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NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION

Toponymic guidelines for cartography - Norway**

Paper presented by the Norden Division of the United Nations
Group of Experts on Geographical Names

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TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR CARTOGRAPHY

Norwegian

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I LANGUAGES

1 Introduction

Norwegian is the national language of Norway, and the principal language of more than 95% of the 4 mill. inhabitants. There are two old established minority languages, Sami (Lappish) and Finnish. Sami geographical names occur over wide areas of Northern Norway and sporadically further south. Finnish names are chiefly found in the eastern part of the northernmost county.

2 The national language

Norwegian is written in the modern Latin alphabet. The letters are those used in English, with three additional letters, placed after z in the standard alphabet.

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 words or in geographical names of Norwegian origin.

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, Å, å was generally written aa, Aa, and accordingly placed before ab, Ab in alphabetical indexes etc.

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Spelling rules for Norwegian geographical names

During the union with Denmark (1380-1814), Danish had 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 which are reflected in the spelling. It was quite possible to write most Norwegian geographical names in accordance with Danish spelling rules, and it was also possible to reverse the process.

One of the aims of the national renaissance which developed after the separation from Denmark in 1814 was to create a genuinely Norwegian language. During the latter part of the 19th century, two Norwegian language forms emerged, one based on (written) Danish and adjusted to the spoken language used by the upper classes, the other, Nynorsk ("New Norwegian"), mainly on the dialects of the western and central parts of the country. Both underwent a number of spelling reform, the most important of which were those of 1907 and 1917, which brought about the definitive transformation of the spelling of the traditional Danon-Norwegian language.

Even before language reform had got beyond the stage of theoretical discussions, attempts had been made to reintroduce Norwegian forms in the spelling of place names on maps and in cadastral surveys. The spelling reforms of the early 20th century made it impossible to retain traditional Danish spellings on maps etc. for names which were identical with well known words, which everybody from now on were taught to write according to the new Norwegian spelling rules.

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 geographical names on maps. Detailed rules were first issued in 1913, and have been revised several times. The "Rules concerning the spelling of place-names" in force at present were published as a Royal Ordinance of 31 May 1957. A new revision is on the way (1982).

It is laid down in these rules that geographical names of Norwegian origin are to be written "in accordance with the local pronunciation as far as this is possible", but "it is not the intention to record all dialect variants", thus, a certain degree of standardization is envisaged.

There are a number of prescriptions for the use of certain standard forms, regional standard forms, the standardization of morphological endings etc. 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.

Foreign names: The general principle is that foreign names should retain the form used in the country of origin, transliterated in accordance with an officially recognized system of transliteration if necessary. As in other countries there are numerous exceptions from this rule, mainly traditional conventional names for countries, town, and natural features that have been known for centuries to

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illiterate Norwegians - names like Storbritannia (Great Britain),
Alpene (The Alps), Svartehavet (The Black Sea).

Capitalization: One-word names are always capitalized. 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 - De forente
stater (The United States), Forbundsrepublikken Tyskland (The German
Federal Republic). This type of name is avoided if possible, thus
in nynorsk the term for the United States is Sambandsstatane.

Pronunciation key - see p. 15.

3 Linguistic substrata

There is a Finnish substratum in many placenames of the woodlands of
Eastern Norway (dating from the immigration of Finnish farmers in
the 17th and 18th centuries), and in certain parts of North Norway
(the result of immigration chiefly in the 19th century).

There is a Sami (lapp) substratum over wide areas of Northern Norway
and also some traces of one in mountain districts of Southern Norway
due to the fact that the Sami language was formerly spoken over a
much wider area than it is to-day.

Dialects

Local dialects of Norwegian are spoken in most rural districts and to
some extent in the towns. The standard language, regional variants
of the standard language and regional dialects are spreading in the
densely populated area where industry has grown up 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. Some variants
occur quite frequently, e.g. tjern and tjorn (small lake, pond)
lille, lisle, litle (little), aust and ost (east), kirke, kjerke,
kyrkje (church).

