

Kildin Saami

The present wordlist was collected in August 2021 in Lovozero (Lovozerky district, Murmansk oblast, Russia). Traditionally Kildin Saami had been spoken in a number of villages in the central and northern part of the Kola Peninsula (see the map in Sammallahti 1998: 34). After forced resettlements in Soviet time, Lovozero remains a single Saami settlement. Each village had its own dialect. Our knowledge about these dialects is scanty, some information is provided in Sammallahti 1998: 33–34. The dialectal diversity is recognizable in the speech of modern speakers, however, it is limited to phonology and inflection.

The main source for the list below is contexts elicited during fieldwork. The list is collected from three main consultants:

Antonova Antonina Mikhailovna - born in Lovozero 1972 - mother from Kildin, father from Voronie;

Paul' Ol'ga Gavrilovna - born in Lovozero 1951 - parents from Lovozero;

Yakovleva Anastasiya Ivanovna - born in Voronie 1956 - mother from Teriberka, father from Voronie.

In several cases, consultations of other speakers were obtained. All speakers are fluent in both Kildin Saami and Russian.

Additionally, the following dictionaries are cited Itkonen 1958; Kuruch et al. 1985; Lehtiranta 1989. Other important sources on Kildin Saami: Genetz 1891; Halász 1881; Kert 1961; Kert 1971.

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THE TRANSCRIPTION USED HERE IS DIFFERENT FROM THOSE USED IN OTHER DOCUMENTS OF THE PROJECT

Kuruch et al. 1985	UTS
п	p
т	t
к	k
ц	c
ч	č
пп	p:
тт	t:
кк	k:
дц	c:
дч	č:
һп	hp
һт	ht
һк	hk
һц	hc
һч	hč
б	b
д	d

г	g
дз	ʒ
дж	ʒ̣
бп	b:
дт	d:
гк	g:
пъ	pʏ
т̣ъ	tʏ
къ	kʏ
цъ	cʏ
ппъ	pʏ:
тт̣ъ	tʏ:
ккъ	kʏ:
дцъ	cʏ:
һпъ	hʏpʏ
һт̣ъ	hʏtʏ
һкъ	hʏkʏ
һцъ	hʏcʏ

бъ	bʸ
дъ	dʸ
гъ	gʸ
дзъ	ʒʸ
бпъ	bʸ:
дтъ	dʸ:
гкъ	gʸ:
ф	f
с	s
ш	š
х	x
фф	f:
сс	s:
шш	š:
хх	x:
в	v
з	z
ж	ž

ВВ	v:
ФЬ	fʏ
СЬ	sʏ
ШЬ	ʃʏ
ХЬ	xʏ
ФФЬ	fʏ:
ССЬ	sʏ:
ШШЬ	ʃʏ:
ХХЬ	xʏ:
ВЬ	vʏ
ЗЬ	zʏ
ЖЬ	ʒʏ
ВВЬ	vʏ:
М	m
Н	n
НЬ	ɲ
Ѓ	ŋ
Л	l

р	г
й	у
мм	т:
нн	п:
ннь	р:
ѳѳ	ѳ:
лл	л:
рр	г:
йй	у:
мь	тѳ
нѳ	пѳ
ѳѳь	ѳѳ
ль	лѳ
рь	гѳ
ммь	тѳ:
ннѳ	пѳ:
ѳѳь	ѳѳ:
лль	лѳ:

ррь	ry:
м	ᵐ
ң	ᵚ
л	ɫ
р	ɹ
ј	ɟ
мм	ᵐ:
ңң	ᵚ:
лл	ɫ:
рр	ɹ:
јј	ɟ:
мь	ᵐ
ңь	ᵚ
ль	ɫ
рь	ɹ
ммь	ᵐ:
ңңь	ᵚ:
лль	ɫ:

ррь	ɹ:
а	ɑ
э	e
о	o
у	u
и	yɪ
ы	ɨ
я	yɑ
е	yɛ
ё	yɔ
ю	yɯ
ä	ɑ
ӓ	e
ā	ɑ:
ḗ	e:
ō	o:
ū	u:
ÿ	yɪ:

я̄	ya:
ē	ye:
ē̄	yo:
ю̄	yu:
oa	o
ōā	o:
ya	ua
yə	ue
ëa	yp
ēā	yp:
юa	yuā
юə	yuē

1	all	<i>pug</i> : {пугк}	Itkonen 1958: 404; Kuruch et al. 1985: 269 Polysemy 'all (omnes) / all (totus)'. Examples: He has cut down all <i>pug</i> : the trees; He has killed all <i>pug</i> : animals; All <i>pug</i> : these men are brothers; He has drunk all <i>pug</i> : the milk.	1
2	ashes	<i>kun</i> : {кунн}	Itkonen 1958: 165; Kuruch et al. 1985: 132; Lehtiranta 1989: 58–59 Distinct from <i>il</i> : 'coal'. Examples: Only ashes <i>kun</i> : have remained in the oven; He scooped up a handful of ashes <i>kun-etʷ</i> .	1

