

## Strategies for derivational affix adaptation in loanwords in Aanaar Saami

The aim of this presentation is to explore loanword adaptation in Aanaar Saami, focusing specifically on diamorphic patterns of derivational affixes between it and Finnish. This offers a case study of such patterns in an asymmetric language contact situation between two related yet morphophonologically quite distinct languages. Furthermore, while some of the affixes considered are of Finnish origin, others are ultimately from farther-off languages such as Ancient Greek or Latin, mediated to Finnish primarily through Swedish and then from Finnish to Aanaar Saami. Thus, these offer examples of multi-layered diamorphic patterns across different languages and time depths. Strategies encountered include various degrees of *substitution* of source-language affixes with native ones, *addition* of a native derivational affix, and *importing* affixes with or without phonological adaptations to their shape.

Previous research into this subject falls broadly into two categories: diachronic studies on or including borrowing and diamorphic patterns between Finnic and (Proto-)Saamic (e.g. Korhonen 1981: 312-341, Rauhala 2019; briefly as part of more general overviews in Sammallahti 1998: 88-94, Valtonen et al. 2022), and research done on or in the context of language planning (Olthuis 2003, 2007 etc.; normative guidelines set by Giellagáldu, e.g. 2014). By contrast, the aim of this presentation is to provide a descriptive, synchronic view on the subject.

The strategy employed for nativizing a derived form depends both on the phonological shape of the diamorph and the grammatical categories involved. In accordance with the common cross-linguistic tendency, nouns and nominalizers are the most likely to be simply imported, while verbalizers are very resistant to borrowing and are almost invariably substituted instead. The boundaries between strategies are not always clear; a form such as *universaallâš* 'universal' could be borrowed either from Finnish *universaalinen* or *universaali*, with the adjectivizer *-lâš* thus being either a substitution or an addition, respectively.

A degree of phonological variability in many imported affixes may be observed, partially because the Finnish form of a word may clash with the phonotactics of Aanaar Saami, or not fall readily into a productive inflectional class. Sometimes a form may also be partially influenced by other languages, such as Scandinavian or English. Thus, a word such as *turisti* 'tourist' may become *turisti*, *turist* or *tuuriist*. Phonological considerations may also motivate the addition of a native derivational ending: *globaali* 'global' cannot become *globaal* as this would violate phonotactics, but one possible solution is to add the native adjectivizer *-lâš* to produce *globaallâš*.

Finally, the phenomenon of borrowed allomorphy in derivational affixes as well as resulting hybrid forms are discussed. These include ones with Finnish-type allomorphy in the derivational affix but with Aanaar Saami inflectional affixes, sometimes even in cases where the Aanaar Saami form has no affix at all, as in *Itkonen*, GEN *Itkos* (from Finnish *Itkonen* : *Itkosen*).

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