

## Ter Saami

Ter Saami (sometimes called Yokanga Saami) is a recently extinct language that was spoken in the Northeastern part of the Kola Peninsula. According to Scheller 2010, only two speakers of Ter Saami remained in 2010. Ter Saami is most closely related to Kildin Saami. Some features distinguishing Ter Saami from Kildin Saami are described in Szabó 1967: 124–127. Dialectal variation inside Ter Saami has never been studied.

Ter Saami is purely documented, but existing sources allow the collection of a reliable wordlist. The single monographic grammatical description of Ter Saami was undertaken in Tereshkin 2002. The most recent work on Ter Saami is Behnke 2010 based on the author's own data. The quality of these works is not very high. Samples of paradigms published in Szabó 1968 are the most reliable source on Ter Saami inflection. There is no special Ter Saami dictionary, but Toivo Itkonen's dictionary of East Saami dialects (1958) contains a lot of Ter Saami material. The following text publications exist: Kert 1961, where some texts from Itkonen & Europaeus 1931 are republished, Szabó 1967; 1968; Kert & Zaikov 1988. The main dictionary source is Itkonen 1958. Additionally, Lehtiranta's (1989) etymological dictionary is cited. The data in Lehtiranta 1989 come from Itkonen 1958.

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

<b>Itkonen 1958</b>	<b>Szabó 1967; 1968</b>	<b>Tereshkin 2002</b>	<b>UTS</b>
CC	CC, Ċ	CC, Ċ	C:
ḥC	hC, ħC	hC, ħC	hC
k	k	k	k
ḱ, ḵ	ḱ	k'	kʏ
ᵍḱ	kk	kk, k̄	k:
ᵍḵ	ḱḱ	k'k', k̄	kʏ:
G	g	g	g
Ḡ	ḡ	g'	gʏ
Gk, Ġḱ	gg, gG, ḡ	gg, gḡ, ḡ	g:
Ḡḵ	ḡḡ, ḡḠ	g'g', g'ḡ', ḡ'	gʏ:
t	t	t	t
ḥt, ḥṯ	t'	t'	tʏ
ᵗt	tt, t̄	tt, t̄	t:

đ	ṭṭ, ṭ̣	ṭṭ, ṭ̣	ty:
D	d	d	d
Đ, Đ̣	ḍ	ḍ	dy
Dt, Đṭ	dd, dD, đ	dd, dđ, đ	d:
Dđ	ḍḍ, ḍḌ, đ̣	ḍḍ, ḍđ̣, đ̣	dy:
p	p	p	p
B, b	b	b	b
Bp, Ḅp̣	bB	bb, bp, ḅ	b:
X	X	x	x
X̣	X̣	x̣	xy
s	s	s	s
Ṣ	ṣ	ṣ	sy
š	š	š	š
Ṣ̣	ṣ̣̌	ṣ̣̌	šy
Z, z	z	z	z
Ẓ, ẓ	ẓ	ẓ	zy
Ž, ž	ž	ž	ž
Ẓ̌, ẓ̌	ẓ̌	ẓ̌	žy

V, f, v <sup>´</sup>	f	f	f
u, v, v <sup>˘</sup>	v	v	v
ts	c	c	c
<sup>d</sup> ts, dts	cc, c̄	cc, c̄	c:
tʂ	č	c'	cʸ
<sup>d</sup> tʂ, dtʂ	čč	c'c', c̄'	cʸ:
tš, tʂ, tš	č	č'	č
<sup>d</sup> tš	čč	č'č', č̄'	č:
<sup>D</sup> Z, DZ, <sup>d</sup> z, dz	dz	з	з
<sup>D</sup> ʒ, Dʒ, dʒ	d'ž	з'	зʸ
DŽ, DŽ, DŽ, DŽ, d'ž, d'ž	d'ž	з'	ž
л	l	л	l
l, l, l', l'	l'	l'	lʸ
ɾ	ɾ	ɾ	ɾ
ɽ	ɽ'	ɽ'	ɽʸ
m	m	m	m
n	n	n	n
ŋ	n'	n'	nʸ