3	bark	<i>ke:r</i> {кэ́рр}	Itkonen 1958: 108; Kuruch et al. 1985: 148; Lehtiranta 1989: 40–41 Distinct from <i>pa:r:k</i> 'alder bark'. Examples: He tore some bark <i>ke:r</i> off the tree; A piece of bark <i>ke:r</i> came loose from the tree.	1
4	belly	<i>čue:j:vʲ</i> {чуэ́йив}	Itkonen 1958: 681; Kuruch et al. 1985: 406; Lehtiranta 1989: 26–27 Polysemy 'external / internal belly'. Examples: He punched him in the belly <i>čua:j:v-a</i> ; I have a stomach <i>čue:j:vʲ</i> ache.	1
5	big	<i>šu:r</i> {шү́рр}	Itkonen 1958: 563; Kuruch et al. 1985: 413 Can be borrowed from Baltic-Finnic. Examples: This person has a big <i>šu:r</i> nose, that one has a small nose; a big <i>šu:r</i> stone; a big <i>šu:r</i> tree.	-1
6	bird	<i>lonʲt</i> {лоаннѣт}	Itkonen 1958: 218; Kuruch et al. 1985: 162; Lehtiranta 1989: 70–71 Generic term. Distinct from <i>ciza</i> 'small bird, sparrow'. Examples: Birds <i>lonʲt</i> lay eggs, People walk the earth and birds <i>lonʲt</i> fly; Birds <i>lonʲt</i> have feathers, beasts have fur.	1
7	to bite	<i>ka:cʲkʲ-e</i> {ка́ццьк-э}	Itkonen 1958: 95; Kuruch et al. 1985: 102; Lehtiranta 1989: 42–43 Used of animals and humans. Examples: The dog bit <i>ka:cʲkʲ-e</i> him; Here is an apple - bite <i>ka:cʲkʲ</i> it.	1
8	black	<i>čoahpʲ-esʲ</i> {чоаһп-есѣ}	Itkonen 1958: 646; Kuruch et al. 1985: 397; Lehtiranta 1989: 22–23 Example: black <i>čoahpʲ-esʲ</i> coal.	1
9	blood	<i>ve:r</i> {вэ́рр}	Itkonen 1958: 734; Kuruch et al. 1985: 72; Lehtiranta 1989: 142–143 Examples: There's blood <i>ve:r</i> flowing from his wound.	1
10	bone	<i>ta:xʲtʲ</i> ~ <i>ta:fʲtʲ</i> {тāххѣт ~ тāффѣт}	Itkonen 1958: 566; Kuruch et al. 1985: 347; Lehtiranta 1989: 130–131 Phonological variants are distributed across dialects. Examples: Baby's bones <i>ta:xʲtʲ</i> are thin; The dog gnaws a bone <i>ta:xʲtʲ</i> ; The body consists of flesh, fat and bones <i>ta:xʲtʲ</i> .	1
11	breast	<i>ra:nʲt</i> {раннѣт}	Itkonen 1958: 414–415; Kuruch et al. 1985: 287; Lehtiranta 1989: 110–111	1

			Distinct from <i>nin:č</i> 'female breast'. The word can be borrowed from Slavic, but before the split-off of Kildin Saami. Examples: He hit him in the breast <i>ra:n:t-a</i> ; His breast <i>ra:nʸt-esʸ</i> was decorated with ornaments.	
12	to burn (trans.)	<i>pu:lʸ-t-e</i> {пўлль-т-э}	Itkonen 1958: 384; Kuruch et al. 1985: 270–271; Lehtiranta 1989: 106–107 Derived from the intransitive verb <i>pu:lʸ-e</i> 'to burn' with the productive causative suffix <i>-t-</i> . Examples: Why are you burning <i>pual-t-ax</i> your clothes?; He was burning <i>pu:lʸ-t-e</i> the wood all night.	1
13	finger nail	<i>ke:n:c</i> {кэ́ннц}	Itkonen 1958: 102–103; Kuruch et al. 1985: 147; Lehtiranta 1989: 40–41 Polysemy 'nail / claw'. Examples: Man has five fingers on each hand, and each finger has a nail <i>ke:n:c</i> ; He broke his (finger)nail <i>kenc</i> .	1
14	cloud	<i>pe:l:v ~ pe:v:l</i> {пэ́ллв ~ пэ́влл}	Itkonen 1958: 353; Kuruch et al. 1985: 279; Lehtiranta 1989: 94–95 Phonological variants are distributed across dialects. Distinct from <i>vuexʸ:t</i> 'rain cloud'. Examples: There is a white cloud <i>pe:l:v</i> in the sky; Rain does not come from (white) clouds <i>pe/lv-esʸtʸ</i> , only from rain clouds.	1
15	cold	<i>ke:l:m</i> {кэ́ллм}	Itkonen 1958: 105; Kuruch et al. 1985: 146; Lehtiranta 1989: 40–41 Used of solid substances, liquids, and atmosphere. Examples: a cold <i>ke:l:m</i> stone; cold <i>ke:l:m</i> water; a cold <i>ke:l:m</i> day.	1
16	to come	<i>puedʸ:-e</i> {пуэ́дт-э}	Itkonen 1958: 387; Kuruch et al. 1985: 273; Lehtiranta 1989: 106–107 Example: He will come <i>puad</i> to us tomorrow.	1
17	to die	<i>ya:mʸ:-e</i> {я́мм-е}	Itkonen 1958: 49; Lehtiranta 1989: 34–35 Example: He was very old; he died <i>yom</i> : a year ago.	1
18	dog	<i>puɛ:n:g-</i> {пэ́ннг-}	Itkonen 1958: 369; Kuruch et al. 1985: 253; Lehtiranta 1989: 100–101 Extended stem in some oblique forms. Nominative singular form: <i>puɛ:n:-e</i> . Examples: The dog <i>puɛ:n:-e</i> gnaws a bone; The dog <i>puɛ:n:-e</i> bit him.	1