Finnish words - mainly appellatives - are used in a comparatively
small number of placenames in the Eastern and Northern parts of the
country. The spelling of these names has to some extent been
changed in a Norwegian direction. Finnish words are not included
here. We refer to the Swedish list.

II Names Authorities and Names Standardization

During the 19th century the Government and map-makers consulted
historians and linguists about the correct spelling of geographical
names. From 1879 the Geographical Survey of Norway employed a per-
manent adviser, who revised the names on all official maps, and who
was also consulted by the Government on the spelling of administra-
tive names, i.e. names of administrative divisions. From 1912 there
were two advisers, representing the two official "language forms" of
Norwegian. In 1933 a National Names Authority was created by a
Royal Ordinance, consisting of the two Government advisers on geo-
graphical names. Officially they are still advisers to the Govern-
ment, appointed by the Ministry of Cultural and Scientific Affairs.
All official maps, except the Economic Map which until now has not
been part of this arrangement, are sent to the Names Authority for
approval. Government Departments and other official bodies consult
the authority about the spelling of all new names and changes in the
spelling of older names under their jurisdiction.

Thus all decisions concerning the spelling of the names of towns, municipalities, parishes, harbours, railway stations, post offices etc. are taken by the Names Authority in accordance with the official "Rules concerning the spelling of Place Names", but the Government departments and other official bodies are formally responsible. The spelling of the majority of administrative names has been revised or completely changed during this century, as a consequence of the spelling reforms carried out in 1907, 1917 and 1938. Similarly a very large number of the names on maps have been changed.

Since 1957 an expert on Sami (Lapp) names takes care of the spelling of Sami names on maps where such names occur.

The changes in the traditional spelling have frequently been the cause of complaints from local authorities and private citizens. Since 1957, such complaints are referred to two supplementary advisers.

The strictly centralized and very thorough standardization of the spelling of geographical names in Norway is a consequence of the linguistic situation in the country. The work of standardization has increased enormously during the last 30 years, and at present a decentralization of the organization of the Names Authority is under discussion. There are place names archives at the four Universities of Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim and Tromsø, with the central archives situated at the University of Oslo.

III SOURCE MATERIAL

The Norwegian national, official map series are:

<u>1 Map series</u>	<u>Producer</u>
a) Economic map on scale 1:5000 - 1:10000	County Map Offices
b) Topographic map on scale 1:50000 - 1:250000	Geographical Survey of Norway
c) General map on scale 1:500000 - 1:1 mill.	Geographical Survey of Norway
d) Nautical charts	The Hydrographic Service of Norway

The Economic Map Series will consist of about 35000 sheets on scale 1:5 000 - 1:10 000 and will contain 800 000 - 1 000 000 names when completed in few years. About 180 000km² are planned covered by Economic Map Series and that makes about 60% of the Norwegian land-area. Uncovered by this map series will be mountains and uninhabited areas.

Topographic Main Map Series on scale 1:50 000 are planned to cover the whole country in 725 sheets when completed in 1986. The series will contain approximately 400 000 names.

2 Gazetteers

There is no official Norwegian gazetteer. "Norsk Stedsfortegnelse"- published by the Norwegian Post-office (1972) contains information about some 154.000 entries, mainly the names of registered -properties.

"Gate- og vegnavn i Norge" - also published by the Post-office (1980) gives the postal zone number and address of some 33.000 street-names.

In 1957 The US Army Map Service published a gazetteer to the 1:50.000 and 1:100.000 maps, which however has not been revised. Neither of these publications has any official recognition as a normative guide to the spelling.

IV GLOSSARY OF APPELLATIVES, ADJECTIVES AND OTHER WORDS NECESSARY
FOR THE UNDERSTANDING OF MAPS

1 Norwegian

The following appellatives occur in the maps in various forms. The various forms are shown like this: berg -et, pl. -a/-i, with the singular indefinite translated.

