TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR MAP EDITORS AND OTHER EDITORS

FINLAND

Fourth, revised edition 2004*
(v. 4.6, March 2012**)


** Editions 4.1 - 4.6 updated by Sirkka Paikkala (Institute for the Languages of Finland) and Teemu Leskinen (National Land Survey of Finland)
SUMMARY

Finland is a multilingual country. According to the constitution, Finnish and Swedish are, on equal basis, Finland’s national languages and official state languages. According to the Saami Language Act, the Saami languages have official status as minority languages and Saami speakers are granted the right to use their language when contacting the authorities. Both the national languages and Saami are written with variants of the Roman alphabet.

The Finnish alphabet, its pronunciation and its use in geographical names are described, as well as the Saami alphabet and its pronunciation. The Swedish used in Finland does not differ essentially from the Swedish used in Sweden except for pronunciation (see Toponymic Guidelines – Sweden).

Authority over place names is divided in Finland. The right and responsibility for providing normative recommendations about place names belong to the Institute for the Languages of Finland. The power of decision concerning administrative names of various categories belongs to the respective administrative bodies but they should consult name experts before making their decisions (only the municipalities are legally obliged to do so). The National Land Survey of Finland and the Institute for the Languages of Finland are jointly responsible for the standardization of names on maps.

The report gives also (1) the names of the administrative divisions and areas of Finland, (2) the names and addresses of place name authorities, (3) lists of common generic terms, adjectives and other words contained in Finnish and Saami place names, (4) a list of common abbreviations of explanatory texts used in large-scale maps, (5) recommendations concerning the use of place names of Finland in different languages, (6) a bibliography of the most important maps, atlases, and place name indexes and (7) a list of gazetteers of Finnish, Swedish, and Saami place names.
Contents

1 LANGUAGES .................................................................................................................................................. 4
  1.1 Introduction .................................................................................................................................................. 4
  1.2 Principal national language – Finnish ....................................................................................................... 5
      1.2.1 Spelling of Finnish place names ........................................................................................................... 5
      1.2.2 Pronunciation of Finnish place names .................................................................................................. 6
      1.2.3 Substrata .............................................................................................................................................. 9
      1.2.4 Dialects .............................................................................................................................................. 9
  1.3 Second national language – Swedish ........................................................................................................ 9
  1.4 Minority language – Saami ....................................................................................................................... 9

2 NAMES AUTHORITIES AND NAMES STANDARDIZATION .......................................................... 13
  2.1 Names authorities and their tasks ............................................................................................................. 13
  2.2 How to choose which place name to use? ................................................................................................... 14

3 PUBLICATIONS ............................................................................................................................................. 15
  3.1 Maps and Internet services ....................................................................................................................... 15
  3.2 Gazetteers .................................................................................................................................................. 16

4 GENERIC TERMS, ADJECTIVES, AND OTHER WORDS CONTAINED IN PLACE NAMES OF FINLAND .................................................................................................................. 17
  4.1 Finnish ...................................................................................................................................................... 17
  4.2 Swedish ................................................................................................................................................... 19
  4.3 Saami ....................................................................................................................................................... 19

5 ABBREVIATIONS USED IN MAPS ............................................................................................................... 20

6 ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS .................................................................................................................. 22
  6.1 Municipalities ........................................................................................................................................... 22
  6.2 Historical provinces ................................................................................................................................... 27
  6.3 Regions .................................................................................................................................................... 28
  6.4 Regional state administrative agencies and their areas of operation ..................................................... 28
1 LANGUAGES

1.1 Introduction

Finland is a multilingual country. According to the constitution, Finnish and Swedish are, on equal basis, Finland’s national languages and official state languages. According to the the Saami Language Act Saami languages have official status as minority languages and Saami speakers are granted the right to use their language when contacting the authorities.

The population of Finland is 5,400,000 (2011) of whom 4,850,000 (90.1 %) speak Finnish, 290,000 (5.4 %) Swedish and 1,800 (0.03 %) Saami as native language. Speakers of foreign languages amount to 170,000 (3.3 %), the largest groups being speakers of Russian (52,000), Estonian (25,000), English (12,000), Somali (12,000) and Arabic (10,000).

