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NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION: TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR
MAP AND OTHER EDITORS

Toponymic Guidelines for Cartography - Norway

Paper submitted by Norway

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Toponymic Guidelines for Cartography - Norway

I LANGUAGES

1.1 General remarks

Norway is a unilingual country in the sense that Norwegian is the only nation-wide language. Norwegian is the principal language of more than 95 per cent of the country's 4,5 million inhabitants. Norwegian belongs to the Germanic language group and is written in the Roman alphabet.

There are two old established minority languages: Sami (Lappish), constituted by three subdivisions North Sami, Lule Sami, South Sami, and Finnish (see below).

1.2 The alphabet of Norwegian

A a	H h	O o	V v
B b	I i	P p	W w
C c	J j	Q q	X x
D d	K k	R r	Y y
E e	L l	S s	Z z
F f	M m	T t	Æ æ
G g	N n	U u	Ø ø
			Å å

The letters C c, Q q, W w, X x, and Z z, are not normally used in Norwegian place names (geographical names). Exceptions are foreign names and names of artefacts containing personal names or loan words.

The additional letters Æ æ, Ø ø, Å å are always treated as separate letters and placed after Z in dictionaries, indexes etc. Before the spelling reform of 1917, Åå was generally written Aa aa, and accordingly placed before Ab ab, in alphabetical indexes etc.

1.3 Linguistic situation

There are two official forms of written Norwegian, one called "Bokmål" (Book language), used by approximately 85% of the population, and one called "Nynorsk" (New Norwegian) used by approximately 15% of the population. 36% of the municipalities have Bokmål as official language, 28% have Nynorsk as official language, and 36% have made no decision.

Historical background

During the union with Denmark (1380-1814), Danish supplanted Norwegian as the official written language of the country. The two languages are closely related and mutually intelligible, although there are certain differences in pronunciation that are reflected in the spelling. It was quite possible to write most Norwegian place names in accordance with Danish spelling rules, and it was also possible to reverse the process.

One of the aims of the national renaissance that developed after the separation from Denmark in 1814 was to create a genuinely Norwegian language. During the latter part of the nineteenth century, two Norwegian language forms emerged, one based on (written) Danish and adjusted to the spoken language used by the upper classes (Bokmål), and the other based mainly on the dialects of the western and central parts of the country (Nynorsk). Both underwent a number of spelling reforms, the most important of which were those of 1907 and

1917, which brought about the definitive transformation of the spelling of the traditional Dano-Norwegian language.

1.4 Spelling rules for Norwegian place names

Some attempts were made to reintroduce Norwegian forms in the spelling of place names on maps and in cadastral surveys while the language reform was still in its earliest stages. The spelling reforms of the early twentieth century made it impossible to retain Danish spellings for place names while the rest of the language was being revised.

Map-makers had consulted linguists about the spelling of Norwegian place names on new maps since the 1870s. The radical spelling reforms made it necessary to have a set of rules for the spelling of Norwegian place names. Detailed rules were first issued in 1913, and have been revised several times since.

The Place Name Act of 1990

In 1990 the Norwegian national assembly passed an act on the standardization of place names in official use. The law, which was put into effect on 31 July 1991, states that place names should be standardized according to the official form of Norwegian (Bokmål or Nynorsk) which corresponds best with the traditional oral pronunciation. Some dialectal traits as well as widely used old spellings may, however, be retained. More detailed spelling rules are issued in the regulations of the law. The general principles on which the spelling rules are based are those on which the spelling rules of both the official languages have been based since 1917. The place name law is to be revised in 1998.

Capitalization and hyphen

One-word place names are always capitalized (compound names are normally written as one word), e.g. Oslo, Trondheim. In names consisting of more than one word, only the first word is capitalized, except when one of the following words is a proper name. Examples: *De forente stater* (United States [of America]), *Forbundsrepublikken Tyskland* (Bundesrepublik Deutschland/The Federal Republic of Germany), *Hertug Skules gate*.

The hyphen is not common in Norwegian place names, but it is used in some names, more by chance than by rule, in order to make the main element more legible, mostly when the first element is a direction adjective. Both elements are then capitalized. Examples: *Vest-Agder*, *Nord-Norge/Nord-Noreg*, *Sør-Afrika*. Names of municipalities consisting of two individual names are written hyphen: *Unjarga-Nesseby*.

Foreign names

The general principle is that foreign names should retain the form used in the country of origin, transliterated if necessary in accordance with an officially recognized system of transliteration. As in other countries there are numerous exceptions to this rule, mainly traditional conventional names for countries, towns and natural features that have been known for centuries to literate Norwegians – names like *Storbritannia* (Great Britain), *Alpane/Alpene* (The Alps), *Rhinen* (der Rhein).

1.5 Standard pronunciation of Norwegian place names and appellatives in Norwegian maps.

The key does not cover all cases, and it does not include the pronunciation of foreign names/words. The letters q, w and z have the values [k], [v] and [s], but mostly occur in loan-words and rarely in Norwegian maps. A vowel may be pronounced long or short. A long vowel

a
ai
r
b
bb
ch
ti
dd
e
ci
l
ff
g
cg
gj
gn

hj
i
j
k
kj
kh
l

ll
m
mm
n

1.6 Linguistic substrata

There is a Saami substratum in place names over wide areas of northern Norway where there are no Saami speaking people today, and also some traces in mountain districts of southern Norway, owing to the fact that the Saami language was formerly spoken over a much wider area than it is today.

There is a Finnish substratum in many place names of the woodlands of eastern Norway (mainly dating from the immigration of Finnish farmers in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries), and a Kven (Finnish) substratum in certain parts of northern Norway (mainly dating from the immigration in the 17. century).

1.7 Dialects

Local dialects of Norwegian are spoken in most rural districts and to some extent in the towns. The standard language and its variants are now increasingly used in the rural centers of population, especially those where industry has developed during this century.

As a result of the linguistic situation in the country, there is probably a stronger admixture of dialect forms on Norwegian maps than on the maps of most of the neighbouring countries. In addition to the standardized forms of Bokmål and Nynorsk a number of dialectal forms occur, thus variants as tjern, tjørn, tjenn, tjønn (small lake, pond), lille, lisle, litle, litje (little), aust, øst (east), kirke, kyrkje, kjerke, kjærke (church), may be found on maps. If a map covers a district with dialectal differences, several variants may be found on the same map.

