno* ‘going; loss; expenses; commotion’ and Saami *menō* ‘going, trip, occasion’ are nominal derivatives of the cognate verbs Fi. *mene-*-, Saa. *mene*- ‘go’ (< PU *meni-*).¹⁴ Supposing that the derivative *meno* was a common Saami-Finnic formation, we would expect the regular sound developments to yield SaaN **meannu**, and therefore the present SaaN *mannu* can only be reconstructed as far as Proto-Saami *menō*. We could perhaps consider that the Pre-Saami derivative *meno*, due to the association with the root verb *mene-*-, followed its phonological development instead of the regular sound laws, but there is no actual evidence of this kind of development having taken place. [Cognate stem excl. lab. vowel]

65) **Fi. *näkö* ~ SaaN *niehku***

PFS reconstruction: F: *näko*, Saa: ?

Distribution: **Fi Ing Ka Lu - Vo Est Vs Li - U P L N I - - T**

Finnic *näko* ‘eyesight; vision; appearance’ can be analyzed as a nominal derivative of the verb *näke-* ‘see’. Saami *niekō* ‘dream’ has a verbal correlate with an original labial stem vowel in Ter Saami (*niek-kad* ‘dream (of something)’ < *niekō-*); other Saami varieties have a slightly more complex verbal derivative *niekente-* (Saan *niegadit*; S LI Sk K) ‘id.’. Both the Finnic and Saamic verbs go back to PU *näki-*(~ MdE *nejems* ‘see’, Udm *naanj* ‘look’, KhE *ni-* ‘be seen’, Hung. *néz* ‘look’). SaaN *niehku* cannot go back to a common FS form *näko*; the expected regular outcome would be SaaN **náhku**. Thus, *niehku* must be analyzed as a Proto-Saami or later derivative (cf. *meno* ~ *mannu* above). Another similar-looking word, SaaN *neahku* ‘appearance’ (L I) is, based on phonological and distributional grounds, a loan from Finnic. [Cognate stem excl. lab. vowel]

¹⁴. Related Ludic and Veps words are attested in constructions Ve. *ühthe mān(d)ho* ‘at a stretch, without stopping’, Lu. *tähä mānō* ‘for some time lately’, while Ume Saami has *mannoo* ‘Reise’ ( Schlachter 1958: 93).
66) Fi. *punoa ~ SaaN botnit, botnut  

PFS reconstruction: *puno- (Saa. botnit < *puna-)

Distribution: Fi Ing Ka Lu Ve Vo Est Vs - ‘S ‘U ‘P L N I Sk K T

The Finnic verb *puno- and its supposed Saami cognates all have the meaning ‘weave, braid’. SaaN–Sk botnut also ‘wind thread around the end of a rope’. Cognates with similar meanings have been presented from all Uralic branches, e.g. MdE *ponams ‘braid, twist, plait’, Hung. fön ‘spin; plait’, Nen. *paykäl- ‘braid, twist, plait’ (SSA). Since the westernmost Saami varieties only have a verb with an illabial stem vowel, the labial vowel variant is most probably a central Saami innovation, either derived from the illabial variant or borrowed from Finnic. Finnic *puno- either is a *-j derivative from the Uralic *puna- stem (*puna-j- > Late PF *punoi-, cf. Ing. *punnōja INF; according to T. Itkonen (1983: 373) this is an analogical form) or was formed with an already abstracted derivational suffix -o. [Cognate stem; lab. vowel F > Saa?]