A municipality (fi kunta, sv kommun) is considered to be bilingual if the speakers of the minority language constitute at least 8 % of its population, or, alternatively, if they amount to more than 3,000. The Council of State determines which municipalities are monolingual Finnish or Swedish and which are bilingual on the basis of the census, which is conducted every tenth year. A municipality cannot be declared monolingual unless the proportion of speakers of the minority language has fallen to 6 % or less of the total population. Saami is spoken as a minority language in four northernmost municipalities of Finnish Lapland (see Map 1).

According to the Language Act, all public notices and proclamations, announcements and other documents given by officials to the public have to be written in the local language in monolingual areas and in both languages in bilingual areas. The language legislation in Finland, and especially the proceedings in the official language aimed at the public, are based on the principle that two language groups shall be treated equally. The only exception is the Autonomous Province of Åland, where Swedish is the only official language.

The national languages and Saami are written with variants of the Roman alphabet.

Most place names in Finland are Finnish. A Swedish-speaking population lives on the west and south coasts and in the southwestern archipelago since the Middle Ages, and the Swedish place names of Finland are concentrated in these areas (see Map 1). Saami names are best preserved in Lapland.

Only names, which are in actual use, are published on official topographic maps. In other words, map-makers do not invent new names for places lacking a name, nor do they create unattested name forms by translating or modifying names of another language. Names in bilingual areas are written on maps in both languages, with the majority name mentioned first. However, in Saami areas, Finnish name is always mentioned first, followed by possible North Saami, Inari Saami and Skolt Saami names – in this particular order. In monolingual areas, also names in other languages are given if they are in actual use. In bilingual areas, road and street signs and signposts are bilingual, with the language of the majority being placed first.
1.2 Principal national language – Finnish

Finnish, a Finno-Ugric language, uses the following letters of the Roman alphabet:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Letter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>Ä</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>Ö</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>Ä</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>Å</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>Ä</td>
<td>å</td>
<td>Ä</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Originally Finnish words do not contain the following letters: b, c, f, q, š, x, z, ţ, å. The letters in parentheses also do not belong to the Finnish alphabet, but do appear in loanwords. w is alphabetized as v, š as s, and ţ as z. For technical reasons, š may be replaced by sh and ţ by zh (both digraphs are alphabetized as separate letters).

The vowels ä and ö represent independent sounds and should be strictly distinguished from the vowels a and o. These vowels have separate orthographic status in the alphabet.

1.2.1 Spelling of Finnish place names

The following rules are applied to the spelling of Finnish place names of Finland and to Finnish exonyms, for instance in the maps compiled by the National Land Survey and in linguistically checked books and other publications.

* Place names and their specific (proper noun) elements begin with a capital letter: Yli-Ii, Iso Arajärvi.

* Names with a specific and a generic element are usually written as one word: Hirvijärvi ‘Moose Lake’, Tornionjokilaakso ‘Tornio River Valley’, Sibeliuksenkatu ‘Sibelius Street’.

* Names are written as separate words if (a) the basic element is a compound noun and the preceding qualifier is an inflected adjective or a noun in genitive case: Iso Ahvenlampi ‘Big Perch Pond’ (genitive: Ison Ahvenlammen), Vanha Viipurintie ‘Old Viipuri Road’ (genitive: Vanhan Viipurintien), Nuksion Pitkäjärvi ‘Nuksio Long Lake’, (b) the term designates an artefact and the preceding qualifier is in genitive: Saimaan kanava ‘Saimaa Canal’, Lokan allas ‘Lokka Reservoir’, (c) the term is preceded by a hyphenated proper noun: Ison-Antin tie ‘Big Antti’s Road’, and (d) the qualifying specific element is a word combination, such as a given name and a surname: Mikko Määttän vaara ‘Mikko Määttä’s Mountain’, Aleksis Kiven katu ‘Aleksis Kivi’s Street’.

* Names are hyphenated if they are composed of (a) a qualifier preceding a noncompound proper noun: Iso-Syöte ‘Big Syöte’, Pohjois-Savo ‘Northern Savo’, (b) a non-inflecting qualifier (substantives or prefixes, such as Ala-, Ylä-, Etu-, Keski-, Väli-) preceding a compound proper noun: Etelä-Konnevesi ‘South Konne Lake’ or (c) parallel proper nouns: Helsinki-Vantaan lentoasema ‘Helsinki-Vantaa Airport’.

For historical reasons, some officially fixed names do not follow these rules, for instance the municipality name Ylitornio, which should be spelled “Yli-Tornio”.