The definite plural forms -an, -ane, -on, -one, -un, -une are used according to the dialects.

In the dative plural form -o/-om is used according to the dialects.

aust/auster/austre	the east(ern)
bakke -n, -ane	hill, slope
bekik -en, -ene/-ane	brook, stream
berg -et, -a/-i	mountain
borg -a, -ene	fortress/mountain, steep hill
botn -en, -ane	the end of a valley, bay or lake
bre (= fonn)	glacier
bru -a, -ene	bridge
bu -a, -ene	shed
bukt -a, -ene	bay
by -en	1) hist. farm (in place names) 2) mod. town (as an appellative)
bygd -a, -ene	smaller district in the country side, (often parish)
bø = by -en	hist. farm
camping(plass)	camping
dal -en, -ane	valley
djup adj	deep
egg -a	mountain edge, ridge
eid -et, -a	isthmus
elv -a, -ene	river, stream
ferje	ferry
finn adj	Finn, Finnish
fjell -et, -a	mountain
fjord -en, -ane	fiord, bay
flu	rock, skerry exposed at half tide
flyplass, -hamn/-havn	airport
fonn (=bre)	snow field, glacier
fortidsminne	ancient monument
foss -en, -ane	waterfall, falls
fylke	county
fyr -et	lighthouse
gammal/gamle adj	old
gård -en, -ane (jf gård)	farm
gate -a, -ene	street
gjerde -t	fence
grense -a, -ene	boundary
grend -a, -ene	group of farms
gruve -a, -ene	mine, pit
gård -en (jf gård)	farm
hage -n, -ane	1) (enclosed) pasture 2) garden
hamar -en	steep crag
haug -en, -ane	hill, mound
hav -et, -a	ocean, sea
hei -a, -ene/-ane	heath, moor
heim -en, -ane	house, home
herad = kommune	municipality

holm(e) -en, -ane	islet, holm
holt -et	grove, small wood
høg adj	high
høgd -a, -ene	height, hill
idrettsplass	sports ground
inn/ inner/ indre	inner
innsjø -en, -ane	lake
isbre	glacier
jernbane	railway
jerde -t, -a	field
kleiv -a	steep, rocky ascent
kloster	convent, monastery (hist.)
koll(e) -(e)n, -ane	hill, rounded mountain top
kommune (= herad)	municipality
kvit/ hvit/ gvit adj	white
kyrkje/ kjerke/ kirke	church
land -et, -a	land, territory
li -a, -ene	mountain side, wooded or grassy hillside
lille/ lislc/ litle adj	little, small
lund -en, -ane	grove
mark -a, -ene	land, field
midt/ midtre	middle
mo -en, -ane	heath, moor
myr -a, -ene/-ane	bog, swamp, marsh
nasjonalpark	national park
naturreservat	nature reserve
ned/ nedre	lower
nedlagt	abandoned
nes -et, -a	isthmus, neck of land
nord/ nordre	the north(ern)
norsk adj	Norwegian
nut -en, -ane	peak, mountain
ny adj	new
odde -n	cape, tongue of land, point
opp(e)/ upp	up, upper
os -en	mouth of river
park -en	park
raud/rød adj	red
rud/rød	(hist.) newly cleared ground, (new) farm
rydning, renning	newly cleared ground, croft or farm
rygg -en	ridge
same	Lapp, Lappish, Sami
seter/sater -ra, -rene	(summer) outfarm, chalet
sjø -en, -ane	sea, ocean, lake
skar(d) -et	pass
skjer/skjar -et, -a	rocky islet, skerry, reef
skog -en, -ane	forest, wood
sokn	parish
stad -en	1) hist. farm 2) place
stor/store adj	big, large
strand -a	shore, beach