ń	ń	n'	ɲ
ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ
ŋ, ń	ń	ŋʸ	ŋʸ
j, i, j	j	j	y
jj	jj, j̄	jj, j̄	y:
i	i	i	i
ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ɨ
u	u	u	u
o	o	o	o
ɛ, e	ɛ, e	ɛ, e	e
ǻ	ǻ	ɛ, a	ə
ǻ	a	a	ɐ
a, ǻ, ǻ	a	a	a
oa, óa	oa	oa	oa
ĩə, jə	jɛ	jɛ	ɨə
ĩe, ie	e	'ie	ie
ěǻ, éǻ	a	'ǻ	ea

1	all	<i>pik</i> : {p <sup>o</sup> k}	Itkonen 1958: 404 Polysemy 'all (omnes) / all (totus)'. Examples: Tell about all {p <sup>o</sup> kk} the families. The whole {p <sup>o</sup> kk} family is at home (Szabó 1968: 104–105).	1
2	ashes	<i>kun</i> : {kunn}	Itkonen 1958: 165; Lehtiranta 1989: 58–59	1
3	bark	<i>ker</i> : {k <sup>o</sup> rr}	Itkonen 1958: 108; Lehtiranta 1989: 40–41	1
4	belly	<i>čəj</i> :ve {tš <sup>o</sup> īve}	Itkonen 1958: 681; Lehtiranta 1989: 26–37 Polysemy 'external / internal belly'.	1
5	big	<i>šur</i> : {šurr}	Itkonen 1958: 563 Can be borrowed from Baltic-Finnic. Examples: The old woman has a big {šūr} house. The old man has a big {šūr} family (Szabó 1968: 98)	-1
6	bird	<i>lon</i> :tv:e {lo <sup>o</sup> ntē}	Itkonen 1958: 218; Lehtiranta 1989: 70–71 Example: The bird {lonnte} flew away from my hand (Szabó 1968: 106), The birds {lo <sup>o</sup> ntē} sang beautifully (Szabó 1967: 128).	1
7	to bite	<i>ka</i> :c <sup>o</sup> :k-e {k <sup>o</sup> tš <sup>o</sup> k-ed}	Itkonen 1958: 95; Lehtiranta 1989: 42–43; Tereshkin 2002: 66	1
8	black	<i>ča</i> : <sup>o</sup> p-ə {tš <sup>o</sup> āp-ə <sup>d</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 646; Lehtiranta 1989: 22–23 Example: The girl has black {čapiš} hair (Szabó 1968: 100).	1
9	blood	<i>ver</i> : {v <sup>o</sup> rr}	Itkonen 1958: 734; Lehtiranta 1989: 142–143 Example: Blood {v <sup>o</sup> rr} flows from the heart (Szabó 1968: 99).	1
10	bone	<i>ta</i> :k <sup>o</sup> :tv:e {t <sup>o</sup> k <sup>o</sup> tē}	Itkonen 1958: 566; Lehtiranta 1989: 130–131; Tereshkin 2002: 51	1
11	breast	<i>ren</i> :tv:e {ra <sup>o</sup> ntē}	Itkonen 1958: 414–415; Lehtiranta 1989: 110–111 The meaning is poorly documented in Ter Saami. The stem is attested only in compound {v <sup>o</sup> dt=ra <sup>o</sup> ntē} 'hillside' (Itkonen 1958: 415). Since the cognates of this stem have the meaning 'breast' in other Saami languages, and there are no other candidates, we fill the	1