- 5 -
1.2.2 Pronunciation of Finnish place names

The main stress in Finnish words is invariably on the first syllable. A weaker secondary stress occurs on the third or fifth syllable, if it is not the final syllable. Final syllables are always unstressed. Stress is not marked in the written language.

The phonetics of Finnish is simple. Each sound has its own written symbol and in principle each symbol corresponds to one sound only. In standard Finnish, however, the following noteworthy exceptions are encountered: \( n \) preceding \( k \) is pronounced \( [ŋ] \): Helsinki [helsiŋki]; the long velar nasal \( [ŋ] \) is represented in writing by \( ng \): Helsingin [helsiŋnin] ‘of Helsinki’. An \( n \) before a \( p \) is assimilated to \( [m] \): Järvenpää [jærvempæ:]. If the initial element in compound words ends in \( e \), the initial consonant of the following element is usually lengthened Kortejärvi [kortejærvi].

One characteristic of Finnish is so-called vowel harmony. The vowels \( a, o, \) and \( u \) function in strict opposition to \( ä, ö, \) and \( y \) and cannot be used in the same non-compound word. The vowels \( e \) and \( i \) are, however, neutral and can be used in combination with vowels of either group.

Length distinctions are meaningful between short and long vowels and short and long consonants. Double letters are used to represent the written form of long vowels and consonants: Tullisaari [tullisa:ri].

There are 18 diphthongs in Finnish: \( ai, oi, ui, ei, äi, öi, yi; au, ou, eu, iu; iy, äy, öy, ey; uo, ie, yö. \) They cannot be divided into separate syllables.

Table 1 gives an approximate picture of the relation between writing and pronunciation in Finnish. The letters in parenthesis are used only in foreign proper nouns and in loanwords. They have in Finnish a pronunciation approximating to that found in the language of origin.
Table 1. Pronunciation of the Finnish alphabet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spelling</th>
<th>Pronunciation IPA alphabet</th>
<th>Spelling</th>
<th>Pronunciation IPA alphabet</th>
<th>Spelling</th>
<th>Pronunciation IPA alphabet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aa</td>
<td>aː</td>
<td>ll</td>
<td>ll</td>
<td>uu</td>
<td>uː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai</td>
<td>ai</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>ui</td>
<td>ui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>au</td>
<td>au</td>
<td>mm</td>
<td>mm</td>
<td>uo</td>
<td>uo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>nn</td>
<td>nn</td>
<td>(w)</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>ng</td>
<td>ηη</td>
<td>η</td>
<td>ks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>nk</td>
<td>ηk</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ee</td>
<td>eː</td>
<td>np</td>
<td>mp</td>
<td>γγ</td>
<td>γ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ei</td>
<td>ei</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>yi</td>
<td>yi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu</td>
<td>eu</td>
<td>oo</td>
<td>oː</td>
<td>γɵ</td>
<td>γø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ey</td>
<td>ey</td>
<td>oi</td>
<td>oi</td>
<td>(z)</td>
<td>ts, ʒ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f)</td>
<td>ou</td>
<td>ou</td>
<td>(ž or zh)</td>
<td>ź</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g)</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>(å)</td>
<td>o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng</td>
<td>ηη</td>
<td>pp</td>
<td>pp</td>
<td>å</td>
<td>æ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>(q)</td>
<td>åä</td>
<td>åː</td>
<td>æː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>äi</td>
<td>æi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii</td>
<td>iː</td>
<td>rr</td>
<td>rr</td>
<td>äy</td>
<td>æγ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ie</td>
<td>ie</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>ö</td>
<td>ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iu</td>
<td>iu</td>
<td>ss</td>
<td>ss</td>
<td>öö</td>
<td>øː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iy</td>
<td>iy</td>
<td>(ş or sh)</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>öi</td>
<td>øi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>öγ</td>
<td>øγ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>tt</td>
<td>tt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kk</td>
<td>kk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Map 1. Language minorities in Finland

- Monolingual Swedish-speaking majority
- Bilingual area, Swedish majority
- Bilingual area, Finnish majority

Areas where Swedish is spoken

- Inari Saami
- Skolt Saami
- North Saami
1.2.3 Substrata

One can recognize some linguistic substrata in the place names of Finland. Saami substrata can be found throughout the country. It is also possible to identify a rather large number of substrata of Swedish origin in areas where Finnish is now the dominant language. Conversely, Finnish substrata are found in Swedish-speaking areas.

