



Dån tsamáda tjavgga
You whisper loudly



váibmu – vaajmoe – vájbmo – vájbmuo ~ vájmmuo – vájmmo – čáá’đ – váimu
– күттѣк – кыддькэ – кудьк – heart



The national year of languages 2013

In 2013, Norway celebrates the national year of language diversity, and so does Riddu Riddu through a special emphasis on Sami languages in the festival program. Did you know that there are ten Sami languages? In addition, different dialects are spoken within each language. The different Sami languages are spoken across national borders as illustrated by the language map.

In partnership with the Kåfjord Sami Language Center and Sámi Giellagáldu, Riddu Riddu presents all of the Sami languages in a booklet during the festival. The language booklet is illustrated by the talented Sami artist Anders Sunna (Sápmi / Sweden), who was the festival's Young Artist of the Year in 2009. Several artists from differing disciplines have been commissioned to create something new in their own languages. As inspiration for the project, the artists were given a handful words which had been selected in a Sami language conference in the spring of 2013. The up-and-coming artist Lovisa Negga (Sápmi / Sweden) has created a new song in the Lule Sami language, which will be premiered during her concert at Riddu Riddu. Sarakka Gaup (Sápmi/ Norway) has created a monologue in the Northern Sami language, which will be performed in the seminars. Author and poet Sigbjørn Skåden (Sápmi/ Norway) will write and perform a new poem in the Northern Sami language, in his Skånland dialect. In addition, the writer and poet, Rawdna Carita Eira (Sápmi/ Norway) will write and perform a new poem in the Northern Sami language.

Riddu Riddu is very proud to present this Sami language diversity project! Thanks to all who have participated, especially the Norwegian Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs.

The title on this booklet is inspired by the song Mihá Ja Gievrra by Lovisa Negga, where she sings: : Dån tсамáda tjavgga / You whisper loudly.

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áhčči – aehtjie – áhttie – áhttie – áhttie – e'čč – eeči – аджъ – эджъ – father





The Sami languages

The Sami language area extends over traditional parts of Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia. The boundaries of languages do not follow national boundaries. Lule Sami and South Sami is spoken in Norway and Sweden, Pite Sami and Ume Sami is spoken only in Sweden and is extinct in Norway. Northern Sami is spoken in Norway, Sweden and Finland. Inari Sami is spoken only in Finland. Akkala Sami, Kildin Sami and Ter Sami are spoken only in Russia, and Skolte Sami is spoken in both Finland and Russia (and earlier in Norway). Akkala Sami, which previously had been considered extinct, is still spoken by at least one person. The person, an elderly person, uses Akkala Sami when speaking with Kildin language users. Few speak Akkala Sami, but have a passive vocabulary at different levels.

In the international context, all Sami languages are characterized as endangered, seriously endangered or nearly extinct languages. An *endangered language* is defined as the language in decline in terms of the number of children who can speak the language; a *seriously endangered language* is a language used almost only by adults, and a *nearly extinct language* has only a few elderly users.

Written language:

The history of written language varies depending on which Sami language you are talking about. The first books in a Sami language were published in the 1600s. In 1600-1700 - century Sami literature was written with the same letters as Norwegian and Swedish. In the 1800s some new characters were constructed that are used for the Sami language but not for the other languages used in the same areas (eg. Norwegian, Swedish, Finnish and Russian).