			slot with {raŋ <sup>d</sup> tɛ}. The word can be borrowed from Slavic but before the split-off of Ter Saami. Distinct from {niŋ <sup>d</sup> tʃe} ‘female breast’ and {miɫ <sup>ɹ</sup> k} ‘animal’s breast’.	
12	to burn (trans.)	<i>piəɫʷ:-tv-e</i> {piəɫ <sup>d</sup> t-e <sup>d</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 384; Lehtiranta 1989: 106–107 Derived from the intransitive verb {pɪl <sup>d</sup> e <sup>d</sup> } ‘to burn’ with the productive causative suffix. Example: Hunters burned {pəl’tin} the bearskin (Szabó 1967: 134).	1
13	finger nail	<i>ken:c</i> : {kaŋ <sup>d</sup> ts}	Itkonen 1958: 102–103; Lehtiranta 1989: 40–41; Tereshkin 2002: 65 Polysemy ‘nail / claw’.	1
14	cloud	<i>pəl:v</i> {paɫɪv}	Itkonen 1958: 353; Lehtiranta 1989: 94–95 Collocation {abr’e paɫv} ‘rain cloud’ suggests that the root {paɫv} is a syncretic term ‘white cloud / rain cloud’.	1
15	cold	<i>kelm̄-s</i> {kaɫm̄-s}	Itkonen 1958: 105; Lehtiranta 1989: 40–41 Example: The stones are cold {kallmä} in the evening (Szabó 1967: 128)	1
16	to come	<i>piədʷ:-e</i> {piəb <sup>d</sup> tɛ <sup>d</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 387; Lehtiranta 1989: 106–107 Examples: The reindeer came {pəttin} to the river (Tereshkin 2002: 99); We came {pədjim} from the city (Tereshkin 2002: 103).	1
17	to die	<i>ya:m:-e</i> {jāmmē <sup>d</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 49; Lehtiranta 1989: 34–35 Example: Husband and wife got sick together and died {jāmm̄in} (Kert 1961: 202)	1
18	dog	<i>pien:agʷ-</i> {pienna`g-}	Itkonen 1958: 369; Lehtiranta 1989: 100–101 Oblique stem; nominative singular {pienə <sup>g</sup> } ~ {pienij}. The forms with <i>g</i> reflect the archaic shape of the stem. Examples: The dog {p’enaj} ate the meat (Tereshkin 2002: 101), The dog {p’eng’es’t} had puppies (Tereshkin 2002: 103).	1
19	to drink	<i>yug:-ə</i> {jučkə <sup>d</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 71; Lehtiranta 1989: 38–39 Example: I drink {jugim} water (Szabó 1968: 112).	1
20	dry	<i>košʷky-esʷ</i> {košk-ε`š}	Itkonen 1958: 150; Lehtiranta 1989: 56–57; Tereshkin 2002: 59	1

21	ear	<i>pielʷ:e</i> {pielʷl'e}	Itkonen 1958: 354; Lehtiranta 1989: 100–101	1
22	earth	<i>yiem:nʷe</i> {j̄iem̄n̄e}	Itkonen 1958: 54; Lehtiranta 1989: 32–33 Polysemy 'land / soil / ground'.	1
23	to eat	<i>por:-ə</i> {porr-ə <sup>d</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 396–397; Lehtiranta 1989: 104–105 Example: The dog ate {por'i} the meat (Tereshkin 2002: 101)	1
24	egg	<i>mənʷ:e</i> {m̄n̄n̄e}	Itkonen 1958: 238; Lehtiranta 1989: 76–77; Tereshkin 2002: 69	1
25	eye	<i>čelʷ:me</i> {č̄š̄al̄me}	Itkonen 1958: 642; Lehtiranta 1989: 20–21 Example: The boys have blue eyes {čal'l'me} (Szabó 1968: 101).	1
26	fat	<i>piy:tv:e</i> {p̄ij̄t̄e}	Itkonen 1958: 406; Lehtiranta 1989: 108–109 Example: The old men had dried meat, dried fish, and fat {p̄ij̄t̄e} in their barns (Szabó 1967: 137). Distinct from {v̄ij̄j} 'melted fat' (Itkonen 1958: 759).	1
27	feather	<i>pon:c:</i> {poñ <sup>d</sup> ts}	Itkonen 1958: 388; Lehtiranta 1989: 104–105	1
28	fire	<i>tol:</i> {tonn}	Itkonen 1958: 605; Lehtiranta 1989: 136–137 Example: He found some wood and lit a fire {tuona} (Tereshkin 2002: 127)	1
29	fish	<i>ki:lʷ:e</i> {k̄il̄le}	Itkonen 1958: 172; Lehtiranta 1989: 60–61 Examples: We caught a lot of fish {kil'ijt} (Tereshkin 2002: 101); The dining room smells of fish {k'il'l'in'} (Tereshkin 2002: 102).	1
30	to fly	<i>kirʷ:tv:-e</i> {k̄ir̄ <sup>d</sup> t̄-e <sup>d</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 128; Lehtiranta 1989: 50–51 Example: Magpies fly {kift'ev} there (Kert & Zaikov 1988: 104).	1
31	foot	<i>yilʷ:kv:e</i> {j̄ij̄ <sup>g</sup> ke}	Itkonen 1958: 73; Kuruch et al. 1985: 429; Lehtiranta 1989: 38–39 Polysemy: 'foot / leg' Example: He bounded her arms and legs {j̄il̄git'} - crucified his wife on a fir tree. (Kert & Zaikov 1988: 109).	1