19	to drink	<i>yug:-e</i> {югк-э}	Itkonen 1958: 71; Kuruch et al. 1985: 427; Lehtiranta 1989: 38–39 Examples: He has drunk <i>yug-e</i> all the milk; He drinks <i>yug</i> : a lot of milk.	1
20	dry	<i>koašʸ:k</i> {коашшьк}	Itkonen 1958: 150; Kuruch et al. 1985: 119; Lehtiranta 1989: 56–57 Examples: He put on dry <i>koašʸ:k</i> clothes; dry <i>koašʸ:k</i> earth.	1
21	ear	<i>pʸe:lʸ:j</i> {пёлльй}	Itkonen 1958: 354; Kuruch et al. 1985: 253; Lehtiranta 1989: 100–101 Examples: He grabbed his ear <i>pʸa:lʸ:j-a</i> ; That man has large ears <i>pʸelʸj</i> , this one has small ones.	1
22	earth	<i>ye:mʸ:ne</i> {ёммьне}	Itkonen 1958: 54; Kuruch et al. 1985: 79; Lehtiranta 1989: 32–33 Polysemy 'land / soil / ground'. Examples: dry earth <i>ye:mʸ:ne</i> ; People walk the earth <i>ye:mʸ:ne</i> and birds fly.	1
23	to eat	<i>po:r:-e</i> {пõpp-э}	Itkonen 1958: 396–397; Kuruch et al. 1985: 266; Lehtiranta 1989: 104–105 Examples: Do you eat <i>por-ax</i> eggs?; Meat and fat can be eaten <i>po:r:-e</i> .	1
24	egg	<i>manʸ:</i> {маннь}	Itkonen 1958: 238; Kuruch et al. 1985: 182; Lehtiranta 1989: 76–77 Examples: Birds lay eggs <i>manʸ-etʸ</i> ; Do you eat eggs <i>manʸ-etʸ</i> ?	1
25	eye	<i>čalʸ:mʸ</i> {чалльм}	Itkonen 1958: 642; Kuruch et al. 1985: 387; Lehtiranta 1989: 20–21 Examples: He plucked his eye <i>čalʸmʸ</i> out.	1
26	fat	<i>pu:y:t</i> {пүййт}	Itkonen 1958: 406; Kuruch et al. 1985: 269; Lehtiranta 1989: 108–109 Example: Meat and fat <i>pu:y:t</i> can be eaten; The body consists of flesh, fat <i>pu:y:t</i> and bones.	1
27	feather	<i>po:n:c</i> {пõннц}	Itkonen 1958: 388; Kuruch et al. 1985: 265; Lehtiranta 1989: 104–105 Example: Birds have feathers <i>po:nc</i> , beasts have fur.	1
28	fire	<i>to:l</i> {тõлл}	Itkonen 1958: 605; Kuruch et al. 1985: 356; Lehtiranta 1989: 136–137 Examples: I see a fire <i>to/</i> in the distance; He put the fire <i>to/</i> out with water.	1
29	fish	<i>ku:lʸ:</i> {кӯлль}	Itkonen 1958: 172; Kuruch et al. 1985: 131; Lehtiranta 1989: 60–61 Examples: Birds fly, fish <i>ku:lʸ</i> swim; I want to catch this fish <i>ku:lʸ</i> .	1