straum/strom	stream, current
stól -en, -ane = seter	
sund -et	sound
svart adj	black
sor, sordre, sunn	the south(ern)
tange -n	cape, tongue of land, point
tind -en, -ane	peak
tjorn/tjern -et/-i	small lake
torg -et	square, market
ur(d) -a (= roys)	rockfalls
vatn -et, -a	lake
veg -en, -ane	road, roadway
vest/ vestre	the west(ern)
vidde -a, -ene	mountain plateau
vik -a, -ene	inlet, small bay, gulf, cove
våg -en	lever, bay
ytter/ ytre	outer
ost/ ostre/ oster	the east(ern)
over/ ovre	upper
oy -a, -ene/-ane	1) island 2) flat land near water
å -ni/-na, -ene (arne, an)	river, stream
åker -en, -ane	cultivated field
ås -en, -åsane	hill, ridge

2 Lappish

Here is used the new Lappish spelling which will be introduced on future maps.

áidi: fence	dievva: rounded hill (mountain top)
ája: fountain, spring, brook, stream	duottar: mountain plateau
ávži: pass, cleft	fávli: deep channel in river or
bákti: steep bluff, cliff, rock	fielbma: ^{strait} calm, deep pool in a river, stream
bohki: pass, cleft	gáddi: shore, beach
buollan: burned area, land cleared	gáisa (gáisi): peak
buolža: ridge, moraine by burning	gárggu (gárgu): sandbank
čahca: pass, divide watershed	gaska: space between
čeabet: neck, projection	geahči: end
čearru: high mountain plateau with no vegetation	geaidnu: road
čielgi: ridge	gieddi: meadow, pasture
čoalbmi: sound, strait	gielas: long (mountain) ridge
čohkka: peak, mountain	goatnil: backwater, eddy
čopma: barren, rocky ridge	gohpi: hollow, depression
čorru: long extended hill	gohppi: bay, cove
deatnu (eatnu): major river	gorsa: gorge, cleft

gorži: waterfall	njirran: course of snowslide, landslide
guoika: rapid	njoaski: mountain pass
guolbba: heath, moor, pine barren	njunis: projecting foot of mountain
gurra: pass, cleft	njuorra: bank, shoal, shallow
hárji: long ridge	njunni: spur, projecting part of mountain
jalgadas: plateau, opening in woods	nuorri: ^{tain, strait} sound
jarin: calm, wide part of river	oaivi: rounded mountain
jávri: lake	orda: forest limit, timberline
jeaggi: marsh, bog, swamp	rápma: wooded hillside
jeahkki: glacier	rášša: barren, high mountain area
jogaš: brook, stream	rávdnji (rivdnji): stream, current
lohka: stream, river	roavvi: wooded mountain
juovva: scree, rock-strewn slope	rohči: narrow valley
láhku: high mountain plateau	ruvža: narrow ridge
lásis: bare, smooth, sloping rock	savu: calm part of river
láttu (láčču): ^{reef, skerry} pond, small lake	seaibbuš: projecting part of a mountain
leahki: valley	skáidi: interfluve
leakša (leakši): marshy land, fen	suohpa: ford, ferry
luhppu: steep, rocky ascent	suolu: islet
luohkka: hill, slope	vaðða: opening in woods
luokta: bay, cove	vággi: valley
luoppal: small lake	várri: mountain peak
máđii: road	vuohppi: small inlet, grove
maras: long hill, ridge with birch-wood	vuopmi: wooded valley, woodland
mohkki: low bend bay	vuotna: fiord
muotki: isthmus, neck of land	vuovdi: forest, wood
njárga: point, cape, peninsula	
njavvi: small rapid	

V ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE NATIONAL OFFICIAL MAPS OF NORWAY