1.8 Minority languages

Saami

The Saami language has official status and is used as an official language in addition to Norwegian in several municipalities in Northern Norway. Saami place names occur scattered over a wider area than where the language is spoken as far south as Mid-Norway.

The Saami belongs to the western branch of the Finno-Ugrian language family and is closely related to the Balto-Finnic languages. Speakers of Saami and Finnish cannot understand each other when they speak their languages, but have to revert to Swedish, Norwegian, English or other languages.

Saami is spoken in Norway, Sweden, Finland and on the Kola peninsula in Russia. The number of people with Saami as their first language varies immensely. The majority of Saami and speakers of Saami live in Norway, altogether approximately 30 000. Traditionally there are nine dialects. South Saami, Lule Saami, and North Saami are spoken in Norway nowadays. The dialects differ considerably so that speakers from distant dialect areas often have difficulty in understanding each other. Most Saami dialects are phonetically complicated. Consonant gradation, often called simply gradation, exists in all Saami dialects except South Saami.

Following a long period of neglect and oppression, the language has acquired and even become the subject of laws and regulations that decisively strengthen its official status position in society. Saami is taught in all levels of schools and is used officially in the local administration.

The Norwegian place name law decrees that Saami place names should be used on maps, signs and other official documents according to traditional local use. In the event that an entity has names in Saami, as well as in Norwegian and/or Kven all the relevant names should be used on maps, road signs etc. In 1978 a new North Saami orthography was introduced. Later a new Lule Saami orthography was put into use. In more recent map editions the new

orthographies are used. Finland, Norway and Sweden have agreed upon a common policy in this respect.

North Saami

North Saami is the widest used Saami dialect and is spoken over a wide area from the northern part of Nordland to eastern Finnmark. In this area a great number of place names are of Saami origin and are written in the North Saami alphabet.

The North Saami alphabet

A a	E e	L l	S s
Á á	F f	M m	Š š
B b	G g	N n	T t
C c	I i	N n	Ƨ Ƨ
Č č	H h	O o	U u
D d	J j	P p	V v
Đ đ	K k	R r	Z z
			Ž ž

The pronunciation of many of the letters varies considerably, depending on their position in the word. The distinction between long and short monophthongs is not made in the orthography. In the North Saami language there are 4 diphthongs and 6 monophthongs in first syllable:

dievvá, čearru, muotki, oaivi, čilla, heŋgo, skurču, johka, čahca, skáidi

An important part of the description of the North Saami language is the description of the consonant **gradation**. The **consonant gradation** participates in the **inflections** and derivations of Saami in the same way as umlaut **anti** ablaut of Germanic languages

Pronunciation key

(Examples given are words used in North Saami place names in Norwegian maps)

ie	dievvá	[diev:a:]	ea	čearru	[tʃear:u]
uo	muotki	[muoø:ki]	oa	onivi	[oaj:vi]
i	čilla	[tʃil:a]	e	heŋgo	[he:ŋko]
u	skurču	[skur:tʃu]	o	johka	[johka]
ɹ	čahca	[tʃahtsa]	á	skáidi	[ska:j:ti]
c	cahca	[tsahtsa]	č	rohči	[rohʃi]
ð	boadđu	[boað:u]	dj	veadji	[veat:i]
ŋ	njárga	[nja:r:ga]	ŋ	geavŋŋis	[geavŋ:is]
ti	rášša	[raš:a]	Ƨ	guoƧku	[guoø:hku]
þ	ávši	[a:v:dši]			

Lule Saami

The Lule Saami is spoken in some parts of the county of Nordland, especially in Tystfjord. The letters used for writing Lule Saami are the following:

The Lule Saami alphabet

A a	G g	M m	Ss
Á á	H h	N n	T t
B b	I i	Ñ ñ	U u
D d	J j	O o	V v
E e	K k	P p	Ä ä
F f	L l	R r	Ä ä

Some toponymic examples in Lule Saami:

jiegge 'bog, marsh', *ædno* 'main river', *duottar* 'mountain tract, high mountain moorland', *oajvve* 'head, round-shaped top of mountain', *gárttje* 'waterfall', *ájdde* 'isthmus', *tjåhkkå* 'summit, mountain top'. For a more comprehensive list of Lule Saami words used in place names see the toponymic guidelines of Sweden.

South Saami

South Saami is spoken in scattered areas from Saltfjellet in Nordland to Røros in Sør-Trøndelag.

The South Saami alphabet

A a	H h	N n	U u
B b	I i	O o	V v
D d	J j	P p	Y y
E e	K k	R r	Ä ä
F f	L l	S s	Ø ø
G g	M m	T t	Ä ä

Some toponymic examples in South Saami:

baahkoe 'mountainside', *durrie* 'cleft, small mountain gap', *gaejsie* 'high mountain', *guevtele* 'mountain tract, high mountain moorland', *jaevrie* 'lake', *jeanoë* 'the main river', *johke* 'river', *loekte* 'creek, inlet, bay', *mehkie* 'bay, creek in river or lake', *sååle* 'island, islet', *tjahke* 'summit, mountain top', *vaerie* 'mountain', *vaegkie* 'valley', *vuemie* 'woodland', *æejjie* 'head, round-shaped top of mountain', *æelkie* 'shoulder of mountain, small mountain'.

Kven (Finnish)

The Kvens are a people with ancient roots in Northern Finland, Sweden and Norway. Today the term Kven is only used of those of Finnish descent who live in Northern Norway. The Kven language (Norwegian "Kvensk") language is similar to the Finnish dialect of Northern Finland, in particular the dialect of Tornedalen in Sweden. Most of the Norwegian Kvens live in the counties of Troms and Finnmark where they often live amongst Norwegians and Saami.

Kven place names are found in these areas and also outside the districts where the Kvens live today.

The principles for the spelling of Kven names in Norway are the same as for standard Finnish in Finland (cf. the toponymic guidelines for Finland). These apply also to compound names and to capitalization. The rules for the standardization of Kven place names are not as strict as for Finnish names in Finland. The spelling follows the local variants of Kven.