32	full	<i>tivd-s</i> {tiud <sup>s</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 595; Lehtiranta 1989: 136–137	1
33	to give	<i>env:tv:-e</i> {aṅ <sup>dt</sup> -e <sup>d</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 2; Lehtiranta 1989: 10–11 Examples: Give {an't} the dog some meat; Give {an't} the brothers guns (Tereshkin 2002: 104), If he gives {andač} me a book, I would read it (Tereshkin 2002: 122).	1
34	good	<i>šuv:</i> {šuvv <sup>a</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 564 Suppletive forms of comparative and superlative grade: {pær'-ampa} 'better', {pir'-mīs} 'best'. Example: I think he's a good {šuvva} person (Tereshkin 2002: 102). We work with good {šuvvë} workers (Szabó 1968: 102). Distinct from adverb {šīgṅ} 'well'.	1
35	green	<i>riæn-as</i> {rjæn-as}	Itkonen 1958: 457; Lehtiranta 1989: 116–117 The word is borrowed from North Germanic into Saami before Ter Saami split-off. Example: green {rænna} birches (Szabó 1967: 128).	1
36	hair	<i>vi:p:t</i> {vīpt}	Itkonen 1958: 802; Lehtiranta 1989: 154–155 Example: The girl has black hair {vīpti} (Szabó 1968: 100). Distinct from {sībp} 'pubic hair'.	1
37	hand	<i>ki:d:</i> {kīdt}	Itkonen 1958: 123; Lehtiranta 1989: 52–53 Polysemy 'hand / arm'. Used in functional contexts. Examples: The boy has strong hands {kīdi} (Szabó 1968: 101). The bird flew away from my hand {kīdtst} (Szabó 1968: 106).	1
38	head	<i>viøve</i> {vīøīve}	Itkonen 1958: 767; Lehtiranta 1989: 92–93 Example: He took a saber from the wall and cut off Satan's head {iøīve} (Kert 1961: 209).	1
39	to hear	<i>kul:-ə</i> {kulḷ-a <sup>d</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 163–164; Lehtiranta 1989: 58–59 Example: A merchant hears {kulḷa} him but does not see him (Tereshkin 2002: 127).	1
40	heart	<i>ki:tv:kve</i> {kītkē}	Itkonen 1958: 160 Examples: The heart {kītkē} is beating; The knife enters the heart {kīettki} (Szabó 1968: 99).	1

41	horn	<i>čier̥v̥e</i> {tšjə̆v̥e}	Itkonen 1958: 672; Lehtiranta 1989: 26–27 Example: The reindeers have beautiful horns {čjer̥v̥e} (Szabó 1968: 97)	1
42	I	<i>mun</i> {mun}	Itkonen 1958: 260 Shortened stem in the locative form <i>mu-st</i> . See Tereshkin 2002: 110 for the full paradigm. Examples: I {munn} see you. You see me {mūni} (Szabó 1968: 110).	1
43	to kill	<i>pelv̥-e</i> {pa  -e <sup>d</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 337 Example: The human killed {pa i} the bear (Tereshkin 2002: 101), He kills {pa i} a Chud (mythological enemy people) (Szabó 1968: 101).	1
44	knee	<i>piv̥:l</i> {pijūn <sup>a</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 408; Lehtiranta 1989: 108–109; Tereshkin 2002: 56	1
45	to know	<i>ti:dv̥-e</i> {tiD̥t̥-e <sup>d</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 593–594; Lehtiranta 1989: 136–137 Example: You didn't know {tiD̥temen} that Chud (mythological enemy people) came (Tereshkin 2002: 129)	1
46	leaf	<i>les:t</i> {nāšt}	Itkonen 1958: 206; Lehtiranta 1989: 64–65 Borrowed from Proto-Baltic-Slavic or from some substrate language before Ter Saami split-off.	1
47	to lie	<i>lieš:-ə</i> {liešš-ə <sup>d</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 212 Borrowed from Russian. Example: Yuvan was lying {l'aššä}, not moving, and thinking (Szabó 1967: 144)	-1
48	liver	<i>vivyf-s</i> {vijiv'-s}	Itkonen 1958: 782	1
49	long	<i>ku<sup>h</sup>kv̥:-e</i> {ku5k̥-e}	Itkonen 1958: 162–163; Lehtiranta 1989: 58–59; Tereshkin 2002: 114	1
50	louse	<i>t<sup>h</sup>kv̥:-e</i> {tj5k̥e}	Itkonen 1958: 596; Lehtiranta 1989: 134–135	1
51	man	<i>olm-əi</i> {olm-əi}	Itkonen 1958: 319; Lehtiranta 1989: 90–91 Polysemy: 'man / person'. Example: These men {olmi} were hunting, and their wives were doing their business (Kert 1961: 172).	1