67) Fi. *tahto- ?~ SaaN duostut  

PFS reconstruction: *tašto- ~ Fi. *tašta-

Distribution: Fi Ing Ka Lu Ve Vo ‘Est ‘Vs ‘Li S U P L N I Sk K T

Finnic *tahto- ‘want, desire, hope; be inclined to’ and Saami *tuostō- ‘receive, meet; catch; oppose, have one’s say in; repulse, ward off’ have been reconstructed to PFS *tašto- by SSA and SKES. The gap between the Finnic and Saami meanings is rather large, but it might be bridged by supposing a semantic shift from the original, concrete ‘grab, catch’ to a more abstract ‘try to get’ and finally to ‘want’ in Finnic (SSA; Setälä 1927). As regards the phonology, though, it is noteworthy that an illabial stem presupposing PFS *tašta- occurs in Est. tahtma : PRS.1SG *tahan, such adverbs as Fi. *taha-llaan ‘intentionally’, [mitä] *taha-nsa ‘any(-), whatever someone likes’, and Old Literary Finnish (1648) *tahta: TRANSL tahdast ‘will’. The verbs in Veps (tahtoida ~ tahtōd’a : PRS.1SG tahtōń) and Finnish Savo dialects (tahtoja : PRS/PRET.1SG tahoń; see e.g. Rapola 1966: 473, 483) also show traces of an *oi diphthong, which suggests that this is an old (frequentative) derivative *tahta-j- > *tahtoi-. The rest of those Finnic varieties where *oi stems have normally been preserved as distinct from *o stems (Ludic, Olonets Karelian, Ingrian, and the Finnish
dialects of Southern Ostrobothnia and Western Uusimaa) show a diphthongless \textit{tahto}- stem in this case, which could partly be explained by the influence of the deverbal noun \textit{tahto} ‘will’ (< *\textit{tahta-v}) and partly by the influence of dialects where the diphthong was regularly lost. South Estonian \textit{tahtuma} ‘(make) feel like (doing), Fi. haluttaa’ is morphosyntactically different from *\textit{tahto}- and should be analyzed as an automotive-reflexive verb derived with \textit{-u}. The stem vowel in Livonian \textit{tō’dō} is ambiguous and probably goes back to *\textit{a} in the light of the other Southern Finnic data. All in all, the Finnic and Saami verbs with a labial vowel stem are likely to be secondary formations even if the original stem *\textit{tašta}- is common.\footnote{A less likely alternative is that Saa. *\textit{tuostō}- is an irregular derivative of *\textit{tuostę} - (SaaN \textit{duostat}, S–K) ‘dare’, which is cognate with Fi. \textit{tohtia} ‘dare’ and MariE \textit{tošta}– ‘dare; be allowed’.}

\footnote{Data additional to SSA: South Saami \textit{dahkoe} ‘action, act, doing’ (Bergsland & Mattsson Magga 1993: 57).}

\footnote{Data additional to SSA: SaaI \textit{tobdo} ‘Gefühl, Bewusstsein; Gewissen’ (InLW: 311), Sk \textit{tābdd} ‘sensation’ (Sammallahti & Mosnikoff 1991 \textit{s.v. tunto}).}

\textbf{68) Fi. teko ~ SaaN dahku}

PFS reconstruction: F: *\textit{teko}, Saa: ?

Distribution: \begin{tabular}{llllllll}
Fi & Ing & Ka & Ve & Vo & Est & Vs & Li \\
S & - & PL & N & I & - & - & -
\end{tabular}

Finnic \textit{teko} and Saami *\textit{tekō} ‘making, action, deed, work’ correspond to the cognate verbs Fi. *\textit{teke-}, Saa. *\textit{tekę-} (N \textit{dahkat}) ‘do, make, etc.’ (< PU *\textit{teki}-).\footnote{As with Fi. \textit{meno} ~ SaaN \textit{mannu} (see above), the Saami nominal derivative \textit{dahku} cannot be regularly derived from the supposed FS form *\textit{teko} and must thus be analyzed as a later development (or an irregular adaptation to the phonological shape of the root verb). [Cognate stem excl. lab. vowel]} As with Fi. \textit{meno} ~ SaaN \textit{mannu} (see above), the Saami nominal derivative \textit{dahku} cannot be regularly derived from the supposed FS form *\textit{teko} and must thus be analyzed as a later development (or an irregular adaptation to the phonological shape of the root verb). [Cognate stem excl. lab. vowel]

\textbf{69) Fi. tunto ~ SaaN dovdu}

PFS reconstruction: *\textit{tumto}

Distribution: \begin{tabular}{llllllll}
Fi & - & Ka (Lu) & - & - & Est & - & - \\
- & - & PL & N & I & Sk & - & -
\end{tabular}

Finnic \textit{tunto} ‘sensation; feeling’ and Saami *\textit{tomtō} ‘knowledge; feeling; experience’ are derivatives of the corresponding verbs Fi. \textit{tunte-} and Saa. *\textit{tomte-} ‘know; sense, feel; understand, etc.’ (< PU *\textit{tumti}-).\footnote{Data additional to SSA: SaaI \textit{tobdo} ‘Gefühl, Bewusstsein; Gewissen’ (InLW: 311), Sk \textit{tābdd} ‘sensation’ (Sammallahti & Mosnikoff 1991 \textit{s.v. tunto}).}
These could go back to a Saami-Finnic derivative *tumto, but considering the rather narrow distributions, the words could rather be analyzed as parallel coinages in Finnic and Saami. (The Estonian tunu : gen tunnu appears only in Wiedemann’s dictionary and in Ludic there is only a slightly different labial-vowel derivative tundoz ‘acquaintance’.) [?Cognate stem excl. lab. vowel]