Five of the Sami languages have standardized written forms: South Sami, Lule Sami, North Sami, Inari Sami and Skolt Sami are using extended versions of the Latin alphabet. Kildin- and Ter Sami are written with a modified Cyrillic alphabet. The additional characters used in languages using the extended Latin alphabet are the following:

Skolt Sami: Áá Ââ Čč ƷƷ Đđ Ğğ Ķķ Ŋŋ Öö Šš Žž Åå Ää

Inari Sami: Áá Ââ Ää Čč Đđ Šš Žž

North Sami: Áá Čč Đđ Ŋŋ Šš ƷƷ Žž

Lule Sami: Áá Ŋŋ

South Sami: Ĩĩ

Source: samediggi.no

Åarjelsaemien

Åarjelsaemiej eatneme Raanen/Västerbottenen raejeste noerhtelisnie Elgåen/Eajran raajan åarjelisnie, Atlanteremearoen gaedteste jillielisnie Botniskaloekten baaktoe luvlielisnie. Daate dajve medtie 120 000 km².¹⁾ Dah åarjelsaemieh bårrode årroeminie abpe daennie stoerre vijries dajvesne Nöörjesne jìh Sveerjesne.

Åarjelsaemien gïelem maehtebe golme smaarehtjïertide juekedh ²⁾:

1. åarjel jïemhtesaemien Härjedaelesne jìh Jïemhtelaantesne, Sveerjesne åarjede Eajreste jìh noerhtese Indaelien johkese jìh Nöörjesne Rørosen-Femunden dajvine.
2. noerhte jïemhtesaemien Jïemhtelaantesne Sveerjesne åarjede Indaelien johken raejeste jìh noerhtese Ströms Vattudaalan, jìh Nöörjesne Mearoehkisnie (Meråker), Sjïerdaelesne (Stjørdal) jìh Snåasesne.
3. åselesaemien Västerbottenesne Vualtjarisnie (Vilhelmina) jìh Storumanesne Uvmejohken åarjelen Sveerjesne, jìh Nöörjesne Nåavmesjisnie (Namdal), Bindaelesne, Vaptesne (Vefsn) Aarbortesne jìh Gaalesne (Grane).

Frööstegen smaarehtjïerte lea pruvvie jïemhtesaemien jìh åselesaemien gaskem. Medtie 500-1000 almetjh åarjelsaemien soptsestieh.

Gaaltjìh/kilder:

1) Jåma, Joma, Granefjell: *Garredh gïelem1*, 2004

2) www.risten.no, suehpeden/mai 2013

The South Sami language

The South Sami settlement area stretches from Rana/Västerbotten in the north to Elgå/Idre in the south, over a large geographical area.

South Sami can be divided into three sub-dialects:

1. Southern Sami in Jämtland, Mittådalen and in Harjedalen in Sweden, and Røros area in Norway.
2. Northern South Sami in Jämtland, Offerdal, Hotagen, Skalstugan in Sweden and in Meråker, Stjørdal and Snåsa in Norway.
3. Åselesami in Wilhelmina and in Storuman on the south side of Ume river in Sweden and in Namdal, Bindal, Vefsn, Hattfjeldal and Grane in Norway.

Frostviken dialect, is the transition between Jämtland Sami and Åsele Sami.

The estimated number of speakers is around 500-1000.

“Did you know...

- that the word heargi is used about reindeer used for transportation, while the equivalent in South Sami “hierkie” means horse? The general term for reindeer used for transportation in South Sami is råantjoe.”

eadni – TJIDTJIE ~ IETNIE – tjidtje ~ ädne – tjidtje – ieddne – jeä'nn – enni – ённъ – яна – янна – mother



mun – manne – mån – **MÅNNA** – mån – mon – mun – муһһ – моһһ – моһһ – me



Ubmejensámiengiella

Ubmejensámien dáhvu leä Ubmejejienuon jah Byöhdámeienuon gaskasne, jietján guh Ánjepluövien váriedáhvu (Syödateienon jah Byöhdámeienion gaskasne). 20 almatj jallá dan mudduosne hullh ubmejensámiengieluv. Enijmush sijjaste urrah Árviesjávrien jah Suorsán kommuvnijne jah leäh bijjiele guh 70 jábien vuorrash. Ubmejensámiengiella leä gáhtame Nurjesne.