			Distinct from {kàɛ`š} ‘old man / husband’.	
52	many	<i>yienə ~ yieniy</i> {jienə <sup>g</sup> ~ jienij}	Itkonen 1958: 55; Lehtiranta 1989: 32–33 Examples: We caught a lot of {jenij} fish; The children gathered a lot of berries (Tereshkin 2002: 101); There are a lot of {jennj} mushrooms in the mushroom place (Tereshkin 2002: 102).	1
53	meat	<i>viəp:č:e</i> {vjəñ <sup>d</sup> tšɛ}	Itkonen 1958: 762; Lehtiranta 1989: 92–93 Examples: The dog ate the meat {vɛnčɛ} (Tereshkin 2002: 101)	1
54	moon	<i>ma:n:a</i> {mānna}	Itkonen 1958: 236; Lehtiranta 1989: 74–75 Borrowed from North Germanic into Saami before Ter Saami split-off. Polysemy ‘moon / month’.	1
55	mountain	<i>liəʰka</i> {lijəʰka}	Itkonen 1958: 226 Examples: The bear sat down near the mountain {lijɛkkj} (Kert & Zaikov 1988: 100); The old woman showed them a big mountain {lɛGka}. He climbed the mountain {lɛGka} (Kert 1961: 208).	1
56	mouth	<i>pa:lv:me</i> {hālvme}	Itkonen 1958: 294; Lehtiranta 1989: 86–87; Tereshkin 2002: 39	1
57	name	<i>nem:</i> {namm <sup>a</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 278; Lehtiranta 1989: 80–81; Tereshkin 2002: 68	1
58	neck	<i>čeab:a</i> {tšéávrpa <sup>d</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 653; Lehtiranta 1989: 22–23	1
59	new	<i>od:</i> {odt}	Itkonen 1958: 313; Lehtiranta 1989: 88–89 Example: A boy has a new {odɔ} suit (Szabó 1968: 109).	1
60	night	<i>yiy:</i> {ijij}	Itkonen 1958: 45; Lehtiranta 1989: 34–35; Tereshkin 2002: 61 Oblique stem {jigg-} / {jig-}. Example: One night {jiggj} Yuvan was sleeping and woke up (Szabó 1967: 141).	1
61	nose	<i>junv:e</i> {hunnɛ}	Itkonen 1958: 306; Lehtiranta 1989: 88–89; Tereshkin 2002: 69	1
62	not	<i>yi- / ye-</i> {ji- / je-}	Szabó 1968: 115; Tereshkin 2002: 128	1