1.2.4 Dialects

Spoken Finnish is traditionally divided into five to eight dialects, which form two main groups: the western and the eastern dialects. The dialects are mutually comprehensible. The relatively young standard Finnish is based on a combination of dialects.

The spelling of Finnish place names has been standardized throughout the country to conform to the same general linguistic rules. Although standardized names do not usually contain any special phonological features of the dialects, some may reflect regional dialects and have preserved local colour in the form of dialect words and morphological features.

1.3 Second national language – Swedish

Swedish, a Germanic language of the Indo-European family, is the second national and official language of Finland. It is spoken along the coasts of the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia (see Map 1). The province of Åland (fi Ahvenanmaa) is exclusively Swedish-speaking.

The Swedish alphabet and the rules of spelling Swedish place names of Finland are similar to those used in Sweden (see Toponymic guidelines – Sweden).

In bilingual areas, names are marked on maps, road and street signs, and signs of a similar nature in both languages, the majority language being placed first. In monolingual areas, the name in the other language may also be marked on maps, particularly for larger places, if there is space enough.

1.4 Minority language – Saami

Saami is a Finno-Ugric language distantly related to Finnish. In Finland, Norway, and Sweden, it uses variants of the Roman alphabet. In fact, three mutually unintelligible forms of Saami are spoken in Finland, namely North Saami, Inari Saami, and Skolt Saami (see Map 1). In 1995, the Finnish Parliament recognized the Saami people as the indigenous inhabitants of their domicile area (Constitution, article 14). They were then granted cultural autonomy within their domicile area (Constitution, article 51 a), i.e. the right to maintain and enhance their language and customs.

Saami is spoken as native language by about 1,800 persons or 0.03 % of the population of Finland (2011). Most of them use North Saami but about 300 persons speak Inari Saami and approximately the same number Skolt Saami.
In the Act on the Saami Parliament (974/1995) a Saami has been defined as a person who considers himself a Saami, provided:
1) That he himself or at least one of his parents or grandparents has learnt Saami as his first language;
2) That he is a descendent of a person who has been entered in a land, taxation or population register as a mountain, forest or fishing Lapp; or
3) That at least one of his parents has or could have been registered as an elector for an election to the Saami Delegation or the Saami Parliament.

In the same act the Saami Homeland means the areas of the municipalities of Enontekiö, Inari and Utsjoki, as well as the area of the reindeer owners’ association of Lapland in Sodankylä.

The Saami languages have official status in Finland. According to the Saami Language Act (2003) the most important government documents and all official documents concerning the community itself are translated into Saami. A Saami national has the right to use his or her language before a court of law or other state authorities. The Lutheran Church has long since used Saami, and this language is taught in schools in the four northernmost municipalities and the Saami speakers have the right to pass the national matriculation examination in their language. Saami Radio broadcasts programmes in Saami and the Finnish Broadcasting Corporation produces, jointly with Norwegian and Swedish television, TV news in the Saami language. There are also some periodicals and newspapers published in Saami.

In 1979, the Nordic Saami Council decided to adopt a new, uniform orthography for the North Saami language of Finland, Norway, and Sweden. Since then the Saami names in the maps published by the National Land Survey have been spelled by following these rules.

The North Saami alphabet is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A a</th>
<th>D d</th>
<th>J j</th>
<th>O o</th>
<th>Ñ t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Á á</td>
<td>E e</td>
<td>K k</td>
<td>P p</td>
<td>U u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B b</td>
<td>F f</td>
<td>L l</td>
<td>R r</td>
<td>V v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C c</td>
<td>G g</td>
<td>M m</td>
<td>S s</td>
<td>Z z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Č č</td>
<td>H h</td>
<td>N n</td>
<td>Š š</td>
<td>Ž ž</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D d</td>
<td>I i</td>
<td>Ñ ų</td>
<td>T t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The diphthongs are ea, ie, oa, and uo. Inari Saami has also the vowels å and ä and the diphthongs iä (instead of ea) and uá (instead of oa), and it has no t. The more complicated writing system of Skolt Saami does not use å or t but it has ã, ţ, ã, ã, k, ã, and å and the softening mark ('). The diphthongs of Skolt Saami are uo, ue, ua, uä, ie, iä, and eä. In Inari Saami and Skolt Saami, long vowels are marked with double letters.