Jábie 2009 vuođuotuvvij seäbrrie Álgguogáhtie – Umesamer i samverkan. Seäbrrie galggá uvdiitet ubmejensámiengieluv jah leä dán biejevien rájjáje lägetame vijtta giellabesijde. 2010 rájieste ubmejensámien dáhvuosne leäh suhtie sámien tjudtjaduskommuvnah, mah gelggh várrjalit jah ninnuostit sämij gielijde jah kultuvrijde.

The Ume Sami Language

The Ume Sami area lies between the Ume River and Pite River, except the mountain area of Arjeplog (between the Skellefte River and Pite River). Around 20 people speak Ume Sami. Most of them live in the municipalities of Arvidsjaur and Sorsele and they are older than 70 years. Ume Sami is extinct in Norway.

In 2000 the association Álgguogáhtie – Umesamer i samverkan was founded. The association is promoting the Ume Sami language and so far it has arranged five language nests. Since 2010 several municipalities within the Ume area became a part of the administrative area. These municipalities are required to protect and strengthen the languages and cultures of the Sami.

Bidumsámegiella

Bidumsáme guavvlo lá Árjepluove kommuvna Sverjin ja suohkana Bájjdár, Árrjelij-Bájjdár, Meløy, Rødøy, Sáltovuobme, Fuassko ja Buvvda Vuonabielen. Binná almatja mähtti bidumsámegiela udni. Bájken 30-50 almatja hulli bidumsámegiela ja enamusa lá badjel 60 jage vuorrasa. Vuonabielen lá bidumsámegiella juo lánhga gáhtum, valla jagen 1999 vuoroduvaj Sáltu Bidumsáme säbbre. Säbbre lá vuorodam bidumsáme guovdátjav Bájjdárin.

Árjepluove kommuvna sjaddaj sáme tjuđtudusguavvlon jagen 2000 ja dat rájest lá giella ihtám dunne dánne kommuvna dubijn. Sáme galba lá aj ihtám Sillbaviega mihti git Vuona rádjáj. Sáme ja giellaátsáddedje lá barrgagáhtám giela ninnimijn, tjuhkkiđi bágojt ja etjáláhkáj dokumenteriji giela. Mádde láhkámgielvie lá tjaraduvvam dáj minijmus 10 jage Sverji- ja Vuonabielen. Sáme lá váldemin ietjasa giela ruđtuđt, vájku bidumsámegielan ij lá anj duhkkiđum tjállemvuohke.

The Pite Sami language

The Pite Sami area is in the municipality of Arjeplog in Sweden and the municipalities of Beiarn, Gildeskål, Meløy, Rødøy, Saltdal, Fauske and Bodø in Norway. Today few people know Pite Sami. Around 30-50 people speak Pite Sami and most of them are older than 60 years. Most of these live in Sweden, on the Norwegian side there are few known speakers. There is a revitalisation process going on even though Pite Sami still has no approved orthography.

“Did you know...

- that the word for fox is rieban in North Sami, and this word is the same in all the Sami languages with phonological (sound) and orthographical (written language) variations?”



rieбан – riepie – **REBIJ** – riebiej – riebij – ri'mij – riemnjis – римьн – римьне – риёмни – fox



eallit – jieldh – viessot ~ iellet – jiellet – **VIESSOT** ~ **IELLET** – jie'lled – eellid – ёлле – елле – live





Julevsáme

Julevsáme giellaguovllo Vuonan le Bálágis nuorttat gitta Sáltoduoddarij oarjján, ja dasi gullu duola dagu Divtasvuodna, Hábmér ja Fuolldá ja oase Fuosko suohkanis Sáltón. Svierigin háladuvvá julevsámeigiella Bihtámænos oarjján gitta Gájjddumednuj Váhtjera suohkanin Norrbottena lenan Svierigin. Julevsámeigiella nielje oajjvegiellasuorggáj juogeduvvá:

Giellaguoradallij milta li birrusin 650 ulmutja gut hálli/sáhkadi julevsámeigelav bæjvállattjat.