			Paradigm: {jim} [1sg]; {jik} [2sg]; {ji} [3sg]; {jebv} [1pl]; {jebbe} [2pl]; {jev} [3pl].	
63	one	<i>ek:t</i> {aḵt}	Itkonen 1958: 29; Lehtiranta 1989: 10–11 Example: one {axt} tree, two trees (Tereshkin 2002: 100).	1
64	person	<i>olm-əy</i> {olm-aj}	Itkonen 1958: 319; Lehtiranta 1989: 90–91 Extended stem <i>olmn-</i> is used in some oblique forms. Example: The human {olmij} killed the bear (Tereshkin 2002: 101), There are a lot of people {olmnədde} in the house (Tereshkin 2002: 105).	1
65	rain	<i>eb:rye</i> {aḄrɛ}	Itkonen 1958: 17; Lehtiranta 1989: 12–13 Example: {abr'e paɫv} 'rain cloud' (Tereshkin 2002: 99)	1
66	red	<i>roš:k-ə</i> {rošk-a <sup>d</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 461; Tereshkin 2002: 114	1
67	road	<i>keay:na</i> {kěāina}	Itkonen 1958: 103; Lehtiranta 1989: 48–49 The stem is glossed as 'the direction or the place of the winter path (also in summer)' by Itkonen (Itkonen 1958: 103), however, Tereshkin glosses this item simply as 'road'. It becomes clear from his only example, that the word is used about winter path: The road {k'ajna} is covered with snow (Tereshkin 2002: 102). Another candidate is {tšieḡkas} glossed as 'winter path' in Itkonen 1958: 686. There are no attestations in the other sources. The latter stem is the basic term in Kildin Saami. Since there is no data for reliable choice, we prefer to take both stems as technical synonyms.	1
67	road	<i>čiek:-as</i> {tšieḡk-as}	Itkonen 1958: 686 See the comment above.	2
68	root	<i>viənytv:e</i> {viəḡtɛ}	Itkonen 1958: 761; Lehtiranta 1989: 92–93	1
69	round	<i>yorb-s</i> {jorb-s}	Itkonen 1958: 68; Lehtiranta 1989: 36–37 Polysemy 'round 3D / 2D'.	1
70	sand	<i>vi:nds</i> {vīnds}	Itkonen 1958: 776; Tereshkin 2002: 57	1
71	to say	<i>sa:r:n-a</i> {sārn-a <sup>d</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 475; Lehtiranta 1989: 120–121	1

			Examples: I said {sarnim} that whoever frees my brother, I will marry him (Tereshkin 2002: 127). Now she told me: "Look at how beautiful our country is!" (Szabó 1967: 128)	
72	to see	<i>uy:nv-e</i> {uṽṽ-e <sup>d</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 765; Lehtiranta 1989: 90–91 Borrowed from North Germanic before Ter Saami split-off. Examples: The boy saw {ujn'} a fox - punctive meaning follows from the Russian gloss <i>uvidel</i> ; I see {uina} the brothers - durative meaning follows from the Russian gloss <i>vižu</i> (Tereshkin 2002: 101); A merchant hears him but does not see {uin} him (Tereshkin 2002: 127).	1
73	seed		Not attested.	-1
74	to sit	<i>oar:-a</i> {óarr-a <sup>d</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 321; Lehtiranta 1989: 90–91 Polysemy: 'to sit / to stand / to be situated in'. Examples: A crow is sitting {oarra} on a tree. A fox is sitting {oarra} under a tree (Tereshkin 2002: 103). There are boys sitting there (Szabó 1968: 101) Distinct from {jišṽṽ <sup>d</sup> } 'to sit down'.	1
75	skin	<i>lišv:kve</i> {nišṽṽe}	Itkonen 1958: 215; Lehtiranta 1989: 68–69; Tereshkin 2002: 59 Distinct from {šiš'š'en} 'leather' and {nax'k} 'hide'.	1
76	to sleep	<i>viədv:-e</i> {vṽṽe <sup>d</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 257; Lehtiranta 1989: 90–91 Example: It is better to sleep {viəbde} without dreams (Szabó 1968: 100).	1
77	small	<i>uc:</i> {u <sup>d</sup> ts}	Itkonen 1958: 703 Example: The houses in the village are small {u <sup>c</sup> } (Szabó 1968: 96).	1
78	smoke	<i>sí:v:</i> {sṽṽ}	Itkonen 1958: 536; Kuruch et al. 1985: 328; Lehtiranta 1989: 128–129 Example: Smoke {sṽṽ} billows from (Satan's) ears and nose (Kert 1961: 209).	1
79	to stand	<i>oar:-a</i> {óarr-a <sup>d</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 321; Lehtiranta 1989: 90–91 Polysemy: 'to sit / to stand / to be situated in'. Used both of humans and of inanimate objects. Examples: The groom has come and is standing {oarra} under the crossbar. Why are you standing {ōarak} under the crossbar? (Kert & Zaikov 1988: 79). There is {oarrä} a house	1