Some old topographic maps currently for sale contain many names, which are still written with the old orthography. The former version of transcribing Saami place names in Finland was a special adaptation of the Saami orthography of the time. The following examples show how the new orthography differs from the old one:
Spelling before | Spelling since  
---|---
July 1, 1979 | July 1, 1979

| Pissevarri | Bissevárrri |
| Tadšajavri | Dážajávri |
| Tšoalmmevarri | Čoalmmevárrri |
| Tšahkaljohka | Čáhkáljohka |
| KeäĎgejavri | GeaĎgejavri |
| Sarekuoihka | Sáreguoika |
| Vaggojohka | Vákkojohka |
| Tšåhkarvarri | Čahkarvárri |
| Jamehsuolu | Jámetsuolu |
| Tsuoggajoknjálbmi | Cuokkajohnjálbmi |

Table 2 presents the Saami pronunciation. The letters which do not occur in all language forms or which belong to the old orthography have been marked. Diphtongs and consonant clusters do not occur in the table.
Table 2. Pronunciation of the Saami alphabet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spelling</th>
<th>Pronunciation IPA alphabet (sec. value in brackets)</th>
<th>Spelling</th>
<th>Pronunciation IPA alphabet (sec. value in brackets)</th>
<th>Spelling</th>
<th>Pronunciation IPA alphabet (sec. value in brackets)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o (o:1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>á</td>
<td>a:1 (a)</td>
<td>hj</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>ö:3</td>
<td>ə (ə)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>â2, 3</td>
<td>a (ʌ)</td>
<td>hl</td>
<td>ɬ</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>ɔ</td>
<td>hm</td>
<td>ɳ</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>ts</td>
<td>hn</td>
<td>ɲ</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c̆</td>
<td>tʃ</td>
<td>hr</td>
<td>ĵ</td>
<td>ʃ̂</td>
<td>ʃ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33, 4</td>
<td>ɕ̂</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i (i, j1)</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3̆, 4</td>
<td>ɕ̂</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>t̂1</td>
<td>θ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>ð</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>u (u:1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dj</td>
<td>ɕð̂</td>
<td>ɭ̂3</td>
<td>əi</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>v (w:)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ddj</td>
<td>ɕð̂</td>
<td>ɭ̂</td>
<td>ɭ̂</td>
<td>ɕ̂ (ẑ3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d̂</td>
<td>ð̂</td>
<td>lj</td>
<td>lĵ</td>
<td>zẑ</td>
<td>d:ð̂ (zẑ3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>e (e:1)</td>
<td>llj</td>
<td>llj:li</td>
<td>ɺ̂</td>
<td>ɺ̂ (ẑ3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>ɣ̂</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>ɺ̂2</td>
<td>ɺ̂ (ẑ3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gj</td>
<td>ĝ</td>
<td>n̂</td>
<td>n̂</td>
<td>ŷ2</td>
<td>ŷ (u)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ğ3</td>
<td>ĝ</td>
<td>n̂j</td>
<td>n̂ĵ</td>
<td>å̂5</td>
<td>å̂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɡ̈3</td>
<td>ɡ̂</td>
<td>nnj</td>
<td>nnj (n̂:n̂i)</td>
<td>å̂2, 3, 4</td>
<td>æ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɡ̈3</td>
<td>ɡ̂</td>
<td>ɲ̂</td>
<td>ɲ̂</td>
<td>å̂3</td>
<td>ɔ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 In North Saami.
2 In Inari Saami.
3 In Skolt Saami.
4 Formerly in North Saami.
5 Formerly and in scholary works in Inari Saami, now = á.
The maps compiled by the National Land Survey, which cover the Enontekiö, Inari, and Utsjoki municipalities, have North Saami names appearing alone or alongside Finnish names. On the maps covering Inari municipality, Inari Saami names appear either alone or alongside North Saami and Finnish names. Skolt Saami names are very rare on maps of contemporary Finland.

2 NAMES AUTHORITIES AND NAMES STANDARDIZATION

2.1 Names authorities and their tasks

There is no specific law covering place names in Finland. The Finnish Parliament has expressed a wish (187/24.5.1957) that in decisions concerning place names, officials should consult experts in onomastics. The wish has been followed by administrative orders by ministries and central boards but because it has no legal force, it has not been very effective. In 1996, the situation was discussed at the Research Institute for the Languages of Finland and a working group was founded to study if a place name law was needed.