Kven has 8 vowels, all of which may be short or long. They can make 18 diphthongs. Long vowels are written with two letters.

a	[a]	pahta	[pahta]	ä	[æ]	lähe	[læhe]
e	[e]	kenttä	[kent:æ]	i	[i]	kivi	[kivi]
o	[o]	koro	[koro]	ö	[ø]	köngäs	[køŋ:æs]
u	[u]	kuru	[kuru]	y	[y]	kylä	[kylæ]

Examples of diphthongs:

kaisa [kaïsa], *autsi* [autsi], *kielas* [kielas], *outa* [outa], *kouta* [kouta], *öystä* [øystæ].

Examples of long vowels:

vaara [va:ra], *kiiruna* [ki:runa], *uurre* [u:r:e].

Kven has 15 consonant phonemes. [ð] and [ŋ] occur only medially. [ŋ] occurs only as long, or before k. Medially the consonants except [ð] occur as long or short. Long consonant phonemes are written with two letters.

d	[ð]	pu d as	[puðas]	n	[n]	nielu	[nielu]
f	[f]	fierua	[fierua]	p	[p]	pahta	[pahta]
h	[h]	hauta	[hauta]	r	[r]	ruto	[ruto]
j	[j]	juova	[juova]	s	[s]	laassa	[la:s:a]
k	[k]	rapakko	[rapak:o]	š	[ʃ]	šoru	[ʃoru]
l	[l]	lahti	[lahti]	t	[t]	tieva	[tieva]
m	[m]	mella	[mel:a]	v	[v]	vaara	[va:ra]
nk	[ŋk]	penkkä	[pøŋk:æ]	ng	[ŋ:]	köngäs	[køŋ:æs]

The first syllable of the word is always stressed, and the last syllable is always unstressed, regardless of the quantity.

2. NAMES AUTHORITIES AND NAMES STANDARDIZATION

Historical background

During the nineteenth century the Government and map-makers consulted historians and linguists about the correct spelling of place names. From 1879 the Geographical Survey of Norway employed a permanent adviser, who revised the names on all official maps, and who was also consulted by the Government on the spelling of names of administrative divisions. An adviser for Saami (Lapp) names was consulted from 1896 and onwards. From 1912 there were two advisers for Norwegian place names, representing the two official forms of Norwegian. A National Names Authority was set up by Royal Ordinance in 1933, from which date two

government consultants advised on Norwegian place names, and from 1958 there were also Saami.

The Place Name Act of 1990

The main provisions of the place name act ratified on 18 May 1990:

- that the public body which uses a place name should authorize the spelling;
- place names which have been determined by law should be used by other public bodies;
- the written form should be based on the traditional, local pronunciation, while at the same time keeping to current spelling rules.

Positions have been created for two place name consultants and one secretary for each of the four university regions in the country, in addition to consultants and secretaries for Saami and Kven (Finnish) place names in Norway. All names recognized under the Law must be reported to a central computerized register administrated by the Norwegian Mapping Authority. There is an appeal body to deal with complaints about the standardized forms of place names.

Different spellings of a name may be in official use at the same time, and the goal of establishing a single standardized form for each name is still a long way away.

3. SOURCE MATERIAL

Map Series

The Norwegian national, official map series are:

<i>Map series</i>	<i>Producer</i>
1. <i>Economic maps, 1:5.000-1:10.000</i>	Norwegian Mapping Authority
2. <i>Topographic maps, 1:50.000-1:250.000</i>	Norwegian Mapping Authority
3. <i>General maps, 1:500.000-1:2.000.000</i>	Norwegian Mapping Authority
4. <i>Nautical charts 1:10.000-1:50.000</i>	Norwegian Mapping Authority

The *Economic Map Series* consist of 31.500 sheets at scale 1:5.000 and 1:10.000 and contain more than 1.000.000 names. About 60 % of the Norwegian land area is covered by these map series. Uncovered is mountains and other uninhabited areas.

The *Topographic Main Map Series, Norge - Norway 1:50.000*, cover the whole country in 727 sheets. The map series were completed in 1988 and contain approximately 340.000 names.

Gazetteers

Index to names on 1:50.000 scale maps of Norway was published by the Norwegian Mapping Authority and Forsvarets karttjeneste in three volumes (1990-91). It contains the names from

the *Topographic Main Map Series*, approximately 340.000 names. This gazetteer was official when it was published.

The spelling of the names in this *Index to names on 1:50.000 scale maps of Norway* has not been evaluated or treated by the rules of the Norwegian Place Name Act, which came into force in 1991. Names which have been treated by these rules, are found in the Central Register of Place Names (SSR), an official data base at the Norwegian Mapping Authority.

4. GLOSSARY OF APPELLATIVES, ADJECTIVES AND OTHER WORDS NECESSARY FOR THE UNDERSTANDING OF MAPS, WITH ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE OFFICIAL MAPS OF NORWAY

Norwegian

The following appellatives mostly occur in the definite form as generics in place names. For instance, the definite form *dalen* is more frequent than the indefinite form *dal*. The endings -en, -et are definite articles in the singular, and -an(e), -ene are definite articles in the plural. The endings -a, -e may be the definite article either in the singular or in the plural.

Abbreviation	Decoding	English equivalent
	aksel, akselen	shoulder, mountain
	aksel, aksla	shoulder, mountain
	bakke, bakken	mountain, plain
b ^k , b ^{kn}	bekk, bekken	brook, little stream
	benk, benken	ledge
b ^g , b ^{gt} , b ^{ga} , b ^{gi}	berg, berget, berga, bergi	mountain, hill
	boe, boen	shoal, reef
	bog, bogen	bay, cove
	botn, botnen	head of fjord
	botn, botnen	upper end of valley
	bre, breen	glacier
	brot, brotet	break, edge
	brott, brottet	break, edge
	bru, brua, brui	bridge
	brun, brunen	mountain, hill
	bug, bugen	bay, cove
	bu.kt, bukta, bukti	bay, cove
	bygd, bygda, bygdi	rural district
	båe, båen	shoal, reef
	dal, dalen	valley
	dam, dammen	pond
	dokk, dokka, dokki	hollow
	egg, egga, eggi	hill, mountain, ridge
	egg, eggen	hill, mountain, ridge
	eid, eidet	isthmus
	elv, elva, elvi	river, stream
	eng, enga, engi	meadow