30	to fly	<i>kirv:t-e</i> {кыррѳт-э}	Itkonen 1958: 128; Kuruch et al. 1985: 143; Lehtiranta 1989: 50–51 Examples: Look, there is a bird flying <i>kir:t</i> ; People walk the earth and birds fly <i>kirt-ev</i> .	1
31	foot	<i>yu:lv:kv</i> {юлльк}	Itkonen 1958: 73; Kuruch et al. 1985: 429; Lehtiranta 1989: 38–39 Polysemy 'foot / leg'. Used in functional contexts. Examples: He put the shoe on his foot <i>yu:lvkv</i> ; He kicked him with his foot <i>yu:lvkv-env</i> .	1
32	full	<i>tvi:v:t</i> {тѳввт}	Itkonen 1958: 595; Kuruch et al. 1985: 350; Lehtiranta 1989: 136–137 The past participle <i>tvi:v:t-ma</i> from the verb <i>tvi:v:t-e</i> 'to fill' is also frequently used. Examples: a full <i>tvi:v:t</i> sack; a full <i>tvi:v:t</i> barrel; The barrel is full <i>tvi:v:t-ma</i> , don't pour more.	1
33	to give	<i>anvt-e</i> {аннѳт-э}	Itkonen 1958: 2; Kuruch et al. 1985: 26; Lehtiranta 1989: 10–11 Example: My father gave <i>envt-e</i> me this book.	1
34	good	<i>švi:g</i> {шѳг}	Itkonen 1958: 550–551; Kuruch et al. 1985: 410 Examples: good <i>švi:g</i> food; good <i>švi:g</i> house; You are a good <i>švi:g</i> man, he is a bad man.	1
35	green	<i>ruen:</i> {руэнн}	Itkonen 1958: 457; Kuruch et al. 1985: 303; Lehtiranta 1989: 116–117 The word is borrowed from North Germanic into Saami before Kildin Saami split-off.	1
36	hair	<i>vu:p:t</i> {вѳппт}	Itkonen 1958: 802; Kuruch et al. 1985: 57; Lehtiranta 1989: 154–155 Example: He pulled him by his hair <i>vu:p:t-e</i> .	1
37	hand	<i>kv:d:</i> {кѳдт}	Itkonen 1958: 123; Kuruch et al. 1985: 108; Lehtiranta 1989: 52–53 Polysemy 'hand / arm'. Used in functional contexts. Examples: Man has two hands <i>kv:d:</i> ; People have fingers on each hand <i>kv:d-esvtv</i> .	1
38	head	<i>vuey:vv</i> {вуэйѳв}	Itkonen 1958: 767; Kuruch et al. 1985: 60; Lehtiranta 1989: 92–93 Examples: This stone is the same size as a human head <i>vuey:vv</i> ; There is a large louse creeping across his head <i>vueyvvtv-esvtv</i> .	1
39	to hear	<i>kul:-e</i> {кулл-э}	Itkonen 1958: 163–164; Kuruch et al. 1985: 132; Lehtiranta 1989: 58–59 Polysemy: 'to hear / to listen'.	1

			Examples: You speak too quietly, I cannot hear <i>kul-ma</i> you; Suddenly I <i>kulv:-e</i> heard a shot; Listen <i>kul</i> to me.	
40	heart	<i>k:utv:kʷ</i> {кӯттӱк}	Itkonen 1958: 160; Kuruch et al. 1985: 135	1
41	horn	<i>čuerʷvʷ</i> {чуэръв}	Itkonen 1958: 672; Kuruch et al. 1985: 407; Lehtiranta 1989: 26–27 Examples: Some animals have horns <i>čuerʷvʷ</i> , some don't; People don't have horns <i>čuerʷvʷ</i> , some animals do.	1
42	I	<i>mun:</i> {мунн}	Itkonen 1958: 260; Kuruch et al. 1985: 547 Shortened stem in the locative form <i>mu-st</i> . Some interspeaker variation in the paradigm. Examples: You speak too quietly, I <i>mun:</i> cannot hear you; My father gave me <i>min:-e</i> this book; I <i>mu-st</i> have a lot of friends.	1
43	to kill	<i>konʷt-e</i> {коаннӱт-э}	Itkonen 1958: 139; Kuruch et al. 1985: 117; Lehtiranta 1989: 54–55 Not used in the contexts of reindeer slaughter and hunting. Examples: Who has killed <i>konʷt-e</i> this animal?	1
44	knee	<i>pu:v:l</i> {пӯвлл}	Itkonen 1958: 408; Kuruch et al. 1985: 269; Lehtiranta 1989: 108–109 Examples: My knee <i>pu:v:l</i> hurts; Stand on your knees <i>pu:vl-e</i> .	1
45	to know	<i>tvi:d:-e</i> {тйдт-э}	Itkonen 1958: 593–594; Kuruch et al. 1985: 347; Lehtiranta 1989: 136–137 Borrowed from Baltic-Finnic before Kildin Saami split-off. Example: I don't know <i>tvi:d</i> what has happened.	1
46	leaf	<i>le:s:t</i> {лӛсст}	Itkonen 1958: 206; Kuruch et al. 1985: 177; Lehtiranta 1989: 64–65 Borrowed from Proto-Baltic-Slavic or from some substrate language before Kildin Saami split-off. Examples: Leaves <i>lest</i> fall in autumn.	1
47	to lie	<i>lʷe:š:-e</i> {лӛшш-э}	Itkonen 1958: 212; Kuruch et al. 1985: 159 Borrowed from Russian. Examples: He was lying here <i>lʷe:ž-a</i> but then he stood up; Why are you lying <i>lʷe:ž-ax</i> here?	-1

