

Ganander, Myth. Fenn. s. 34, 1789 (SKVR XII1:1)

KAWE, *Wäinämöises* Far, en mächtig Herre i Norden; låg i moderlifvet 30 Somrar, där han ledsnade at längre vara, och som en Pallas eller Mars kom där ut med sköld och hjälm. Runan berättar:

Kave ukko pohjan Herra,
Kave old man, lord of the North

Ikäinen iku Turilas,
eternal Giant

Isä vanha Väinämöisen,
old father of Väinämöinen

Makais äitinsä kohdusa
lay in his mother's womb

5 Kolme kymmendä keseä;
for thirty summers

Ikävystyi aikojaan,
and became bored of the time

Oudostui elämitään;
became bewildered of his life

Vijlaksi äitinsä kohdun,
filed his mother's womb

Potkaisi punaista tuota,
kicked that red (thing)

10 Sormella nimittömällä,
with his nameless finger

Vasemmalla varpahalla - - -
with his left toe

Päästi sotamiehen miekkoneen,
brought forth a warrior with sword

Satuloineen orihin,
a steed with a saddle

Kupehesta kunottaran,
from the loins of Kunotar

15 Lapsen vaimon lappiosta - - -
from the side of a wife's child

Assigment: what dialectal background do you think this poem has? Pay attention to: the variation between the comitative *miekkoneen* and *satuloineen*, the retention of *t* in *elämitään* as well as the word *lappio*. Use Kettunen's dialect atlas (<http://kettunen.fnhost.org/>) and the Finnish dialect dictionary (<https://kaino.kotus.fi/sms/>). Note that the short *s* in the inessive suffix (*kohdusa*) is common in Old Finnish as well as in Ganander's writing. It may or may not be indicative of dialect.