Other parallel developments

70) Fi. kalto ?~ SaaN guoldu

PFS reconstruction: *kalto

Distribution: Fi - - - - - - - - S U P L N I Sk K T

Finnish (dialectal) kalto means i.e. ‘icy spot on ground, glaze’. Saami *kuolitō means ‘snowstorm, snow vortex’, (N I) ‘frosty wind’. The Saami stem is also used in verbal forms in all Saami varieties except North and Inari Saami (e.g. SaaS gåaldodh ‘swirl (of snow’) ). Aikio (2006b: 28–29) presents a Germanic etymology for the Saami word: Pre-Saami *kalto- ← PGerm. *kalda- ‘cold’ or *kaldo- (> Icelandic kalda ‘blow coldly’) and does not state anything about the possible connection with Fi. kalto. The semantics of the Finnish and Saami words differ considerably and can be connected only in the sense that they refer to cold things. This is most probably due to both words being separate loans from Germanic languages. Known Germanic/Scandinavian loans in Finnish include e.g. kalea ‘chilly; hard’ (cf. Old Norse kala ‘frieren, kalt machen’; Aikio 2006b: 29), kolea (~ SaaN goallut ‘be cold’ ← PreGerm. *kolo-; ibid.) and northern Finnish kalla ‘heap of ice on shore, hard unmelted ice’ (← Swe. dial. kalla, kalle, kall ‘id.’; SSA s.v.). Finnish kalto in this form occurs in a very restricted area in the northern subgroup of SW dialects and some surrounding parishes. In other SW, Northern Häme and Kainuu dialects the word has been recorded in the form kallo (also kallokeli ‘icy conditions’). The form kalto could be explained as an analogical “strong grade” of the stem kallo (cf. pellon : pelto ‘field gen.sg : nom.sg’ → kallon : kalto); in SW dialects the weak grade of consonant gradation occurs paradigmatically more often than in other dialects, which may have caused confusion of paradigms in the border-area dialects. At least in
the Kainuu dialects, *kallo* must be connected to the above-mentioned *kalla*, since both have been widely attested in the sense of ‘unmelted heap of ice on shore or on lake’. In the SW and Häme dialects the word *kallo* meaning ‘icy spot on ground, frost’ is rather a loan from Finland-Swedish dialectal *kalla*, *kallo* ‘frost’ (see OÖD 416–417). [Parallel development]

71)  
Fi. *kalu* ?~ SaaN *gálvu*  
PFS reconstruction: F: *kalu/?kalvu*, Saa: ?*kälvo*  
Distribution:  

| Fi | Ing | Ka | Lu | Ve | Vo | Est | - | - | P | L | N | I | Sk | - | - | PL | N | I | Li | Sk | - | - |

Finnic *kalu* ‘thing, object, tool; penis; possessions’, (Ka Ve) ‘wooden stick’ is equated with Saami *kälvō* ‘ware, tool’ by SSA. However, the vowels of the initial syllable are not regular for an inherited word, and there are no traces of the assumed form *kalvu*, which would have been irregularly reduced to *kalu* in Finnic, so the equation should be rejected (NSES: 333–334; Saarikivi 2009: 137–139). According to Saarikivi (ibid.), Fi. *kalu* is a loan from Old Russian *kolŭ* ‘stick, piece of wood, timber’ and Saami *gálvu* might be a derivative from *gálva* ‘dry wood’, in eastern (and Lule) Saami especially ‘debarked, hard, dry wood’ (though it should be noted that this kind of denominal *-e → *-ō* derivation in Saami is rare). Finnic *kalu* has apparently influenced the semantic development of Saami *kälvō*. [Parallel development]

72)  
Fi. *lahko* ?~ SaaN *luosku*  
PFS reconstruction: *laško*  
Distribution:  

| Fi | - | Ka | Lu | Ve | Vo | Est | Vs | Li | - | - | ‘L | N | ‘I | ‘Sk | - | - | PL | N | I | Li | Sk | - | - |