Nuortap julevsámeigiella; Girjes, Baste tjærro, Unna tjerusj
Guovdásj julevsámeigiella; Sirges ja Jáhkågasska Jáhkâmáhen Svierigin, Bálák, Divtasvuodna, Hábmér ja Fuolldá ja oase Fuosko suohkanis Vuonan
Miehttse julevsámeigiella; Váhtjer, Serri ja Udtja Svierigin
Oarjep julevsámeigiella; Duorbunis gitta Árjepluovváj Svierigin

UNESCO listan mij guosská ájtedum gielajda le julevsámeigiella tjáledum duodaj ájtedum giellan.

The Lule Sami Language

The Lule Sami language area in Norway stretches from Ballangen in the north to Salt Mountain in the south, and includes Tysfjord, Hamarøy, Steigen, Sørfold and parts of Fauske municipality in North-Salten. On the Swedish side Lule Sami is spoken from Piteälven in the south to Kaitumälven in Gällivare Municipality in Norrbotten County, Sweden.

Based on informal discussions with the language community, some researchers believe that there are approximately 650 active users of Lule Sami today.

Lule divided into four main dialects:

Northern Lule; Sörkaitum

Central Lule; Sirkas and Jákkákaska in Jokkmokk in Sweden, Ballangen, Tysfjord, Hamarøy, Steigen, Sørfold and parts of Fauske in Norway

Forest Lule; Gällivare, Serri and Udtja in Sweden

Southern Lule; from Tuorpon to Arjeplog in Sweden

There are a lot of similar words in the different Sami languages. Some words, though, appear to be the same but can mean something completely different in another Sami language.



leahkit ~ leat - lea ~ árrोध - árrot - urruot - liehket ~ árrot - lee'd - lede - lii - лийе - лийе - лийе - to be

ráhkisvuolta - gieresvoete - gieresvuolta - gieresvuolta - gieresvuolta -
rää kkesvuótt - ráhisvuotâ - шоабшэмүшш - шобшор - love



“Did you know...

- that the word “eadni” is the word for mother in North Sami, while in South Sami the word for mother is “tjtidtjie”. However, the South Sami word “tjtidtjie” when pronounced, sounds very similar to the North Sami word “čičži”, which means breast. The word for breast in South Sami is njamma, which is very similar to the North Sami the word njammat which means “to suck”?”



*“Did you know...
-that also in
Inari Sami the word
for breast means
njamma?”*

illudit – aavoedidh – ävvudallat – ävvahit – ävvudallat – rämmšed – ilodid
– роӓммшэдтэ – rejoice, be happy

juoigat – joejkehdh – juajjgat – juajggat – juojggat – leu’ddjed – livde – лувтѣе – joik



DUOTTAR – guevtele ~ doedtere – duottar – tuõddâr – tuodâr – чăpp – чăpp – tundra



“Did you know...

- that in north sami dialects the word “to speak” has a lot of variations depending on what area the speaker comes from? In Gáivuotna (Kåfjord) “sárdnut” is used, in Skániit (Skånland) they say “hoallat”. In Kárásjohka the general term is “hállat”, while in Guovdageaidnu it is “hupmat”. The funny thing is that “hupmat” also exists in Kárásjohka, but it means something else, to “mumble”. In Guovdageaidnu “hállat” means to “shout”.

Davvisámegiella:

Davvisámegiella lea sámegielain stuorimus giellajoavku ja sápmelaččain sullii 90 % hupmet dán eanetlohkogiela. Norgga bealde hupmet davvisámegiela eanaš Finnmárkku ja Romssa fylkkain, ja Dielddanuori ja Evenášši suohkaniin Nordlánddas. Davvisámegiella juhkkovuvvo golmma váldonsuopmanjovkui.

Mearrasámegiella

- Mearrasámi nuortasuopmanat (Várjjatvuonas ja Lágesvuonas).
- Mearrasámi guovddášsuopmanat (Riehpovuonas ja Fálesnuoris).
- Mearrasámi oarjesuopmanat (Álttávuonas ja Návuonas).