48	liver	<i>vu:yvas</i> {вуйвас}	Itkonen 1958: 782; Kuruch et al. 1985: 54 Example: He cut the liver <i>vu:yvas</i> from the carcass.	1
49	long	<i>kugʷ:-esʷ</i> {кугк-есь}	Itkonen 1958: 162–163; Kuruch et al. 1985: 128; Lehtiranta 1989: 58–59 Examples: This rope is long <i>kugʷ:-esʷ</i> , I need a short one; Bring a long <i>kugʷ:-esʷ</i> stick.	1
50	louse	<i>tʰkʷ</i> {тыһкь}	Itkonen 1958: 596; Kuruch et al. 1985: 365; Lehtiranta 1989: 134–135 Examples: There is a large louse <i>tʰkʷ</i> creeping across his head; He has no lice <i>tʰkʷ</i> .	1
51	man	<i>ɔlm=olma</i> {оалм олма}	Itkonen 1958: 319; Kuruch et al. 1985: 241; Lehtiranta 1989: 90–91 Reduplicated stem <i>olma</i> ‘person’, q.v. Example: The men <i>ɔlm=ollme</i> went to work, but the women stayed at home.	1
52	many	<i>ye:n:e</i> {әннэ}	Itkonen 1958: 55; Kuruch et al. 1985: 80; Lehtiranta 1989: 32–33 Examples: I have a lot of <i>ye:n:e</i> friends; There are many <i>ye:n:e</i> rocks on the ground.	1
53	meat	<i>vuen:č</i> {вуэннч}	Itkonen 1958: 762; Kuruch et al. 1985: 62; Lehtiranta 1989: 92–93 Polysemy ‘meat / flesh’. Examples: Meat <i>vuenč</i> and fat <i>pu:yt</i> can be eaten; The body consists of flesh <i>vuen:č</i> , fat, and bones; What is this meat <i>vuen:č</i> ?	1
54	moon	<i>ma:n</i> : {мәнн}	Itkonen 1958: 236; Kuruch et al. 1985: 182; Lehtiranta 1989: 74–75 Borrowed from North Germanic into Saami before Kildin Saami split-off. Polysemy ‘moon / month’. Examples: The sun shines during the day, the moon <i>ma:n</i> : shines at night.	1
55	mountain	<i>pa:hkʷ</i> {пәһкь}	Itkonen 1958: 333; Kuruch et al. 1985: 244 Borrowed from Baltic-Finnic or North Germanic into Saami before Kildin Saami split-off. Examples: It takes a whole day to climb this mountain <i>pa:kʷ</i> .	1
56	mouth	<i>na:lʷmʷ</i> {нәлльм}	Itkonen 1958: 294; Kuruch et al. 1985: 226; Lehtiranta 1989: 86–87 Example: He took a piece of meat in his mouth <i>na:lm-a</i> .	1
57	name	<i>ne:m</i> : {нәмм}	Itkonen 1958: 278; Kuruch et al. 1985: 219; Lehtiranta 1989: 80–81	1

			Examples: Tell me your mother's name <i>ne:m</i> .	
58	neck	<i>ča:pex ~ ča:pet</i> {чāпэх ~ чāпэт}	Itkonen 1958: 653; Kuruch et al. 1985: 387; Lehtiranta 1989: 22–23 Phonological variation represents the results of different patterns of paradigmatic leveling. The form <i>ča:pet</i> is more archaic. Examples: He hit him in the neck <i>ča:px-a</i> .	1
59	new	<i>o:d</i> : {ōдт}	Itkonen 1958: 313; Kuruch et al. 1985: 238; Lehtiranta 1989: 88–89 Examples: I got myself some new <i>o:d</i> : clothes.	1
60	night	<i>iy</i> : {ыйй}	Itkonen 1958: 45; Kuruch et al. 1985: 418; Lehtiranta 1989: 34–35 Oblique stem <i>ig-</i> / <i>ig:-</i> . Examples: It was a bright night <i>iy</i> : today; The sun shines during the day, the moon shines at night <i>ig:-a</i> .	1
61	nose	<i>juny</i> : {нюннь}	Itkonen 1958: 306; Kuruch et al. 1985: 222; Lehtiranta 1989: 88–89 Examples: This person has a big nose <i>juny</i> :, that one has a small nose <i>juny</i> ;; We breathe with the nose <i>juny-eny</i> .	1
62	not	<i>ye-</i> / <i>e-</i> {e- / э-}	Kuruch et al. 1985: 559; Sammallahti 1998: 224–225 Paradigm: <i>em</i> : [1sg], <i>eg</i> : [2sg], <i>ey</i> : [3sg], <i>yeb^y</i> [1pl], <i>yeb^y:e</i> [2pl], <i>yev</i> [3pl].	1
63	one	<i>e:x:t ~ e:f:t</i> {эххт ~ эффт}	Itkonen 1958: 29; Kuruch et al. 1985: 425; Lehtiranta 1989: 10–11 Phonological variants are distributed across dialects.	1
64	person	<i>olma</i> {олма}	Itkonen 1958: 319; Kuruch et al. 1985: 241; Lehtiranta 1989: 90–91 Examples: The dog is a man's <i>olma</i> friend; There is something moving, I do not see if it is a man <i>olma</i> or a beast.	1
65	rain	<i>aby:ry</i> {аббьр}	Itkonen 1958: 17; Kuruch et al. 1985: 17; Lehtiranta 1989: 12–13 Example: Rain <i>aby:ry</i> does not come from (white) clouds, only from rain clouds.	1
66	red	<i>ru:p^y:s^y-es^y</i> {рўппьс-есь}	Itkonen 1958: 460; Kuruch et al. 1985: 300; Lehtiranta 1989: 116–117 Examples: red <i>ru:p^y:s^y-es^y</i> blood.	1