Finnic *lahko* has the meanings (Fi) ‘group separated from other community, sect, party, working community’, (FiE Ka Lu Ve) ‘plank’, (Vo) ‘cleaved block of wood’, and (Est Vs) ‘separation; parting; sect’ (Cf. Est. *lahku* ‘apart’, Est. Vs. *lahkuma* ‘to part’, Li. *lǭ’gō* ‘to split, cleave (intr.); to hurt strongly’). Saami words comparable with these include N *luosku*, (L) *luoská* ‘ramshackle wooden object’ and N (I Sk) *luoskanit* ‘become ramshackle, broken, powerless’, (Sk) ‘get sore’. The fact that *luosku* with a labial-vowel stem exists only in North Saami suggests that it might be a relatively recent derivative. The illabial Saami stem *luoske* can be reconstructed to PU *loški-* together
with Fi. *lohjeta (:

*lohkea) ‘cleave, split, rift (intr.)’ and Mari *luškôdo ‘loose, slack’ (Aikio 2006b: 48; 2009: 116–117). Finnic *lahko appears to be of heterogenous origin. In the sense of ‘cleaved wood’ it is probably a variant of either *lohko ‘segment’ or *halko ‘log of wood’ (from *lohkea- and *halkea- ‘to split, cleave (intr.)’) or a blend of these two. The obsolete meaning of Fi. *lahko as ‘working community’ is, according to Ilmar Talve (1979: 169), a loan from Swedish *lag ‘id.’ (or rather Old Swedish *lagh; as a phonological parallel cf. Fi. *vihiä ‘inaugurate, marry’ ← Old Swe. *vighia). The sense of ‘separated group, sect’ has apparently arisen from both of those previously mentioned. [Parallel development]

73) Fi. *mauruta ~ SaaN *mávrut, I *muávrud

PFS reconstruction: F: *mavru-, Saa: *mävro-/*mavro-

Distribution: Fi - Ka - - - - Est ‘Vs - - - L N I - K -

Finnic *mauru- ‘meow; whine, moan’ (in Estonian only *maaru-, Seto *maura-) and Saami (L N) *mävroid ‘make growling or rattling noises’, (I K) *muovrâ- ‘growl; meow’ are presented as “onomatopoetic parallels” by SSA. Considering the irregularity between the Finnic and (West) Saami initial-syllable vowels and the onomatopoetic character of these words, they can hardly be regarded as etymological cognates. There is also doubt as to whether a *vr cluster can be reconstructed at the Finno-Saamic stage. [Parallel development]

74) Fi. tuhto ~ Saa. *totko

PFS reconstruction: *tukto

Distribution: Fi - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - L N I Sk K -

Finnish tuhto ‘rowing bench’ and Swedish Saami (Friis) *totko ‘rib of a boat’ are conditionally linked by SSA to the reflexes of PU *tukti (MariW *tôktô ‘rib of a boat’, Komi *tîk, MsE *tot, KhE tôyot, Hung. *tat, Nen. *tade ‘crossbar (of a boat)’). As an alternative, SSA gives a Germanic loan etymology (cf. PGerm. *þuftōn, Old Norse *þopta, Swe. *tofti, -e, -a ‘rowing bench’). The Finnic distribution, limited to several dialect areas of central Finland, would seem to favor the loan explanation (Aikio 2009: 24–25); the actual loan source could also be Middle Low German *ducht ‘id.’ with *ft > *χt (Hofstra 1985: 84, 112 n.)
The cited Saami word *totko* is probably a variant of SaaN *duoktu*, I *tuáptu* ‘rowing bench’ (L Sk), which is a Scandinavian loan (SSA).\(^{18}\)

### Additional data

Additionally, three comparisons not mentioned by SSA can be considered possible Saami-Finnic cognate pairs:

A1) Fi. *mustua* ‘blacken, darken, get dirty’ (Ka Est Vs) ~ SaaN *mostut* ‘become thick, muddy, unclear (liquid, esp. fish-oil and boiled fat); get mixed into broth’, I *mostoð* ‘lose color, become darker (clothing)’, Sk *mōsttad* (K) ‘blacken, darken, get dirty’, L *måsstot* ‘get mixed into broth; get angry’, P *mōs*ˈ*tot* ‘turn bitter’.