Finnmárkku sámegiella

- Finnmárkku nuortasuopmanat: Ohcejogas, ja muhtun guovlluin Anáris Suomas, Kárášjogas, Porsáŋggus ja Deanus Norggas
- Finnmárkku oarjesuopmanat: Eanodagas, Soađegilis, ja muhtun guovlluin Anáris Suomas, Guovdageainnus ja Álttás Norggas)

Durdnossámegiella

- Girjásis: Nuorta-davábealde Váhčira ja Girjásis Ruotas
 - Oarjjimus oasis Eanodagas Suomas, Ofuohtas Ivgu rádjai ja vel Ivgubađa ja Ráissa gaskka Norggas.
 - Gárasavvonis: Geaggánvuomis ja Lávnjitvuomis, Ivgus ja Báhcavuonas Norggas.
 - Čohkkirasas: Sárevuomis, Dálmmas, Gabnás, Leavázis, Gáinnas ja Háhpáránndis Ruotas.
- Gáldu: Sámediggi.no

North Sami

North Sami is the largest language of the Sami languages. An estimated 90% of the Sami population speak north Sami, and it is considered as the majority language within the Sami community. North Sami is divided into three major dialect groups.

Sea Sami is spoken on the coast of Finnmark and Kvænangen in Troms. **East-Finnmark Sami** is spoken in Utsjoki and Inari in Finland, Karasjok, Porsanger, Tana in Norway. **West-Finnmark Sami** is spoken in Enontekiö, and Sodankylä in Finland and in Kautokeino and Alta in Norway.

Torn Sami is spoken north-east of Gällivare and in Nordkaitum in Sweden, Western part of Enontekiö in Finland and from Nordland to Lyngen in Norway, and Saarivuoma, Talma, GabnáLeavnas-Kaalasvuoma, Kalix and Haparanda in Sweden.

Anarâškielâ - aanaarsämikielâ

Anarâšah láá áinoo juávkku sämmilijn kote áásá ärbivuáválávt tuše oovtâ staatâ já oovtâ kieldâ rajij siste. Anarâškielâ ärbivuáváláš sárnumkuávlu lii Suomâst, Aanaar kieldâst, Aanaarjäävri piirâs já eromâsávt täin soojijn: Njellim, Avveel, Menišjävri, Riemâšjuuhâ, Mosshâš, Aanaar markkân, Kaamâs, Ákšujävri, Čovčjävri, Ijjävri, Čevetjävri já Päärtih.

Historjá- já muštottiäđui mielđ sehe päikkinomâi mielđ kuávlu lii viđjâsub-uv. Mäddin rääji jotá suulân Suáluičielgist Avveeljuuvâ kierrui, tobbeen viestârân Lemmei já ain Fáášku koskâmudo peht Ákšujávrán. Taveviestârist rääji mana Čovčjävri já Sevžjävri peht Ijjávrán, já te Aanaarjävri ridoi pirrâ. Meiddei Aanaarjuuvâst Taažâ rääji alne láá anarâškielâliih päikkinoomah já muštotiätu tobbeen aassâm anarâšâin. Aassâmkuávlu lii lamaš taan vijđosâš čuođijd iivijd.

Anarâškielâst iä lah čielgâ kuávlukielâh, iä kuittâg innig. Tääl anarâškielâ sárnooh láá s. 300-400, tađe mielđ, maht kielâmättim miäruštâlloo. Kielâsárnoi meeri lii hitásávt lassaamin kielâiälaskittemtoomâi áánsust.