	evje, evja	back water, creek
	fall, fallet	cliff
	fet, feta, feti	meadow
	fit, fita, fiti	meadow
fj, fj ^t , fj ^a , fj ⁱ	fjell, fjellet, fjella, fjelli	mountain
	fjellstue	hospice, hut
f ^d , f ^{dn} , f ^{dene}	fjord, fjorden, fjordene	fjord, cove, lake
f ^d , f ^{dn} , f ^{dan(e)}	fjord, fjorden, fjordan(e)	fjord, cove, lake
	flak, flaket	shoal
	fles, flesa, flesi	island
	flo, floa, floi	flat land
	floe, floen	small pool
	floe, floen	marsh, pen
	flog, floget	cliff, mountain
	flot, flota, floti	plateau
	fly, flya, flyi	mountain plateau
	flu, flua, flui	shoal, half tide rock
	fonn, fonna, fonni	snowfield, glacier
f ^s , f ^{sn}	fors, forsen	waterfall
f ^s , f ^{sn} , f ^{sene}	foss, fossen, fossene	waterfall
f ^s , f ^{sn} , f ^{san(e)}	foss, fossen, fossan(e)	waterfall
g ^d , g ^{dn} , g ^{dene}	gard, garden, gardene	farm
g ^d , g ^{dn} , g ^{dan(e)}	gard, garden, gardan(e)	farm
	gil, gilet	canyon, gorge
	gjel, gjelet	canyon, gorge
	gjuv, gjuvet	canyon, gorge
	glup, glupen	gap
	grend, grenda	hamlet
	grunne, grunnen, grunna, grunnene	shoal
g ^d , g ^{dn} , g ^{dene}	grunne, grunna, grunnan(e)	shoal
	gård, gården, gårdene	farm
	hall, halla	slope
	hall, hallet	slope
	hals, halsen	mountain neck, ridge
	halvøy, halvøya, halvøyi	peninsula
h ^m , h ^{mn}	hamar, hamaren	crag, mountain
h ^m , h ^{mn} , h ^{rene}	hammar, hammaren, hamrene	crag, mountain
h ^m , h ^{mn} , h ^{ran(e)}	hammar, hammaren, hamran(e)	crag, mountain
	hamn, hamna	harbour
	hatt, hatten	hat (mountain)
h ^g , h ^{gn} , h ^{gene}	haug, haugen, haugene	hill, small mountain
h ^g , h ^{gn} , h ^{gan(e)}	haug, haugen, haugan(e)	hill, small mountain
	hav, havet	sea, ocean

	havn, havna	harbour
	hei(d), heit(d)a	hill, mountain
	hette, hetta	mountain
h ^l , h ^{ln} , h ^{lene}	holme, holmen, holmene	holm, islet
h ^l , h ^{ln} , h ^{lan(e)}	holme, holmen, holman(e)	holm, islet
	hø, hœa, høi	hill
h ^d , h ^{da} , h ^{di} , h ^{dene}	høgð, høgða, høgði, høgðene	hill, small mountain
	jökul, jökulen	glacier
	jökul, jökulen	glacier
	kam, kammen	hill, mountain, ridge
k ^p , k ^{pn} , k ^{pene}	kamp, kampen, kampene	hill, mountain
k ^p , k ^{pn} , k ^{pan(e)}	kamp, kampen, kampan(e)	hill, mountain
	kil, kilen	cove, inner part of fjord
	kjøl, kjølen	ridge, marsh
	klakk, klakken	islet, small island
	kleiv, kleiva, kleivi	hillside, ascent
	klepp, kleppen	hill, mountain
	klett, kletten	cliff, mountain
	klubb, klubben	hill, mountain
	kluft, klufta, klufti	canyon
	klump, klumpen	hill, mountain
	kløft, kløfta, kløfti	canyon
	knaus, knausen	hill, crag
	knippe, knippa	peak
	knoll, knollen	peak
	knopp, knoppen	peak, top
	knud, knuden	peak, mountain
kn ^t , kn ^{tn} , kn ^{tene}	knut, knuter, knutene	peak, mountain
kn ^t , kn ^{tn} , kn ^{tan(e)}	knut, knuten, knutan(e)	peak, mountain
k ^l , k ^{ln} , k ^{lene}	koll(e), kollen, kollene	rounded mountain top
k ^l , k ^{ln} , k ^{lan(e)}	koll(e), kollen, kollan(e)	rounded mountain top
	kulþ, kulpen	deep pool in a river
	kvam, kvam(m)en	valley
	kvelv, kvelven	short valley
	kvæv, kvæven	valley
	lei, leia, leii	fairway
	li(d), li(d)a, li(d)i	mountain slope
	lon, lona, loni	calm, pool
	læger, lægeret	drovers camp (past)
	lök, løken	brook, pool
	mo, moen	heath
	myr, myra, myrene	marsh
	myr, myra, myri, myran(e)	marsh
	nakke, nakken	hill, mountain
	natt, natten	hill, mountain
	nase, nasen	hill, mountain, peak

	nebb, nebben nebbe, nebba nes, neset nibbe, nibba nip, nipen nipe, nipa nos, nosa, nosi nud, nuden nut, nuten, nutene nut, nuten, nutan(e) næring, næringen odde, odden oksel, oksla, oksli os, osen os, oset	hill, mountain, peak hill, mountain, peak promontory, headland hill, mountain, peak hill, mountain, peak hill, mountain, peak peak, hill, mountain peak, hill, mountain peak, hill, mountain peak, hill, mountain promontory point shoulder (mountain) mouth of river, narrow neck of water mouth of river, narrow neck of water peak, mountain peak place, spot place, spot
n ^t , n ^{tn} , n ^{tene} n ^t , n ^{tn} , n ^{tan(e)}		
pl, pl ⁿ , pl ^{ene} pl, pl ⁿ , pl ^{an(e)}	pigg, piggen pik, piken plass, plassen, plassene plass, plassen, plassan(e) poll, pollen putt, putten pynt, pynten pytt, pytten rabb(e), rabben rand, randen res, reset rev, revet rinde, rinden rust, rusta, rusti rygg, ryggen sal, salen seter, setra, setri, setrene	bay, fjord, cove small lake, pool point small lake, pool hill, mountain edge ridge reef ridge ridge ridge mountain chalet
s ^r , s ^{ra} , s ^{ri} , s ^{rene}	sjø, sjøen sjå, sjåen skag, skaget skage, skagen skar, skaret skard, skardet skarv, skarvet skau, skauen skjer, skjeret, skjera skjær, skjæret, skjæra skog, skogen skolt, skolten	lake, sea lake windy, open place point pass pass mountain forest rock, reef rock, reef forest mountain, hill
skj, skj ^t , skj ^a skj, skj ^t , skj ^a		