			(standing) in the forest (Szabó 1968: 98).	
80	star	<i>ta:sv:ve</i> {tāṣ̌ṭɛ}	Itkonen 1958: 574; Lehtiranta 1989: 132–133; Tereshkin 2002: 78	1
81	stone	<i>kiedy:kve</i> {kieḍɔ̣ḳe}	Itkonen 1958: 116; Lehtiranta 1989: 46–47 Example: They built a house out of stones {k'etk'ik'em} (Tereshkin 2002: 105)	1
82	sun	<i>piey:ve</i> {p̣iẹịve}	Itkonen 1958: 350; Lehtiranta 1989: 100–101 Polysemy 'sun / day'. Example: The sun {p̣ẹịve} was shining strongly (Szabó 1967: 128).	1
83	to swim	<i>vi:y:-ə</i> {ṿij̣j-ə̣d}	Itkonen 1958: 779; Lehtiranta 1989: 152–153	1
84	tail	<i>siey:b</i> {ṣiẹịp}	Itkonen 1958: 483; Lehtiranta 1989: 120–121 Long tail (of animals). Distinct from {p̣ịḍẓ̌e} 'short tail (of animals)', {p̣ə̣ḍṣ̌} 'tail (of birds)', and {p̣iẹḍṭṣ̌e} 'tail (of fish)'.	1
85	that	<i>tu-dy:e</i> {tu-ḍṭɛ}	Itkonen 1958: 622 Extended stems {tuj-} and {tun'n'} are used in oblique cases. See Tereshkin 2002: 110; Szabó 1968: 103 for the full paradigm. Example: We will transport the guest to that {tun'n'e} side of the river (Tereshkin 2002: 127).	1
86	this	<i>te-dy:e</i> {ṭə-ḍṭɛ}	Itkonen 1958: 583 Extended stems {taj-} and {tan'n'-} are used in oblique cases. See Tereshkin 2002: 110; Szabó 1968: 103 for the full paradigm. Example: There is a forest on this side of the river (Szabó 1968: 103).	1
87	thou	<i>ton</i> {ton}	Itkonen 1958: 606 Shortened stem in the locative form <i>to-st</i> . See Tereshkin 2002: 110 for the full paradigm. Examples: I see you {ṃọ̄nij̣}. You {tonn} see me (Szabó 1968: 110).	1
88	tongue	<i>nik:čəm</i> {ṇiḳṭṣ̌əm}	Itkonen 1958: 305–306; Lehtiranta 1989: 88–89 There is polysemy 'tongue / language' according to Arvid Genetz, however, other sources give a separate stem {ḳiḷl} for 'language'.	1

89	tooth	<i>pa:nv:e</i> {pāṅṅε}	Itkonen 1958: 338–339; Lehtiranta 1989: 98–99; Tereshkin 2002: 69	1
90	tree	<i>mir:</i> {mīrr}	Itkonen 1958: 265; Lehtiranta 1989: 78–79 Examples: Father cuts down a tree {miri} with an axe (Tereshkin 2002: 102); A crow is sitting on a tree {miri} (Tereshkin 2002: 103).	1
91	two	<i>ki:xy:t</i> {kīχī}	Itkonen 1958: 168; Lehtiranta 1989: 60–61 Examples: one tree, two {kīht} trees (Tereshkin 2002: 100); This woman has two {kīkt} children (Szabó 1968: 97).	1
92	to go	<i>va:nv:cy:-e</i> {vāñ <sup>d</sup> ʃe <sup>d</sup> -e <sup>d</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 705–706; Lehtiranta 1989: 144–145 There are two candidates: {vāñ <sup>d</sup> ʃe <sup>d</sup> }, glossed with German ‘gehen’, and {māṅṅ <sup>d</sup> }, glossed with German ‘gehen, hergehen’. Both are common and stylistically neutral. The available material is insufficient for a reliable choice between them, so we are forced to take two stems as technical synonyms. Examples for {vāñ <sup>d</sup> ʃe <sup>d</sup> }: Go {vañci} and bring dried meat and fish. He goes {vañci}, goes {vañci} through the Tundra and thinks about his wife (Szabó 1967: 138) Examples for {māṅṅ <sup>d</sup> }: Where are you going {manik}? (Szabó 1967: 146) Go {mann}, go {mann}, we do not have any food (Szabó 1967: 136) I will go {manim} and look, what is he doing there (Szabó 1968: 39). Distinct from {vārr <sup>d</sup> e <sup>d</sup> } ‘to walk’, {vīṅṅ <sup>d</sup> e <sup>d</sup> } ‘to go (punctive / perfective)’, {pīḋ <sup>d</sup> ʃe <sup>d</sup> } ‘to come’, {uī <sup>d</sup> tā <sup>d</sup> } ‘to go away’.	1
92	to go	<i>men-e</i> {māṅṅ-a <sup>d</sup> }	See the comment above.	2
93	warm	<i>lienʷ:ky:-</i> {lieñ <sup>9</sup> ḳ-}	Itkonen 1958: 209; Lehtiranta 1989: 68–69; Tereshkin 2002: 69;	1
94	water	<i>ča:cy:e</i> {ʃāḋ <sup>ʃ</sup> e}	Itkonen 1958: 649; Lehtiranta 1989: 20–21 Examples: Give the reindeer water {čādze} (Szabó 1968: 97), He drinks water {čādze} (Szabó 1968: 112).	1
95	we	<i>miy</i> {mij}	Itkonen 1958: 260 No clusivity contrast. Oblique stem <i>min-</i> . See Tereshkin 2002: 110 for the full paradigm.	1
96	what?	<i>mi:</i> {mī}	Itkonen 1958: 247	1