(käldee: <http://www.samimuseum.fi/anaras/>)

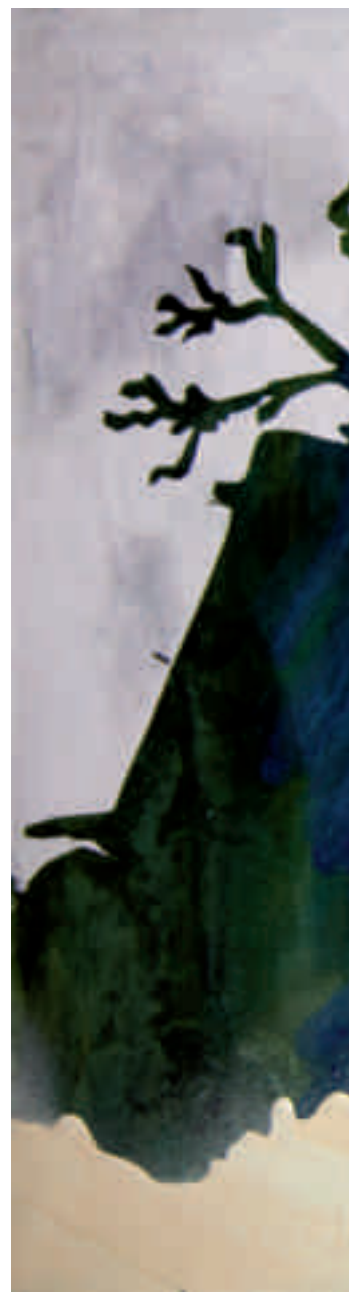
The Inari Sami language

Inari Sami is traditionally spoken in the environs of Lake Inari, e.g. in the following places: Njellim, Avveel, Menišjävri, Riemâšjuuhâ, Mosshâš, and the villages of Aanaar, Kaamâs, Ákšujävri, Čovčjävri, Ijjävri, Čevetjävri já Päärtih. According to historic and traditional sources as well as place names, the area was once even greater. There are Inari Sami place names and traditions suggesting that there has been Inari Sami habitation on the Inari River on the Norwegian border.

There are about 300 -400 speakers of Inari Sami, depending on how fluency is determined. The number of speakers is slowly increasing due to language revitalisation efforts.

“Did you know...

- that the word “päрни” means child in Inari Sami, while the equivalent “bárdni” means son in North Sami and South Sami?”



hupmat – soptsestidh – hållåt – hållåt – hållåt ~ sáhkadit – mainsted – **SÁRNUÐ** – сáррнэ – саррнэ – talk



Nuõrttsää´mkiõll

Nuõrttsää´mkiõll koolll lää´dd-ugrlaž´kiõllid. Nuõrttsää´mkiõll lij leämmaž´tuu´l õnnum Kuälõõggnjaargâst da Taarr Njâuddmest. Änn´jõžääi´j sää´mkiõll mainsteeijin jäänbõs jeälâst Lää´ddjânnmest, Aanar kää´ddest.

Lij ärvvtõllum, što jie´nnkiõllsaž´kiõllmainsteei lie nu´t 300 ooumžed. Ruõššjânnmest nuõrttsää´mkiõll mainsteei lie muä´dd čue´đ, Taarrjânnmest sää´mkiõll lij jaukkâm. Sää´mkiõll lij õuddnam maistum kiõllâst kee´rjtum kiõ´lle, ko nuõrttsää´mkiõll ortografia rajškue´tte 1970-looggâst. Vuõssmõs abbâz va´ldde äânma ee´jj 1972 Če´vetjääu´r škoolâst.

Änn´jõžääi´jest sää´mkiõll vuäitt lookkâd vuäđđskooulâst lookkjiškoo´le. Sää´mvuud škool´jemkõõskõs lij alttääm 40 mättõsneä´ttled pištiti nuõrttsää´mkiõll da -kulttuur mättõõz ee´jjest 2012.