	skor, skora, skori	canyon, gorge, ledge
	sla, slæt	slope, hollow
	slepe, slepa	trail, track
s ^l , s ^{ln} , s ^{lene}	staul, staulen, staulene	chalet
s ^l , s ^{ln} , s ^{lan(e)}	staul, staulen, staulan(e)	chalet
	stein, steinen	reef, skerry
	stove, stova	hut, building
	strand, stranda	shore, beach
	strond, stronda, strondi	shore, beach
str, str ⁿ	straum, straumen	strait, stream, current
str, str ⁿ	strøm, strømmen	strait, stream, current
	stue, stua	hut, building
	stugu, stugua	hut, building
s ^l , s ^{ln}	stul, stulen	chalet
	stup, stupet	cliff
s ^l , s ^{ln} , s ^{lene}	støl, stølen, stølene	cahlet
s ^l , s ^{ln} , s ^{lan(e)}	støl, stølen, stølan(e)	chalet
s ^l , s ^{ln} , s ^{lan(e)}	støyl, støylen, støy lan(e)	chalet
s ^d , s ^{dt}	sund, sundet	sound
	sva(d), sva(d)et	naked rock
	sæ	lake
s ^r , s ^{ra} , s ^{rene}	sæter, sætra, sætrene	chalet
s ^r , s ^{ra} , s ^{ri} , s ^{ran(e)}	sæter, sætra, sætri, sætran(e)	chalet
	såte, såta	hill, mountain
	tagg(e), taggen	top, peak
	tange, tangen	point, promontory
	tare, taren	shoal, reef
t ^d , t ^{dn} , t ^{dene}	tind, tindene, tindene	peak, mountain
t ^d , t ^{dn} , t ^{dan(e)}	tind, tindene, tindan(e)	peak, mountain
tj, tj ^a , tj ^{an(e)}	tjenn, tjenna, tjennan(e)	small lake, pond
tj, tj ^t , tj ^a , tj ⁱ	tjenn, tjennet, tjenna, tjenni	small lake, pond
tj, tj ^a , tj ^{an(e)}	tjern, tjerna, tjernan(e)	small lake, pond
tj, tj ^t , tj ^a , tj ⁱ	tjern, tjernet, tjerna, tjerni	small lake, pond
tj, tj ^a , tj ^{an(e)}	tjønn, tjønna, tjønnan(e)	small lake, pond
tj, tj ^t , tj ^a , tj ⁱ	tjønn, tjønnet, tjønna, tjønni	small lake, pond
tj, tj ^a , tj ^{an(e)}	tjørn, tjørna, tjørnan(e)	small lake, pond
tj, tj ^t , tj ^a , tj ⁱ	tjørn, tjørnet, tjørna, tjørni	small lake, pond
	topp, toppen	top, peak
	tue, tua	top, peak
	tunge, tunga	point
	tunnel, tunnelen	tunnel
	tuve, tuva	top, peak
	ur, ura, uri	stony slope, talus

	urd, urda, urdi	stony slope, talus
	vad, vadet	lake
	varde, varden	hill, peak, mountain, ridge
vñ, vnt, vna	vann, vannet, vanna	lake
vñ, vnt, vna, vni	vatn, vatnet, vatna, vatni	lake
	vegg, veggen	wall (mountain), wall of rock
	vete, veten	mountain, hill
	vidde, vidda	mountain plateau
	vig, viga	cove, bay
	vigge, vigma	mountain field
	vik, vika, viki	cove, bay
	völ, vola	mountain, hill
vñ, vln	voll, vollen	field, meadow
	vord, vorda	mountain, hill
	vær, været	island, fishing camp
	våg, vågen	cove, inlet
	ør, øra, øri	delta, sandbank
	øy, øya, øyi	island, peninsula
	øyr, øyra, øyri	delta, sandbank
	å, åa, åi	stream, river
	ål, ålen	hill, mountain, ridge
	ås, åsen, åsan(e)	hill, ridge, mountain

Abbreviation

A
In
L
M
Ned
N
S
St
V
Vle
Yt
Ø
Øv

Decoding

Austre
Indre
Lille, Litle, Lisle, Litje
Mellom, Midtre
Nedre, Nedste
Nordre, Nørdre, Nørdste
Søndre, Søre., Sørste
Store, Største
Vestre
Vesle, Vetle
Ytre, Ytste
Østre, Øystre
Øvre, Øvste

English equivalent

eastern
inner
little, small
middle
lower
northern, northernmost
southern, southernmost
great, greatest
western
little, small
outer, outmost
eastern
upper

North Saami

List of the most common appellatives used in North Saami place names:

North Saami	English equivalent	North Saami	English equivalent
áhpí	ocean, wide moor	gorsa	cleft, gorge
áidi	fence, isthmus	gorži	waterfall
ávži	narrow valley	guoika	rapid
áidi	isthmus	guolbba	heath
bákti	cliff, rock	gurra	cleft, pass
bálggis	path	jávri	lake
boaddu	rock, reef	jeaggi	heath
boatka	narrow	jiehkki	glacier
boazoáidi	reindeer fence	johka	river
boldni	little round hill	láhku	mountain plateau
borri	mountain side	leahki	valley
buolža	hill, ridge	luohkká	hillside
čacha	high pass between two mountains	luokta	cove, bay
čearru	mountain plateau	luoppal	small lake
čielgi	mountain ridge	mohkki	cove, bay, hook
čoalbmi	sound	muotki	isthmus
čohkka	mountain top	njálbmi	mouth, outlet
čopma	small mountain	njárga	promontory, point
čorru	hill, ridge	njunni	spur
dállu	farm	nuorri	sound
dearbmi	hillside, ground	oaivi	rounded mountain top
deatnu/eatnu	big river	oaivvoš	mouth, outlet
dievvá	round hill	oalgi	small mountain
duottar	mountain plateau	rášša	stony mountain area
eana	land, ground	riehppi	narrow valley
fávli	ocean	roavvi	wooded hill
fielbmá	small stream	rohtu	scrub
gáisá/gáisi	mountain top	skáidi	stretch of land between two rivers
gárg(g)u	delta, sand point	suolo	small island
geadgi	stone	vadda	plain without trees
gieddi	meadow	vággi	valley
gielas	hill, ridge	váhki	cove, bay
goahti	turf hut	várri	mountain
gohpi	hollow	vuohppi	inlet
gohppi	cove, bay	vuopmi	wooded valley
		vuotna	fjord