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Decoding</u>	<u>English equivalent</u>
a	austre	eastern
bk, bkn	bekk, bekken	brook
bē, bēt	berg, berget	mountain
ev	elv	river
fbr	fabrikk	factory
fj, fjt	fjell, fjellet	mountain
fd, fdn	fjord, fjorden	fiord
fs	foss	waterfall
gd	gard	farm
hmr	hamar	crag
hg	haug	hill
hl, hln	holme, holmen	islet
hē, hēa	høgd, høgda	hill
in, ind	indre	inner
kpl	kapell	chapel
l	lille	little
m	mellom, midtre	middle
nedl	nedlagt	abandoned
ned	nedre	lower
n	nordre	northern
nt	nut	peak
sr	seter	mountain-pasture, outfarm,
skj, skja	skjer, skjera	rock
sk	skole	school
st	stor	great
str	straum	stream
sl	støl	mountain-pasture, outfarm,
sd	sund	sound
s	søndre	southern
tē	tind	peak
tj, tjt, tjna	tjern, tjernet, tjerna	small lake
vle	vesle	little
vn	vatn	lake
v	vestre	western
yt	ytre	outer
ē	østre	eastern
øv	øvre	upper

VI Administrative Division

Norway is divided into 19 counties (fylke) including the capital, Oslo, which is distinct from the surrounding Akershus fylke. The 18 counties proper are divided into 453 municipalities (1981); 46 of which have status as towns and are listed below in upper case letters. Ecclesiastically the country consists of 1112 parishes (sokn).

The list below gives the names of each county and the municipalities it includes in the order commonly used in administrative connections. The numbers of each county refer to the map on page 14 .

Østfold fylke (01)

HALDEN
SARPSBORG
FREDRIKSTAD
MOSS
Hvaler
Borge
Varteig
Skjeberg
Aremark
Marker
Rømskog
Trøgstad
Spydeberg
Askim
Eidsberg
Skiptvet
Rakkestad
Tune
Rolvsøy
Kråkerøy
Onsøy
Råde
Rygge
Våler
Hobøl

Akershus fylke (02)

Vestby
Ski
Ås
Frogn
Nesodden
Oppegård
Bærum
Asker
Aurskog-Høland
Sørumsund

Fet
Rælingen
Enebakk
Lørenskog
Skedsmo
Mittedal
Gjerdrum
Ullensaker
Nes
Eidsvoll
Nannestad
Hurdal

Oslo fylke (03)

OSLO

Hedmark fylke (04)

HAMAR
KONGSVINGER
Ringsaker
Vang
Løten
Stange
Nord-Odal
Sør-Odal
Eidskog
Grue
Åsnes
Våler
Elverum
Trysil
Åmot
Stor-Elvdal
Rendalen
Engerdal
Tolga
Tynset

Alvdal
Folldal
Os

Oppland fylke (05)

LILLEHAMMER
GJØVIK
Dovre
Lesja
Skjåk
Lom
Vågå
Nord-Fron
Sel
Sør-Fron
Ringebu
Øyer
Gausdal
Østre Toten
Vestre Toten
Jevnaker
Lunner
Gran
Søndre Land
Nordre Land
Sør-Aurdal
Etnedal
Nord-Aurdal
Vestre Slidre
Øystre Slidre
Vang

Buskerud fylke (06)

DRAMMEN
KONGSBERG
RINGERIKE
Hole

/...

Flå
Nes
Gol
Hemsedal
Ål
Hol
Sigdal
Krødsherad
Modum
Øvre Eiker
Nedre Eiker
Lier
Røyken
Hurum
Flesberg
Rollag
Nore og Uvdal

Vestfold fylke (07)

HOLMESTRAND
HORTEN
TØNSBERG
SANDEFJORD
LARVIK
STAVERN
Svelvik
Sande
Hof
Våle
Borre
Ramnes
Andebu
Stokke
Sem
Nøtterøy
Tjøme
Tjølling
Brunlanes
Hedrum
Lardal

Telemark fylke (08)

PORSGRUNN
SKIEN
NOTODDEN
Siljan
Bamble
Kragere
Drangedal
Nome
Bø
Sauherad
Tinn
Hjartdal
Seljord
Kviteseid
Nissedal
Fyresdal