			Paradigm contains forms with various vowel alternations and extensions, see Tereshkin 2002: 97. Example: What {m'i} happened to you, son?	
97	white	<i>vil:k:-ə</i> {vɪɫʲk-ə <sup>d</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 741; Lehtiranta 1989: 148–149	1
98	who?	<i>kie</i> {kie}	Itkonen 1958: 114 Paradigm contains forms with various vowel alternations and extensions, see Tereshkin 2002: 97.	1
99	woman	<i>nezən</i> {nɛzɛn}	The Ter Saami form is not mentioned in Itkonen 1958: 279, however, Szabó 1967 contains reliable examples. Example: She became a beautiful woman {nɛzɛnɛn} (Szabó 1967: 132) Distinct from {kāb} 'wife' and {āōkɛ} 'old woman'.	1
100	yellow	<i>ručk-ə</i> {ruʃʃk-ə <sup>d</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 461; Tereshkin 2002: 114	1
101	far	<i>ku<sup>h</sup>ky:-en<sup>y</sup></i> {kuōk-ɛn}	Itkonen 1958: 162; Lehtiranta 1989: 58–59 Cf. the same root in <i>ku<sup>h</sup>ky:-e</i> {kuōk-ɛ} 'long', q.v.	1
102	heavy	<i>liv:l-</i> {liŋl-}	Itkonen 1958: 216 Attributive form: {liuɫs}; {lɪvs} in Arvid Genetz's transcription. Rules of cluster simplification are not entirely clear. Example: He picked up the bag, but it was very heavy {lʲfs} (Kert & Zaikov 1988: 100).	1
103	near	<i>el<sup>y</sup>:tve</i> {aɫ <sup>d</sup> tɛ}	Itkonen 1958: 8; Lehtiranta 1989: 10–11 Example: There was a lake nearby {aɫtɛ} (Kert & Zaikov 1988: 110)	1
104	salt	<i>si:l<sup>y</sup>:e</i> {sɫɫɛ}	Itkonen 1958: 530; Tereshkin 2002: 44 Borrowed from Baltic-Finnic before Ter Saami split-off.	1
105	short	<i>viən<sup>y</sup>g<sup>y</sup>-es<sup>y</sup></i> {ʲiəŋg-ɛs}	Itkonen 1958: 772; Lehtiranta 1989: 92–93	1
106	snake	<i>zmej</i> {zmej}	Itkonen 1958: 541 Borrowed from Russian. No inherited term found.	-1



107	thin	<i>sieŋʷgʷ-esʷ</i> {siɛŋg-eʃ}	Itkonen 1958: 488; Lehtiranta 1989: 122–123 Polysemy 'thin 1D/ thin 2D'	1
108	wind	<i>piŋ:k</i> : {piŋ <sup>gk^A</sup> }	Itkonen 1958: 363; Lehtiranta 1989: 102–103 Example: The wind {piŋ <sup>gk^A</sup> } picks up (Kert 1961: 208).	1
109	worm	<i>ma:t</i> {māt}	Itkonen 1958: 242; Lehtiranta 1989: 74–75 Borrowed from Baltic-Finnic before Ter Saami split-off.	1
110	year	<i>yigʷ:e</i> {jiGʷe}	Itkonen 1958: 44; Lehtiranta 1989: 34–35 Example: This year {jigen} it will all end, Many years {jiǵe} have passed (Szabó 1968: 94)	1