Kven (Finnish)

List of the most common appellatives used in Kven (Finnish) place names:

Kven	English equivalent	Kven	English equivalent
eno	river	niemi	promontory, point
fierua	shore, beach	niva	small waterfall, stream
joki	river	nuora	sound
juova	stony slope, talus	outa	forest, wood
jänkkä	marsh	pahta	mountain, rock
järvi	lake	palo	forest, wood
kaisa	high mountain	perä	upper end of valley
kartano	big building	puas/pudas	small inlet
keino	path	ranta	shore, beach
kenttä	meadow	reikä	passage
kesäsija	summer farm, chalet	ruto	dense wood, forest
komuuni	municipality	rässi	shore, beach
koppa	ocean bay	salmi	sound
koski	small waterfall	silta	bridge
kuolpano	heath	šoru	small mountain
kurkkio	waterfall	sullu	island
kuru	cleft, canyon	suu	mouth, outlet
köngäs	big waterfall	suvanto	pool in a river
lahti	bay, cove	saari	island
laki	mountain top	tie	road
lantto	small lake, pond	tieva	hill
laassa	rock, reef	tunturi	mountain plateau
meri	see	vankka	river valley
mettä	forest	vuoma	river valley
mukka	bay, cove	vuono	fjord
muotka	isthmus	vaara	mountain

6. Administrative Divisions

The names and numbers of counties (written in boldface) and municipalities of Norway.

Norway is divided into 18 counties (fylke) including the capital, Oslo, which is distinct from the surrounding county of Akershus. The 18 counties proper are divided into 435 municipalities (kommune/herad), including about 50 municipalities which have status as towns. Ecclesiastically, the country consists of 1350 parishes (sokn).

The index should be read from left to right. Note that the number 1300 does not exist any longer. This number was earlier attached to the town of Bergen which used to be a county on its own.

0100 Østfold

0105 Sarpsborg
0118 Aremark
0122 Trøgstad
0125 Eidsberg
0135 Råde
0138 Hobøl
0213 Ski
0216 Nesodden
0220 Asker
0227 Fet
0230 Lørenskog
0234 Gjerdrum
0237 Eidsvoll

0300 Oslo

0402 Kongsvinger
0415 Løten
0419 Sør-Odal
0425 Åsnes
0428 Trysil
0432 Rendalen
0437 Tynset
0441 Os
0502 Gjøvik
0513 Skjåk
0516 Nord-Fron
0520 Ringebu
0528 Østre Toten
0533 Lunner
0538 Nordre Land
0542 Nord-Aurdal
0545 Vang
0604 Kongsberg
0615 Flå
0618 Hemsedal
0621 Sigdal
0624 Øvre Eiker
0627 Røyken
0632 Rollag
0701 Borre
0706 Sandefjord
0713 Sande
0718 Ramnes
0722 Nøtterøy
0800 Telemark
0807 Notodden
0815 Kragerø
0821 Bø

0101 Halden
0106 Fredrikstad
0119 Marker
0123 Spydeberg
0127 Skiptvet
0136 Rygge
0200 Akershus
0214 Ås
0217 Oppegård
0221 Aurskog-Høland
0228 Rælingen
0231 Skedsmo
0235 Ullensaker
0238 Nannestad
0301 Oslo
0403 Hamar
0417 Stange
0420 Eidskog
0426 Våler
0429 Åmot
0434 Engerdal
0438 Alvdal

0500 Oppland

0511 Dovre
0514 Lom
0517 Sel
0521 Øyer
0529 Vestre Toten
0534 Gran
0540 Sør-Aurdal
0543 vestre Slidre

0600 Buskerud

0605 Ringerike
0616 Nes
0619 Ål
0622 Krødsherad
0625 Nedre Eiker
0628 Hurum
0633 Nore Og Uvdal
0702 Holmestrand
0709 Larvik
0714 Hof
0719 Andebu
0723 Tjøme
0805 Porsgrunn
0811 Siljan
0817 Drangedal
0822 Sauherad

0104 Moss
0111 Hvaler
0121 Rømskog
0124 Askim
0128 Rakkestad
0137 Våler
0211 Vestby
0215 Frogn
0219 Bærum
0226 Sørum
0229 Enebakk
0233 Nittedal
0236 Nes
0239 Hurdal

0400 Hedmark

0412 Ringsaker
0418 Nord-Odal
0423 Grue
0427 Elverum
0430 Stor-Elvdal
0436 Tolga
0439 Follidal
0501 Lillehammer
0512 Lesja
0515 Vågå
0519 Sør-Fron
0522 Gausdal
0532 Jevnaker
0536 Søndre Land
0541 Etnedal
0544 Øystre Slidre
0602 Drammen
0612 Hole
0617 Gol
0620 Hol
0623 Modum
0626 Lier
0631 Flesberg
0700 Vestfold
0704 Tønsberg
0711 Svelvik
0716 Våle
0720 Stokke
0728 Lardal
0806 Skien
0814 Bamble
0819 Nome
0826 Tinn