Tokke
Vinje

Aust-Ader fylke (09)

RISØR
ARENDA
GRIMSTAD
Gjerstad
Vegårdshei
Tvedestrand
Moland
Froland
Øyestad
Tromøy
Hisøy
Lillesand
Birkenes
Åmli
Iveland
Evje og Hornnes
Bygland
Valle
Bykle

Vest-Agder fylke (10)

KRISTIANSAND
MANDAL
FARSUND
FLEKKEFJORD
Vennesla
Songdalen
Søgne
Marnardal
Åseral
Audnedal
Lindesnes
Lyngdal
Hægebostad
Kvinesdal
Sirdal

Rogaland fylke (11)

EIGERSUND
SANDNES
STAVANGER
HAUGESUND
Sokndal
Lund
Bjerkreim
Hå
Klepp
Time
Gjesdal
Sola
Randaberg

Forsand
Strand
Hjelmeland
Suldal
Sauda
Finnøy
Rennesøy
Kvitsøy
Bokn
Tysvær
Karmøy
Utsira
Vindafjord

Hordaland fylke (12)

BERGEN
Etne
Ølen
Sveio
Bømlo
Stord
Fitjar
Tysnes
Kvinnherad
Jondal
Odda
Ullensvang
Eidfjord
Ulvik
Granvin
Voss
Kvam
Fusa
Samnanger
Os
Austevoll
Sund
Fjell
Askøy
Vaksdal
Modalen
Osterøy
Meland
Øygarden
Radøy
Austrheim
Fedje
Masfjorden

Sogn og Fjordane fylke (14)

FLORA
Gulen
Solund
Hyllestad
Høyanger
Vik
Balestrand

Leikanger	<u>Sør-Trøndelag fylke (16)</u>	Bindal
Sogndal		Sømna
Aurland	TRONDHEIM	Brønnøy
Lærdal	Hemne	Vega
Årdal	Snillfjord	Vevelstad
Luster	Hitra	Herøy
Askvoll	Frøya	Alstahaug
Fjaler	Ørland	Leirfjord
Gaular	Agdenes	Vefsn
Jølster	Rissa	Grane
Førde	Bjugn	Hattfjelldal
Naustdal	Åfjord	Dønna
Bremanger	Roan	Nesna
Vågsøy	Osen	Hemnes
Selje	Oppdal	Rana
Eid	Rennebu	Lurøy
Hornindal	Meldal	Træna
Gloppen	Orkdal	Rødøy
Stryn	Røros	Meløy
	Holtålen	Gildeskål
	Midtre Gauldal	Beiarn
<u>Møre og Romsdal fylke (15)</u>	Melhus	Saltdal
	Skaun	Fauske
MOLDE	Klæbu	Skjerstad
KRISTIANSUND	Malvik	Sørfold
ÅLESUND	Selbu	Steigen
Vanylven	Tydal	Hamarøy
Sande		Tysfjord
Herøy	<u>Nord-Trøndelag fylke (17)</u>	Lødingen
Ulstein		Tjeldsund
Hareid	STEINKJER	Evenes
Volda	NAMNSOS	Ballangen
Ørsta	Meråker	Røst
Ørskog	Stjørdal	Værøy
Norddal	Frosta	Flakstad
Stranda	Leksvik	Vestvågøy
Stordal	Levanger	Vågan
Sykkylven	Verdal	Hadsel
Skodje	Mosvik	Bø
Sula	Verran	Øksnes
Giske	Namdalseid	Sortland
Haram	Inderøy	Andøy
Vestnes	Snåsa	Moskenes
Rauma	Lierne	
Neset	Røyrvik	<u>Troms fylke (19)</u>
Midsund	Namsskogan	HARSTAD
Sandøy	Grong	TROMSØ
Aukra	Høylandet	Kvæfjord
Fræna	Overhalla	Skånland
Eide	Fosnes	Bjarkøy
Averøy	Flatanger	Ibestad
Frei	Vikna	Gratangen
Gjemnes	Nærøy	Lavangen
Tingvoll	Leka	Bardu
Sunnal		Salangen
Surnadal	<u>Nordland fylke (18)</u>	Målselv
Rindal		Sørreisa
Aure	BODØ	Dyrøy
Halsa	NARVIK	Tranøy
Tustna		
Smøla		