Rauhala (2011: 276–278) connects the L–N(–Sk) Saami verbs and corresponding adjectives (SaaN *mosttas* ‘thick, unclear’, L *måstos* ‘heavy, depressed (of head); angry’, I *mostos* ‘dark (of color)’) with SaaS *måstodh* ‘take fright, go wild (of draught reindeer)’, assuming a common semantic starting point of ‘stirred, fuzzy’. Both the Saamic and the Finnic adjectives would thus derive from PFS *musta* ‘unclear, dark’, which, according to Koivulehto (2001: 71), is a loan from Proto-Germanic *mus-ta* > Norwegian *must* ‘steam, fog’. The eastern Saami words might show semantic influence from Finnic *musta/mustua*.

Then again, there is also a South Saami word family *mosne* ‘sour’, *mosnedh* ‘become/be sour’ with an *-ō*- derivative *māsnodh* ‘be/become sour; be in bad mood’, which would make a rather good match for P *mos*ˈ*t̠ot* ‘turn bitter (of mind)’ and L *måsstot* ‘get angry’, assuming a PS form *mosnō*. These words should thus be kept apart from the *moste*- word family (SaaS *måstodh* ‘take fright, go wild’ might be a secondary loan from the successors of *mosnō*- in the northmore dialects). Also, it seems that the Lule and North Saami senses of *mostot* ‘get mixed into broth’ have been influenced by the phonologically close SaaP *mastat* ‘get mixed (esp. of herds of

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\(^{18}\) As the Germanic word lacks a satisfying Indo-European etymology (Kroonen 2013: 549), one might also consider the possibility of a Uralic loan explanation, possibly P Germ *þuftōn*- < PreGerm *tupte*- ← PU *tukti*. The slightly irregular consonant substitution might be due to labial assimilation with the preceding vowel.
reindeer)’ (S–I; possibly a Germanic loan, see Aikio 2009: 263). As both Finnic (Fi–Li) *musta- and Saami (L–K) *mostē-/ō- with their verbal derivatives (F. mustu-, Saa. *mostō-) point to original denotations of ‘dirty; unclear’ (Rauhala 2011: 276–278), it is possible to derive them from common Finno-Saamic. In the light of the relatively limited distribution of the Saami item and the etymologically incompatible stem vowel of SaaP mosttas (presupposing PS *moste- and Pre-Saami *musti-; L and I nouns equate with the verb stem *mostō-), a borrowing from Finnic into Saami seems more probable.19 [?Loan F > Saa (?Cognate)]

A2) Fi. noitua ‘bewitch; curse; heal’ (Ing Ka Ve Vo Est Vs) ~ SaaN noaidut ‘bewitch; foretell’ (S–Sk).

These may also be parallel derivatives from the cognate words Fi. noita (Fi–Vs) ~ SaaN noaidi (S–T) ‘witch, sorcerer; shaman, seer’ (Kulonen 2010: 265, 275.) [?Cognate]

A3) Fi. paju ‘willow’ (Ing–Li) ~ SaaN boadju ‘root sucker of a tree’, I puájui ‘willow’ (Sk Kd).

SSA has rejected the comparison and connected the Saami word with MdE poj ‘aspen’ due to the vocalism (< *pojV). If, however, Aikio’s (2013b) new theory that the Saami vowel combination *oa–ē is a regular reflex of Pre-Saami *a–i is correct, we could derive both the Finnic and the Saami items from (Pre-)Finno-Saamic *pajiv. This would, however, exclude the possibility of regular etymological cognates outside West-Uralic (Finno-Saami-Mordvinic), since according to Aikio (ibid.), PU *a–i would have developed into West-Uralic *i–i > Proto-Saami *uo–ē when the intermediate consonant was *j. The vowel in Mordvin poj is in any case incompatible with Finnic -a- and also with Proto-Saami -oa-, according to Aikio (2013b: 7; 2014a: 9–10). The Permic (Komi and Udmurt) bad´(pu) ‘willow’ is probably a loan from Finnic. [?Cognate]

19. The unexpected illabial vowel in the initial syllable of SaaSk mōst tad and K mēsteð (KKLS 247, 897) may also suggest a relatively late spreading of the word, although there are some old lexemes showing the illabialization of /o/ next to a labial consonant in varieties east from North Saami, e.g. Sk māł’nn, N mann < PS *monē ‘egg’ and Sk pāā’ned, L panneđ < N batnit ~ botnit < PS *ponē- ‘spin, braid’.
Conclusions

In this study, I have analyzed etymological comparisons of SSA with the specific goal of finding out whether it is feasible to reconstruct a common Finno-Saamic proto-form with a labial vowel in the second syllable for each cognate pair. Of 74 pairs total, I found that 34 (46%) are likely to actually go back to a proto-form with a labial vowel, 16 of which can be stated without doubt. Nine pairs have a cognate stem with probably secondary labial vowels on each side, 17 are loans from Finnic into Saamic and nine are loans from Saamic into Finnic. The remaining five proved to be miscellaneous parallel developments.