0827 Hjartdal	0828 Seljord	0829 Kviteseid
0830 Nissedal	0831 Fyresdal	0833 Tokke
0834 Vinje	0900 Aust-Agder	0901 Risør
0904 Grimstad	0906 Arendal	0911 Gjerstad
0912 Vegårshei	0914 Tvedestrand	0919 Froland
0926 Lillesand	0928 Birkenes	0929 Åmli
0935 Iveland	0937 Evje Og Hornnes	0938 Bygland
0940 Valle	0941 Bykle	1000 Vest-Agder
1001 Kristiansand	1002 Mandal	1003 Farsund
1004 Flekkefjord	1014 Vennesla	1017 Songdalen
1018 Søgne	1021 Marnardal	1026 Åseral
1027 Audnedal	1029 Lindesnes	1032 Lyngdal
1034 Hægebostad	1037 Kvinesdal	1046 Sirdal
1100 Rogaland	1101 Eigersund	1102 Sandnes
1103 Stavanger	1106 Haugesund	1111 Sokndal
1112 Lund	1114 Bjerkreim	1119 Hå
1120 Klepp	1121 Time	1122 Gjesdal
1124 Sola	1127 Randaberg	1129 Forsand
1130 Strand	1133 Hjelmeland	1134 Suldal
1135 Sauda	1141 Finnøy	1142 Rennesøy
1144 Kvitsøy	1145 Bokn	1146 Tysvær
1149 Karmøy	1151 Utsira	1154 Vindafjord
1200 Hordaland	1201 Bergen	1211 Etne
1214 Ølen	1216 Sveio	1219 Bømlo
1221 Stord	1222 Fitjar	1223 Tysnes
1224 Kvinnherad	1227 Jondal	1228 Odda
1231 Ullensvang	1232 Eidfjord	1233 Ulvik
1234 Granvin	1235 Voss	1238 Kvam
1241 Fusa	1242 Samnanger	1243 Os
1244 Austevoll	1245 Sund	1246 Fjell
1247 Askøy	1251 Vaksdal	1252 Modalen
1253 Osterøy	1256 Meland	1259 Øygarden
1260 Radøy	1263 Lindås	1264 Austrheim
1265 Fedje	1266 Masfjorden	1400 Sogn Og Fjordane
1401 Flora	1411 Gulen	1412 Solund
1413 Hyllestad	1416 Høyanger	1417 Vik
1418 Balestrand	1419 Leikanger	1420 Sogndal
1421 Aurland	1422 Lærdal	1424 Årdal
1426 Luster	1428 Askvoll	1429 Fjaler
1430 Gaular	1431 Jølster	1432 Førde
1433 Naustdal	1438 Bremanger	1439 Vågsøy
1441 Selje	1443 Eid	1444 Hornindal
1445 Gloppen	1449 Stryn	1500 Møre Og Romsdal
1502 Molde	1503 Kristiansund	1504 Ålesund
1511 Vanylven	1514 Sande	1515 Herøy
1516 Ulstein	1517 Hareid	1519 Volda
1520 Ørsta	1523 Ørskog	1524 Norddal
1525 Stranda	1526 Stordal	1528 Sykkylven

1529 Skodje	1531 Sula	1532 Giske
1534 Haram	1535 Vestnes	1539 Rauma
1543 Nasset	1545 Midsund	1546 Sandøy
1547 Aukra	1548 Fræna	1551 Eide
1554 Averøy	1556 Frei	1557 Gjemnes
1560 Tingvoll	1563 Sunndal	1566 Surnadal
1567 Rindal	1569 Aure	1571 Halså
1572 Tustna	1573 Smøla	1600 Sør-Trøndelag
1601 Trondheim	1612 Hemne	1613 Snillfjord
1617 Hitra	1620 Frøya	1621 Ørland
1622 Agdenes	1624 Rissa	1627 Bjugn
1630 Åfjord	1632 Roan	1633 Osen
1634 Oppdal	1635 Rennebu	1636 Meldal
1638 Orkdal	1640 Røros	1644 Holtålen
1648 Midtre Gauldal	1653 Melhus	1657 Skaun
1662 Klæbu	1663 Malvik	1664 Selbu
1665 Tydal	1700 Nord-Trøndelag	1702 Steinkjer
1703 Namsos	1711 Meråker	1714 Stjørdal
1717 Frosta	1718 Leksvik	1719 Levanger
1721 Verdal	1723 Mosvik	1724 Verran
1725 Namdalseid	1729 Inderøy	1736 Snåsa
1738 Lierne	1739 Røyrvik	1740 Namsskogan
1742 Grong	1743 Høylandet	1744 Overhalla
1748 Fosnes	1749 Flatanger	1750 Vikna
1751 Nærøy	1755 Leka	1800 Nordland
1804 Bodø	1805 Narvik	1811 Bindal
1812 Sømna	1813 Brønnøy	1815 Vega
1816 Vevelstad	1818 Herøy	1820 Alstahaug
1822 Leirfjord	1824 Vefsn	1825 Grane
1826 Hattfjelldal	1827 Dønna	1828 Nesna
1832 Hemnes	1833 Rana	1834 Lurøy
1835 Træna	1836 Rødøy	1837 Meløy
1838 Gildeskål	1839 Beiarn	1840 Saltdal
1841 Fauske	1842 Skjerstad	1845 Sørfold
1848 Steigen	1849 Hamarøy	1850 Tysfjord
1851 Lødingen	1852 Tjeldsund	1853 Evenes
1854 Ballangen	1856 Røst	1857 Værøy
1859 Flakstad	1860 Vestvågøy	1865 Vågan
1866 Hadsel	1867 Bø	1868 Øksnes
1870 Sortland	1871 Andøy	1874 Moskenes
1900 Troms	1901 Harstad	1902 Tromsø
1911 Kvæfjord	1913 Skånland	1915 Bjarkøy
1917 Ibestad	1919 Gratangen	1920 Lavangen
1922 Bardu	1923 Salangen	1924 Målselv
1925 Sørreisa	1926 Dyrøy	1927 Tranøy
1928 Torsken	1929 Berg	1931 Lenvik
1933 Balsfjord	1936 Karlsøy	1938 Lyngen
1939 Storfjord	1940 Kålfjord - Gaivuotna	1941 Skjervøy

1942 Nordreisa	1943 Kvænangen	2000 Finnmark
2002 Vardø	2003 Vadsø	2004 Hammerfest
2011 Guovdageáidnu-Kautok ¹	2012 Alta	2014 Loppa
2015 Hasvik	2017 Kvalsund	2018 Måsøy
2019 Nordkapp	2020 Porsanger	2021 Karasjohka-Karasjok
2022 Lebesby	2023 Gamvik	2024 Berlevåg
2025 Deatnu - Tana	2027 Unjarga-Nesseby	2028 Båtsfjord
2030 Sør-Våranger		