The Institute for the Languages of Finland (formerly Research Institute for the Languages of Finland) assumes the right and responsibility for providing normative recommendations for place names. Its Language Planning Department takes care of Finnish names and Swedish Department of Swedish names. The Giellagas Institute at the University of Oulu takes care of Saami names. The recommendations provided by the Institute are based on linguistics, cultural history, local tradition, and the practical demands of everyday life.

The power of decision on names of administrative units belongs to various administrative bodies. Decisions affecting the names of municipalities are made by the municipal councils, which must consult name experts before making decisions. Names in town and city plans (names of districts, streets, squares, parks, etc.) are confirmed by the Ministry of Environment but the actual naming is under the responsibility of local authorities. The National Land Survey decides on the names of cadastral villages. The Survey’s regional offices have the final decision on the names of farms and estates given originally by their owners.

Central and regional organizations have the right to decide on names relating to their sphere of activities. Thus, for example, the Itella Corporation (formerly Finland Post Corporation) decides on the names of post office districts and the VR-Group Ltd. (the railway company) decides on the names of railway stations. The Finnish Transport Agency has the right to make decisions concerning names on road signs.

The Institute for the Languages of Finland acts as an authoritative organ in matters relating to the standardization of place names by providing guidance for administrative bodies and by checking the Finnish, Swedish, and Saami names on the maps prepared by the National Land Survey. The work is based on onomastic field research conducted since the beginning of the 20th century. As a result of this research, in 2009, about 3.2 million annotated place name entries based on field-collection and 625,000 name cards collected from old documents have been entered in the archives.
2.2 How to choose which place name to use?

The language legislation of Finland makes no mention of the use of place names in languages other than Finnish or Swedish. Many monolingual administrative areas, such as municipalities, have an official name in both languages, and when drafting documents, one has to use the names in the language of the document. Problems may arise when it is necessary to use other languages – for instances in brochures, reports and maps meant for international use. If the same object has two official names and one wants to present both, one has to choose which to mention first. Another problem is that, due to the nature of the text, one may not want to repeat both names, and a question arises as to which would be most appropriate.

Recommendation of the Language Boards

In January 1997, the Finnish and Swedish Language Boards of the Research Institute for the Languages of Finland discussed the use of place names in Finland that occur in texts in different languages. Since equality of then national languages is the central principle in the Finnish Constitution, the Boards gave the following recommendations:

1. In Finnish, Finnish place name forms are to be preferred, in Swedish, Swedish name forms are to be preferred, and in Saami, Saami name forms are to be preferred.

2. In languages that are closely related to Finnish, name forms in Finnish should be preferred, unless no other established name exists in the languages in question.

3. In Scandinavian languages, Swedish name forms should be preferred, unless no other established name exists in the language in question. Among the Swedish names of the municipalities of Finland there are, in addition to those officially confirmed in 1982, many un-
official names, which have been used for a long time. In official contexts, however, only official names should be used.

4. In foreign languages, names of monolingual areas should appear in the form they have in the official language of those areas (for instance fi *Lisalmi*, sv *Mariehamn*), unless there are no other established names in the languages in question. In bilingual areas, the names in the majority language should be preferred (for instance fi *Helsinki, Turku, Vaasa*; sv *Jakobstad, Nykarleby, Pargas, Ekenäs.*)

This recommendation is meant for translators and editors, and it concerns public names, as the names of rural and urban municipalities, counties, regions or provinces, other administrative units, streets and roads. Furthermore, this recommendation is only meant for current documentary texts and especially for Finnish translators’ needs.

The names of many historical provinces were introduced into other languages while Finland was still part of the Swedish kingdom. Thus they have become established names (exonyms) in those languages - for instance, *Karelia, Ostrobothnia* and *Lapland* in the English language. According to the recommendation, excepting the exonyms, the Finnish forms of the names of Finnish provinces should be used in texts in foreign languages, the only exception being the province of Åland (*Ahvenanmaa* fi). A gazetteer of Swedish place names of Finland and their Finnish equivalents has been compiled by Kurt Zilliacus and Ulla Ådahl-Sundgren (1984). [A revised version of the gazetteer is forthcoming, edited by Leila Mattfolk and Maria Vidberg.]