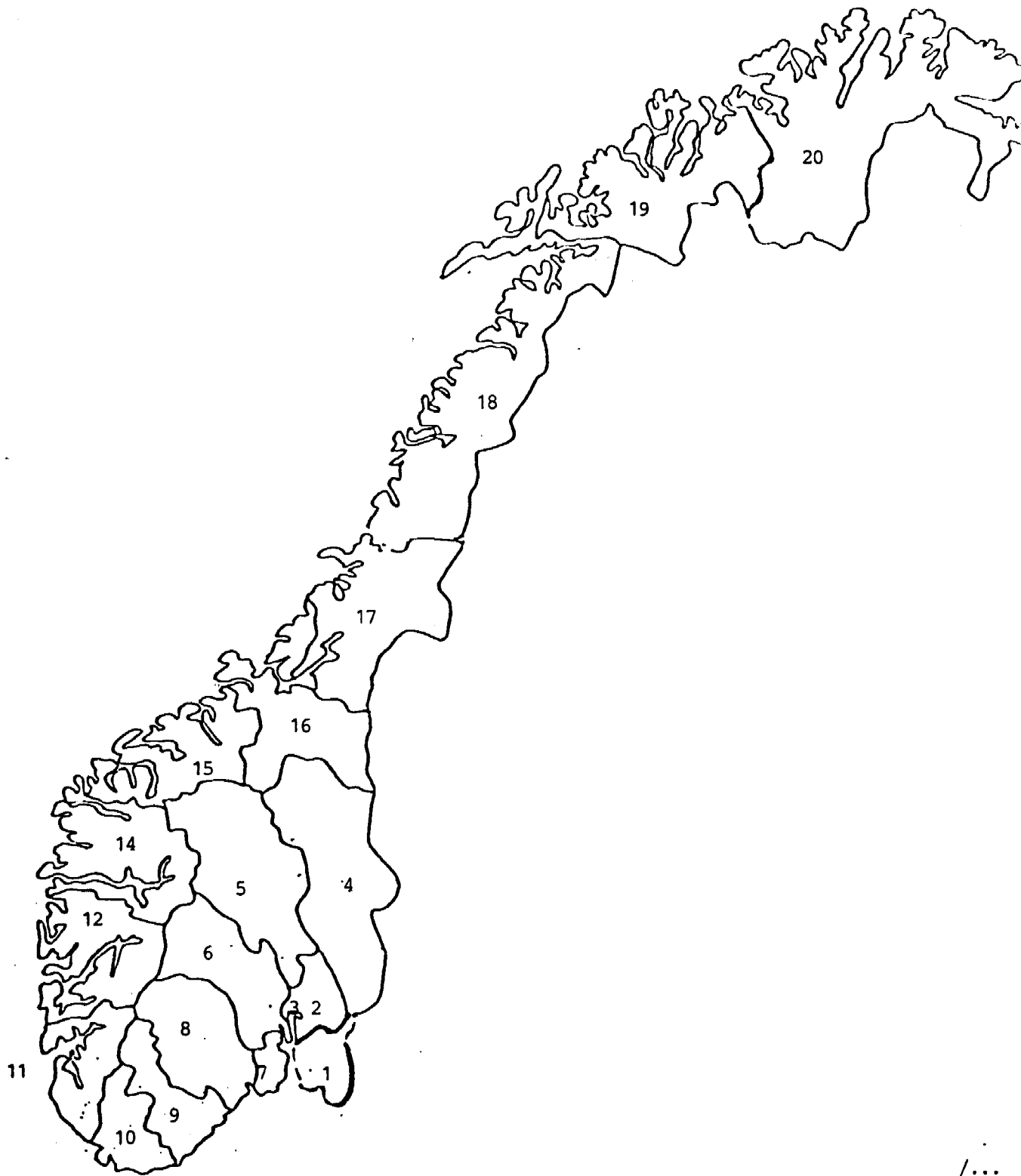
Torsken	HAMMERFEST
Berg	VARDØ
Lenvik	VADSØ
Balsfjord	Guovdageaidnu/Kautokeino
Karlsøy	Aita
Lyngen	Loppa
Storfjord	Hasvik
Kåfjord	Sørøysund
Skjervøy	Kvalsund
Nordreisa	Måsøy
Kvænangen	Nordkapp
	Porsanger
	Karasjok
	Lebesby
	Gamvik
	Berlevåg
	Tana
	Nesseby
	Båtsfjord
	Sør-Varanger