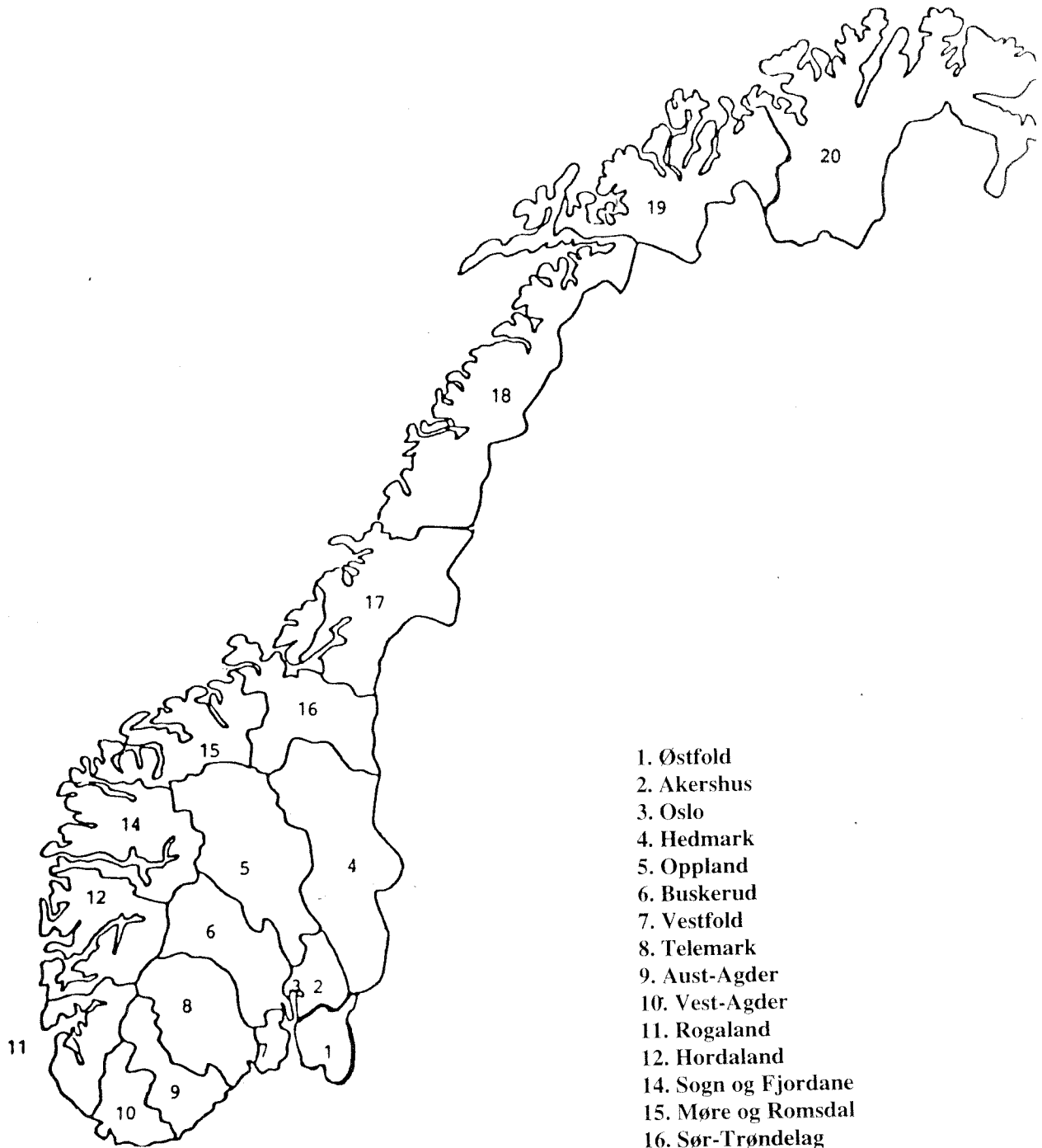
¹Full name: Guovdageaidnu-Kautokeino

Counties are often grouped in larger regions: Sør-Noreg/Sør-Norge (southern Norway): Counties 1-17. Austlandet/Østlandet (the east): Counties 1-8. Sørlandet (the south): Mostly about the coastal districts of counties 9-11. Vestlandet (the west): Counties 11-15. Trøndelag: Counties 16-17. Nord-Noreg/Nord-Norge (northern Norway): Counties 18-20.

A number of old district names are still widely used, some as names of municipalities or even counties, but most cover larger areas within a county. Some commonly used district names are:

Akershus fylke: Follo, Romerike
Hedmark fylke: Hedemarken, Odalen, Solør, Østerdalen
Oppland fylke: Gudbrandsdalen, Hadeland, Land, Toten, Valdres
Buskerud fylke: Hallingdal, Numedal, Ringerike
Telemark fylke: Grenland
Aust-Agder fylke: Setesdal
Rogaland fylke: Dalane, Lista, Jæren, Ryfylke
Hordaland fylke: Hardanger, Nordhordland, Sunnhordland, Voss
Sogn og Fjordane fylke: Nordfjord, Sogn, Sunnfjord
Møre og Romsdal fylke: Nordmøre, Romsdal, Sunnmøre
Sør-Trøndelag fylke: Gauldalen, Meldalen, Orkdalen, Strinda
Nord-Trøndelag fylke: Fosen, Namdalen, Skaun, Sparbu, Stjørdalen, Verdalen
Nordland fylke: Helgeland, Lofoten, Ofoten, Vesterålen

Map 1. Administrative divisions of Norway (fylke)



1. Østfold
2. Akershus
3. Oslo
4. Hedmark
5. Oppland
6. Buskerud
7. Vestfold
8. Telemark
9. Aust-Agder
10. Vest-Agder
11. Rogaland
12. Hordaland
14. Sogn og Fjordane
15. Møre og Romsdal
16. Sør-Trøndelag
17. Nord-Trøndelag
18. Nordland
19. Troms
20. Finnmark