67	road	<i>čuekas</i> {чуэкас}	Itkonen 1958: 686; Kuruch et al. 1985: 406 Polysemy 'road / path'. Examples: He is walking on the road <i>čuekas</i> ; There is a road <i>čuekas</i> from my village to the town.	1
68	root	<i>vuenʹt-esʹ</i> {вуэньт-эсь}	Itkonen 1958: 761; Kuruch et al. 1985: 62; Lehtiranta 1989: 92–93 Example: This tree has deep roots <i>vuenʹt-esʹ</i> .	1
69	round	<i>yo:ry:py-esʹ</i> {ёрьп-есь}	Itkonen 1958: 68; Kuruch et al. 1985: 86; Lehtiranta 1989: 36–37 Polysemy 'round 3D / 2D'.	1
70	sand	<i>vu:ntas</i> {вўнтас}	Itkonen 1958: 776; Kuruch et al. 1985: 57 Examples: He took a handful of sand <i>vu:ntas</i> ; I don't know whether that site contains sand <i>vu:ntas</i> or earth.	1
71	to say	<i>syε:ʹy:ky-e</i> {цёлдьк-э}	Itkonen 1958: 632; Kuruch et al. 1985: 378 Distinct from <i>sa:r:n-e</i> 'to speak'. Examples: Tell me <i>syε:ʹy:ky</i> your mother's name; What did you say <i>syi:ʹy:ky-εxʹ?</i>	1
72	to see	<i>uyn-e</i> {уййн-э}	Itkonen 1958: 765; Kuruch et al. 1985: 370; Lehtiranta 1989: 90–91 Borrowed from North Germanic before Kildin Saami split-off. Examples: I see <i>uyn-a</i> a fire in the distance; There is something moving, I do not see <i>uyn</i> if it is a man or a beast.	1
73	seed	<i>syem</i> {сем}	Itkonen 1958: 492 Borrowing can either be old or new. Due to the uncertainty in the time when the stem was borrowed, we prefer to mark it as a loan directly into Kildin Saami.	-1
74	to sit	<i>p:r:-e</i> {оарр-э}	Itkonen 1958: 321; Kuruch et al. 1985: 233; Lehtiranta 1989: 90–91 Example: Men are sitting <i>p:r:-ev</i> and hearing.	1
75	skin	<i>ʃšy:k</i> {лышшык}	Itkonen 1958: 215; Kuruch et al. 1985: 175; Lehtiranta 1989: 68–69 Used of human skin only. Distinct from such specialized terms as <i>kuešy:</i> 'hide', <i>šyi:šy:eny</i> 'leather', <i>a:sy:</i> 'membrane on the inner side of hide'.	1