The counties are often grouped in larger regions:

Sør-Noreg/Norge (Southern N.) - counties 1 - 17
 Austlandet/Østlandet (The East) - counties 1 - 8
 Sørlandet (The south) - mostly used about the coastal
 districts of counties 9 - 10
 Vestlandet (The West) - counties 11 - 15
 Trøndelag - counties 16 - 17
 Nord-Noreg/Norge (Northern N.) - 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:

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



Standard pronunciation of Norwegian geographical 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 loanwords and rarely in Norwegian maps (compare the Swedish key).

Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet); examples: place-names in Norwegian maps.	Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet); examples: place-names in Norwegian maps.
a	/a+/ ai	nn	/n:/ Rinna
ai	/a+1/ Skaidi	o	/u:/ Oslo; /ø/ Ogge
au	/æ+u/ Haugesund	p	/p/ Polmak
b	/b/ Bodø	pp	/p:/ Oppdal
bb	/b:/ Rebbenes	r	/r/ Rana (in some districts /ʀ/, /ʁ/)
ch	/ʃ/ Charlottenlund	rd	/ʀ/ (East Norw.) Garden; /r/ (West Norw.) Sognefjorden
d	/d/ Bodø	rl	/ʀ/ (East Norw.)
dd	/d:/ Nadderud	rn	/ʀ/ (" ")
e	/e/ Edøy ; /ɛ/ Ervik ; /ø/ Hille	rr	/r:/ (" ")
ei	/æ1/ Eina	rs	/ʀ/ (" ")
f	/f/ Fana	rt	/ʀ/ (" ")
ff	/f:/ Offersøy	s	/s/ Sira
g	/g/ Godøy ; /j/ Geilo	sj	/ʃ/ Sjursnes
gg	/g:/ Ogge	sk	/sk/ Skansen; /ʃ/ Ski
gj	/j/ Gjerpen	skj	/ʃ/ Skjømen
gn	/gn, ɲn/ Begna, Agnor	stj	/ʃ/ Stjørdal
h	/h/ Hitra	t	/t/ Tinn
hj	/j/ Hjelle	tj	/ʃ/ Tjølling
i	/i/ Hitra	tt	/t:/ Tjøtta
j	/j/ Jæren	u	/ø/ Ullern
k	/k/ Kabelvåg ; /q/ Kinn	v	/v/ Vardø
kj	/q/ Kjosien	y	/y/ Ygre
kk	/k:/ Bakken	æ	/æ/ Værnes
l	/l/ Larvik	ø	/ø/ Øre
lj	/lj/, /j/ Ljan	øy	/æ / Øye
ll	/l:/ Velle	å	/ø/ Åsen
m	/m/ Molde		
mm	/m:/ Remma		
n	/n/ Nes		
ng	/ŋ/ Langset		
nk	/ŋk/ Junkeren		

These guidelines have been prepared at the Institute of Name Research at the University in Oslo.