Lää´ddjânnmest vuõssmõs pä´jjmätt´tõõtti kee´rjti sää´mkiõll vee´res kiõllân ee´jj 2004. Jie´nnkiõllân sää´mkiõll pä´jjmätt´tõõttitee´st lij vuäittam čõõđted ee´jj 2012 räjäest. Te´l Ville-Riiko Fofonoff Če´vetjääu´rest leäi vuõssmõs sää´mkiõll jie´nnkiõllân kee´rjtam pä´jjmätt´tõõtti.

Teäđ:

Saa´mi nue´tt rõ interne´ttseeid, Saa´mi siidsåbbar, Veikko Feodoroff

The Skolt Sami language

Skolt Sami belongs to the Finno-Ugric languages. Skolt has been used in the Kola Peninsula and the Norwegian Njauddam (Neiden, Näätamö). Today, most of the Skolt Sami speakers are living in Finland in the municipality of Anár (Inari).

It is estimated that there are around 300 native speakers of the language. In Russia, Skolt Sami is spoken by a few hundred, in Norway Skolt Sami language has almost disappeared.

Skolt Sami acquired a written language when the development of the Skolt Sami orthography began in 1970´-s. The first ABC book primer was introduced in 1972, in Sevettijärvi school.

gávnnadit – gaavnedidh – gávnadit – gávnadit – gávnadit – KAAUNÕÖTTÂD – teivâd – вуэстлассьтэ – meet



ohcalit – ohtselidh – ähtsälit – uhtsalit – ähtsälit – kai'bbjed – käibidid – ЧУЭББЭ – miss





Кїлт соā ме кїлл

Кїлт сā мь кїл оаннѳедтэ ёллев кэсск пёлесьт Куэлнэгк нёаркэсьт Рўшш-ёмьнесьт. Лёв нёлльй кїл тухк: кїллт, лувавьр, коаррдэгк я āрсёгк. Тā ррьм, алыт 700 ёллмэнѳ лев тёд кїлт сā мь кїл баяс. Ёня 200 ёллмэдтэ вуайй коаххче «потенциальнэ кїл оаннѳегуэйм». Сйнэнѳ лёв кїл шйг рёяс тёд: сыйй оāнтшэв пугк лубэ ённэ, ённэ сыйе мā ххьтэв сā ррнэ сā мь кїлле, ноа югке рэзэ гуэйке сыйй ев сā рн кā йнханна, вā ймлenne лубэ вёфьсе ев сā рн. Алыт 100 вā ймлэсь кїлт сā мь кїл оаннѳедтэ ёллев: ёллмэ, кугк пуэраст я вāллтьенне сā ррнэв йжесь кїлле кё ххт авьтма кїлле, ныдтѳ э нымьп кїлле, я кугк оаннэв сā мь кїл югке пёйв я югке саесьт. Тā ррьм вā нā я вā нā оллмэ сā ррнев сā мас я чёфта вā нас оллмэ аннѳтэв сйн кїл пā рнэтѳ. Кё нн гоарренѳ ель вэльшэхьт тэнн эл, ноа кїлт соā ме кил пайнэмүшш пай эвтэс манн.

The Kildin Sami Language

Kildin Sami is spoken in the central part of the Kola peninsula in Russia. There are four dialects: Killt, Lujavv'r, Koarrdegk and Årsjogk. Today, about 700 people have knowledge of Kildin Sami. At least 200 have good passive language skills: they understand everything or a lot of the language and can often speak it, but for several reasons they do not use the language actively. About 100 active speakers use Kildin Sami naturally in their everyday life on all levels of communication.

The Ter Sami Language

The Ter Sami language was traditionally spoken in the villages of Jokanga, Lumbovka, Ponoj, Čal'mne-Varre, Sosnovka, Kamenka in the eastern part of the Kola peninsula in Russia. In the 1950s and 1960s most of the Ter Sami were relocated to the villages of Krasnoščel'e and Gremikha.