The list of Finnic-to-Saami loan etymologies includes nine uncertain ones, of which three (#40 elo ~ eallu, #41 eno ~ eanu, #48 rutto ~ roht-tu) can alternatively be cognates, two (#36 ampua ~ ábbut, #42 kajota ~ gádjut) unrelated parallel developments and four (#37 anoa ~ átnut, #44 keino ~ geaidnu, #45 koljo ~ goalljo, #50 taju ~ dádjut) loans from Saami into Finnic or parallel developments. Among the Saami-to-Finnic loan etymologies, there are two uncertain ones: #52 aimo ~ áibmu and #59 poro ~ boazu may be parallel developments. Three of the convergent derivatives of cognate stems (#61 alus ~ vuolus, #67 tahtoa ~ duostut, #68 tunto ~ dovdu) could also conditionally be analyzed as old Finno-Saamic labial vowel derivatives. The parallel development in case #74 (tuhto ~ totku) could hypothetically be a cognate, too. If we were to accept the possible cognates from these groups, the number of cognates would grow to a maximum of 41 (55% of the SSA corpus).

SSA did not present all of its comparisons as doubtless either. When it comes to the group of items presently found to be loans from
Finnic into Saami (17 in total), SSA expresses reservations in six cases (#35 *alku*, #37 *anoa*, #45 *koljo*, #46 *mantu*, #47 *mulko*, #50 *taju*), all of which, with the exception of #44, are given the correct loan etymology as an alternative. In the group of loans from Saami into Finnic (total 9), all but two comparisons (#52 *aimo*, #53 *eno*) are presented with hesitation in SSA, and three of them (#57 *luppo*, #58 *maarto*, #60 *rouko*) are presented as possible loans, but the primary direction of borrowing is also here stated to be from Finnic into Saami and not vice versa. Two of the cognate stems with a recent labial vowel (#62 *kummuta*, #67 *tahtoa*; total 10) are given a hesitant comparison in SSA, as well as all the items of the group of other parallel developments (total 5). Adding these together, 20 of the 39 cognate etymologies that are currently rejected were already considered somewhat doubtful in SSA. Finally, 7 of the cognate pairs presented with hesitation in the current study (total 18) are given similar status in SSA (#17 *ilo*, #18 *lamu*, #20 *malo*, #22 *pudota*, #26 *talkoo*, #28 *toivoa*, #30 *torjua*).20

In order to observe the distribution and possible diverging tendencies between different derivational types, the lexical items of this study were also grouped according to the morphological and morphosyntactic properties of the Finnic counterpart. The results are shown in Table 3 on the following page. The column “Cognates” contains the items found to be likely Finnic-Saamic cognates and the column “Non-cognates” the rejected comparisons; “nCogn” and “nNonC” contain the respective numbers of the items (certain+doubted ones in parentheses).

As can be seen, the number of accepted and rejected cognates is rather equal, irrespective of their morphological and morphosyntactic class. The only clear exception is the group of deverbal nouns, where all but one of the seven comparisons of SSA are tentatively rejected on either phonological or semantic-distributional grounds. Still, there

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20. It should be noted that the formulations in SSA are sometimes confusing and it is difficult to know how to interpret them correctly; for example, s.v. *mulko*, the dictionary first indicates a cognition and then a loan origin for the Saami item (“= lpN *mul*got (In Ko Kld) ‘mulkoilla’ (< sm)”). I have classified such cases as uncertain cognate equations by SSA. Additionally, in some cases the editors of SSA may have intended the notation of equation to be read as applying only to the “basic” stem and not necessarily to the variants with suffixal labial vowels, as interpreted in the current article.
may be lexemes which have originated from deverbal nouns among the accepted cognates in other groups (kiro-, usko-, toivo-), so it would probably be too hasty to take this as indicative of a relatively young
age for the deverbal derivative type. Additional research will be later
carried out on the passive-automatic *u*-verbs in Saami, which are
completely missing from the data of the current study; the reason lies
in the arrangement of the SSA entries, where both the Finnic and the
Saami derivatives of this type are usually listed only under the entries
of the corresponding base verbs and thus escaped the data collection
procedure, which was based on sieving the keywords.