76	to sleep	<i>vuedy:-e</i> {вуэдт-э}	Itkonen 1958: 257; Kuruch et al. 1985: 60; Lehtiranta 1989: 90–91 Example: One can sleep <i>vuedy:-e</i> on a hide.	1
77	small	<i>ucy:</i> {удць}	Itkonen 1958: 703; Kuruch et al. 1985: 368 Example: This person has a big nose, that one has a small <i>ucy:</i> nose.	1
78	smoke	<i>suv:</i> {сувв}	Itkonen 1958: 536; Kuruch et al. 1985: 328; Lehtiranta 1989: 128–129 Examples: With no wind, smoke <i>suv:</i> from the bonfire rises straight up; Smoke <i>suv:</i> gets in my eyes.	1
79	to stand	<i>čuen:č-e</i> {чуэнч-е}	Itkonen 1958: 685; Kuruch et al. 1985: 406; Lehtiranta 1989: 28–29 Example: He was standing <i>čuanč-e</i> here, but then he goes that way.	1
80	star	<i>ta:sy:t</i> {тāссът}	Itkonen 1958: 574; Kuruch et al. 1985: 346; Lehtiranta 1989: 132–133 Example: At night we see the stars <i>ta:sy:t</i> and the moon.	1
81	stone	<i>kve:dy:k</i> {кēддък}	Itkonen 1958: 116; Kuruch et al. 1985: 104; Lehtiranta 1989: 46–47 Examples: It is a heavy stone <i>kve:dy:k</i> ; This stone <i>kve:dy:k</i> is the same size as a human head.	1
82	sun	<i>pve:y:vy</i> {пēййв}	Itkonen 1958: 350; Kuruch et al. 1985: 252; Lehtiranta 1989: 100–101 Polysemy 'sun / day'. Example: The sun <i>pve:y:vy</i> shines during the day, the moon shines at night.	1
83	to swim	<i>vu:y:-e</i> {вүй-е}	Itkonen 1958: 779; Kuruch et al. 1985: 54; Lehtiranta 1989: 152–153 Not used of boats. Examples: Birds fly, fish swim <i>vuey-ev</i> ; There is someone swimming <i>vuey</i> out there; Is there anyone among your friends who can swim <i>vu:y:-e</i> ?	1
84	tail	<i>sve:y:p</i> {сēййп}	Itkonen 1958: 483; Kuruch et al. 1985: 318; Lehtiranta 1989: 120–121 Long tail (of animals). This term was elicited in generic contexts. Distinct from <i>pvi:žan</i> ~ <i>pvi:ž</i> 'short tail (of animals)', <i>ped:š</i> 'tail (of birds)', <i>pve:cvexy</i> 'tail (of fish)'. Example: Animals have tails <i>sve:yp</i> , man does not have a tail <i>sve:yp</i> .	1
85	that	<i>tu-d:</i> {тудт}	Itkonen 1958: 622; Kuruch et al. 1985: 548	1

			Extended stems are used in oblique forms <i>tu-n:-</i> [sg]; <i>tu-jt-</i> [pl]. Broad interspeaker variation in the paradigm. Examples: That <i>tu-d:</i> tree is far away, this one is quite near, This person has a big nose, that <i>tu-n:</i> one has a small nose	
86	this	<i>te-d:</i> {тэдт}	Itkonen 1958: 583; Kuruch et al. 1985: 548 Extended stems are used in oblique forms <i>te-n:-</i> [sg]; <i>te-jt-</i> [pl]. Broad interspeaker variation in the paradigm. Examples: That <i>te-d:</i> tree is far away, this one is quite near, This <i>te-n:</i> person has a big nose, that one has a small nose	1
87	thou	<i>ton:</i> {тонн}	Itkonen 1958: 606; Kuruch et al. 1985: 357 Shortened stem in the locative form <i>to:-st</i> . Some interspeaker variation in the paradigm. Examples: You <i>ton:</i> are a good man, he is a bad man; You <i>ton:</i> speak too quietly, I cannot hear you <i>ton</i> .	1
88	tongue	<i>лу:х:цет</i> {нӱххчемь}	Itkonen 1958: 305–306; Kuruch et al. 1985: 222; Lehtiranta 1989: 88–89 Distinct from <i>кvi:l:</i> 'language'. Example: He showed him his tongue <i>лу:х:цет</i> .	1
89	tooth	<i>па:ny:</i> {пӱннь}	Itkonen 1958: 338–339; Kuruch et al. 1985: 248; Lehtiranta 1989: 98–99 Examples: The small babies have no teeth <i>па:ny:</i> ; I have a toothache <i>па:ny:</i> .	1
90	tree	<i>му:r:</i> {мӱрр}	Itkonen 1958: 265; Kuruch et al. 1985: 198; Lehtiranta 1989: 78–79 Generic term. Polysemy: 'tree / wood (material) / log'. Examples: This tree <i>му:r:</i> has deep roots; He has cut down all the trees <i>му:r-etʷ</i> .	1
91	two	<i>ku:ʰt</i> {кӱһт}	Itkonen 1958: 168; Kuruch et al. 1985: 130; Lehtiranta 1989: 60–61	1
92	to go	<i>va:ny:c-e</i> {вӱнньц-э}	Itkonen 1958: 705–706; Kuruch et al. 1985: 37; Lehtiranta 1989: 144–145 Examples: He was standing here, but then he goes <i>va:ny:c-lʷ-e</i> that way; Where are you going <i>va:nc-ax?</i>	1
93	warm	<i>ʷi:ŋyɣ-esʷ</i> {лӱнҫ-есь}	Itkonen 1958: 209; Lehtiranta 1989: 68–69	1