Today there are at least one or two active Ter Sami language users and several people with language knowledge on different levels, but they do not use the language actively. All of these potential Ter Sami language users are over 60 years old and live spread from each other over the Kola Peninsula as well as in and around the city of St Petersburg. There are no teachers and there is no teaching going on in Ter Sami, but there is a Ter Sami grammar and there are audio recordings of Ter Saami that could be used to revitalize the language.

Example:

Вйрма ё гий,

Вйрма ё гий.

Мом лак рЫ хмЫйн чйнуьлесът?

Рындэсът пЯ ццк тō н кэ сста

Югке кЯ тка понэсът.

Кё кукасвЫд тō ны мё ррай?

Кё тō ны а ррвд власть?

Вйрр - лй сā мыс сыйнэ рыннта,

Мā - ё ммьнэ, косът тō нн шаннЪтыкь.

Колкак ё гкэ няльмесът югке гоаррэ.

Пйнукийн томальт - тё сът

Сыллп кабпэрай намьпе,

Быдтэ вуаза оагкав.

Аге пāль чад кытЪке, кэ сстэ,

Тадтё чйллк чāдзь сунā

Манё, кольки Вйрма,

Вйрма - еже, ё нэ ё ммьнанъ.

Октябрина Воронова.

(Стиха ли таррьй сā мь кйлэсът.)

(Октябрина Воронова: Ялла. Авьтмусс сā мь стиха книга.

Мўрман ланнЪ 1989 ыгкь.)





čānci – tjaetsie – tjāhtse – tjāhtjie – tjāhtje – čāā'cc – čāāci – чадъ – ЧАДЦЕ – чацъ – water

Akkala Sami

Was traditionally spoken in the villages of Ahkkel' (Babino), Saарvesjavv'r (Girvasozero) and Čuhkksuol (Yokostrov) around the lake Imandra on the western part of the Kola peninsula in Russia. After relocations at the end of the 1930s, today around 80 Akkala Sami live in the village of Ёна, in the municipality of Kovdor near the border of Finland. Some other Akkala Sami live spread over the Kola peninsula.

Today there is at least one active language user and several persons with passive knowledge of Akkala Sami on different levels. Some Akkala Sami in Ёна are learning Kildin Sami as an “intermediate language”, hoping to switch to Akkala Sami after they have acquired knowledge of Kildin Sami. In 2010 the Akkala Sami in Ёна established a language and cultural office where language revitalisation measures are taking place. There is no teaching of Akkala Sami, but there is an Akkala Sami grammar and there are audio recordings that could be used to revitalize the language.

Example:

18. А Исус ку уйнйй синэ пасвудэ, цилькйй: мэз мунэ кихчлепед, кухтла?

19. Вузехеккед мынне тиегге, койн чоајк мавсет.

Сйй похтин сонне динарее.

20. И сарн сйе: кйен ли тат коvas и кйрь кйрь-ханч?

21. Сйй сарнеб сонне: Кесаре. Танна сарн сйе: нит аньтед Кесра, мэк лйеб Кесаре, а Имла мэк лйеб Иммеле.

22. Куэсь куллин тан, сйй тэвэхушшин, куттин сонэ де вулькин.

23. Тэн пййве путтин сонне саддукее, кок сарнеб, што иллях (ям-олмыйт) еаллаемуш, и кэччин сонст:

24. Уэпсей! Мойсей цилькйй: го кйе ям, и сонст лйеб лях парна, тэ сонэ виль ань валт сопэ каппэг иччис, и чуэнчлахт вильлес сйемя.

(Pjanov, Parfentjeј Alexandrov, Artamon Kornilovič, Arvid Genetz 1878:

Mach'tveest pas'-evangeli: samas: evangelie ot Matfeja (na russko-loparskom jazyke) / izdanoe Obščestvom Rasprostraneniја Biblii v Veliko-Britanii i v drugich stranach. Helsingissä, p. 22.)



ruoktu ~ siida – gâetie – häjbma – heäjmma – häjmma ~ sijdda – domm, päi'kk – päikki – nãpprt – napprt – ПЫРРТ – home



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