Among the accepted cognates there are 12 cases showing phono-
logical correspondences that unconditionally exclude the possibility of
borrowing from Finnic into Saami or vice versa (though there is a slight
possibility of borrowing between Pre-Finnic and Pre-Saami, i.e. before
the vowel changes of Proto-Saami but after some aberrant consonant
developments had already taken place, cf. SaaN buošši ‘bad-tempered
(woman)’ < Pre-Saami *paša ← Pre-Finnic *paša > Fi. paha ‘bad’):

Fi. kanto ~ SaaN guottu (< FS *kantov)
Fi. käly ~ SaaN gáloj(eatni) (< FS *käluv)
Fi. kisko- ~ SaaN gaiku- (< FS *kiško-)
Fi. lastu ~ SaaI luásʼtu (< FS *lastu)
Fi. nato ~ SaaS nääte (< FS *natov)
Fi. pato ~ SaaN buođđu (< FS *pađo)
Fi. pahu- ~ SaaN bossu- (< FS *pušu-)
Fi. salko ~ SaaN čuolggu (< FS *salko(v))
Fi. salo ~ SaaN suolu (< FS *salov)
Fi. siivo- ~ SaaN divvu- (< FS *tiivo-)
Fi. tarpo- ~ SaaN duorbu- (< FS *tarpo-)
Fi. vajo-/vaju- ~ SaaN vuodjut (< FS *vajo-)

The group of conditionally accepted cognates adds 7 more pairs of
this kind:

Fi. lamu ?~ SaaN luomu- (< FS *lamu)
Fi. malo ?~ SaaL muolos (< FS *malo)
Fi. osu- ?~ SaaN oażžu- (< FS *onču-)
Fi. seiso-, Vs. saisas- ~ SaaN čuožžu- (< FS *šaŋšo-/*šaŋša-)
Fi. talko- ?~ SaaN duolgu (< FS *talko)
Fi. tauko- ?~ SaaN duovgu- (< FS *tavko-)
Fi. vanno- ?~ SaaN vuordnut (< FS *vaŋno-/*vatno-)
These 12–19 stems thus make up the minimal corpus of lexemes that very likely contain a second-syllable labial vowel reconstruable in the Finno-Saamic protolanguage. It was found above that 34 lexemes in total are likely to belong to this group. So, although more than half of the labial-stem cognates suggested by SSA do not fulfill the present criteria of cognition, there is still a good number of lexical items that fulfill the criteria, and these, moreover, belong to a diverse collection of morphological and morphosyntactic word classes. Whether all of these derivational classes really have their roots in a Finno-Saamic protolanguage or the cognate items rather reflect later shifts to new derivative/stem types, remains a question for further study. Terho Itkonen (1983: 373–374) has noted that many Saami-Finnic words only have a labial stem vowel in one language group and not the other, and there is variation even inside the groups (e.g. SaaN sadji- ~ Fi. hio- ‘to hone, file’, SaaN čuožžut ~ Fi. seisö- ~ Est. seisä- ‘to stand’). This might be an indication of a secondary spread of the labial stems in the Saami-Finnic linguistic area. Also, it is in principle possible that a labial vowel in cognate words of the current languages reflects e.g. a combination of an illabial stem vowel and a labial consonant (*-av/-äv/-äv) in the protolanguage, which developed into labial vowels in parallel only after the language split. For a terminus ante quem, the internal reconstruction of Saami requires the Proto-Saami second syllable low labial vowel to have existed before the end of Proto-Saami phase I (for the metaphonic changes of the initial-syllable vowels, see Korhonen 1981: 110–111). Finnic sound history sets no such internal dating criteria, but, for instance, a closer scrutiny of the sound correspondences of Germanic loanwords might prove useful in gaining a better understanding of the dating and the development of the unstressed labial vowels in Finnic.
### Language abbreviations and symbols

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;, &gt;</code></td>
<td>Diachronic development of one phonological shape into another</td>
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<tr>
<td><code>←, →</code></td>
<td>Borrowing from one language into another (sometimes: derivation)</td>
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JUHA KUOKKALA

Glosses

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FINNIC-SAAMIC LABIAL VOWELS OF NON-FIRST SYLLABLES: AN ETYMOLOGICAL EVALUATION