			Distinct from <i>pu:ly:-e</i> 'hot (of liquids and solid substances)', <i>po:hk</i> 'warm (of the atmosphere)'. Example: warm <i>ly:ŋygy-esy</i> water.	
94	water	<i>ča:zy</i> {чадзь}	Itkonen 1958: 649; Kuruch et al. 1985: 385; Lehtiranta 1989: 20–21 Examples: He put the fire out with water <i>ča:zy-eny</i> .	1
95	we	<i>miy:</i> {мыйй}	Itkonen 1958: 260; Kuruch et al. 1985: 547 No clusivity contrast. Oblique stem <i>myin-</i> . Examples: We <i>miy:</i> are friends (with you), but he is not our friend; He will come to us <i>miy:-e</i> tomorrow.	1
96	what?	<i>men:-</i> {мэнн-}	Itkonen 1958: 247; Kuruch et al. 1985: 188 Oblique stem. Nominative <i>myi:</i> . Examples: What <i>men:</i> did you say? What <i>myi:</i> lies there? Who came and what <i>men:</i> did he bring?	1
97	white	<i>vvi:ly:ky-esy</i> {вйлльк-есь}	Itkonen 1958: 741; Kuruch et al. 1985: 44; Lehtiranta 1989: 148–149 Examples: white <i>vvi:ly:ky-esy</i> snow, white <i>vvi:ly:ky-esy</i> salt.	1
98	who?	<i>kye:n:</i> {кённ}	Itkonen 1958: 114; Kuruch et al. 1985: 103 Oblique stem. Nominative <i>kye:</i> . Examples: Who <i>kye:</i> has killed this animal? Who <i>kye:</i> came and what did he bring?	1
99	woman	<i>nizan</i> {нызан}	Itkonen 1958: 279; Kuruch et al. 1985: 218; Lehtiranta 1989: 82–83 Example: The men went to work, but the women <i>nizan</i> stayed at home.	1
100	yellow	<i>ruč:ky-esy</i> {ручк-есь}	Itkonen 1958: 461; Kuruch et al. 1985: 301	1
101	far	<i>kuhky-eny</i> {кухк-ень}	Itkonen 1958: 162; Kuruch et al. 1985: 129; Lehtiranta 1989: 58–59 Cf. the same root in <i>kugy:-esy</i> 'long', q.v. Examples: Moscow is far <i>kuhky-eny</i> .	1
102	heavy	<i>lo:sy:-esy</i> {лōсс-есь}	Itkonen 1958: 222; Kuruch et al. 1985: 164; Lehtiranta 1989: 70–71 Examples: It is a heavy <i>lo:sy:-esy</i> stone.	1

103	near	<i>alʸ:t</i> {аллът}	Itkonen 1958: 8; Kuruch et al. 1985: 24; Lehtiranta 1989: 10–11 Examples: Murmansk is near <i>alʸ:t</i> .	1
104	salt	<i>su:lʸ:</i> {сўлль}	Itkonen 1958: 530; Kuruch et al. 1985: 331 Borrowed from Baltic-Finnic before Kildin Saami split-off. Examples: Soup without salt <i>su:lʸ-xʸemʸ</i> is tasteless	1
105	short	<i>ɒnʸxʸ-esʸ</i> {оанъх-эсь}	Itkonen 1958: 772; Kuruch et al. 1985: 232; Lehtiranta 1989: 92–93 Example: This rope is long, I need a short <i>ɒnʸexʸ</i> one.	1
106	snake	<i>ku:vʸ:t</i> {кўввьт}	Itkonen 1958: 184; Lehtiranta 1989: 64–65 Examples: A snake <i>ku:vʸ:t</i> is lying on the stone; A snake <i>ku:vʸ:t</i> has eyes, a worm has no eyes.	1
107	thin	<i>sʸe:ŋʸkʸ-esʸ</i> {сѣнък-есъ}	Itkonen 1958: 488; Kuruch et al. 1985: 319; Lehtiranta 1989: 122–123 Polysemy 'thin 1D/ thin 2D' Examples: a thin <i>sʸe:ŋʸkʸ-esʸ</i> rope; a thin <i>sʸe:ŋʸkʸ-esʸ</i> leaf.	1
108	wind	<i>pʸi:ŋʸ:kʸ</i> {пйнък}	Itkonen 1958: 363; Kuruch et al. 1985: 256; Lehtiranta 1989: 102–103 Examples: With no wind <i>pʸi:ŋʸkʸ</i> , smoke from the bonfire rises straight up	1
109	worm	<i>ma:d:</i> {мăдт}	Itkonen 1958: 242; Kuruch et al. 1985: 179; Lehtiranta 1989: 74–75 Borrowed from Baltic-Finnic before Kildin Saami split-off. Example: A snake has eyes, a worm <i>ma:d:</i> has no eyes.	1
110	year	<i>igʸ:</i> {ыгкъ}	Itkonen 1958: 44; Kuruch et al. 1985: 418; Lehtiranta 1989: 34–35 Used as an age marker as well. Examples: I haven't been to Moscow for many years <i>igʸ-e</i> ; He was sick all the year <i>igʸ</i> ; I'm 15 years <i>igʸ-e</i> old.	1