3 PUBLICATIONS

3.1 Maps and Internet services

The National Land Survey makes the official topographic maps of Finland and the Finnish Maritime Administration the official nautical charts.

Maps published by the National Land Survey:

(a) The 1:20,000 series
   – Basic Map, 3,712 sheets
   – Production of the renewed Basic Map 1:25,000 was started in 2007
(b) The 1:50,000 series
   – Topographic Map, 370 sheets
   – Production of the renewed Topographic Map 1:50,000 was started in 2007
(c) *Atlas of Finland*, 5th edition (completed in 1993); thematic maps covering 49 topics in 26 folio books. Its 1:1 million maps are also available separately

The Map Site is a public Internet map browsing service provided by the National Land Survey. It enables searches using 800,000 place names (some 720,000 Finnish, 75,000 Swedish, 6,300 North Saami, 4,600 Inari Saami, and 650 Skolt Saami names). The service is available from [http://kansalaisen.karttapalikka.fi](http://kansalaisen.karttapalikka.fi) > In English.
Nautical charts published by the Finnish Maritime Administration:

– Nautical charts 1:10,000 to 1:500,000, new prints or editions published annually

Some maps published by other organizations:

(a) *GT Tiekartasto* – *Road Atlas* 1:200,000 / 1:400,000, with an index of 52,000 place names. Karttakeskus.

(b) *Tiistön yleiskartta Suomi-Finland* – *General Road Map* 1:1,600,000, with an index of 1,900 place names, updated and published annually by Karttakeskus.


All the maps and atlases listed above can be ordered through the National Land Survey of Finland, Marketing Services, P.O. Box 84, FI-00521 Helsinki.

### 3.2 Gazetteers

The place name indexes of the maps and atlases mentioned above are suitable for international use. Besides, there are gazetteers of various name categories:


Several publications by Metsähallitus, including comprehensive list of standardized Saami names; contact: [http://www.metsa.fi](http://www.metsa.fi).

4 GENERIC TERMS, ADJECTIVES, AND OTHER WORDS CONTAINED IN PLACE NAMES OF FINLAND

4.1 Finnish

L = especially in Lapland.

aapa fen (big treeless peatland) L
ahde hillside, slope
aho glade (burn-beaten land, open meadow)
al-, alainen, al-, alinen lower
alanko, alanne, alava lowland
allas reservoir, basin
apaja fishing ground
aukea, aukko opening, clearing (in a forest)

eno river L
etelä south, southern

haara fork, branch (of a river)
haka wooded pasture
hamina harbour, haven
harja, harjanne bogback, ridge
harju esker
hauta ditch, glen
hiekka, hiukka sand
holma, holmi island

iso big, great, large
itä east, eastern

jaama way, stage (uninhabited woodland)
jyppyrä hill (small and steep) L
jyrkkä steep, bluff
jänkä, jänkkä peatland (big, almost treeless bog) L
jährvi lake

kaakko, kaakkois- southeast, southeastern
kaarre, kaarto bend
kaira wilderness, backwoods (big uninhabited forest between rivers) L
kaita strait, narrow
kallio rock
kaltio spring L
kanava canal
kangas heath (dry, pine-dominated forest)
kannas isthmus
kansallis- national
kapeikko defile (narrow pass)
kari rock (in the water), shoal, skerry
kartano estate, manor-house
kaski burnt-over clearing (for cultivation)
katu street
kaupunki city, town
keidas bog (peat bog with surface rising higher than the surroundings)
kiem ground (barren and hard-surface)
kenkä field, ground, natural lawn
kero top (rounded, treeless fell summit) L
keski- central, mid, middle
keto field, lea (grassfield green)
kirkko church
kirnu pothole (giant’s cauldron kettle)
kivalo, kiveliö wilderness (big, uninhabited forest) L
kiivi stone, boulder
kloppi islet
koillis- northeast, northeastern
korpi wilderness; swamp, marsh (birch- and spruce-dominated peatland)
korva ear (a place near by)
koski rapid(s)
krunni shoal, skerry
kuiva, kuivio dried-up area
kuja lane, alley
kulju hollow (in bog), soggy dent
kulma corner (part of a hamlet or a village)
kumpare, kumpu hillock, knoll
kunta municipality, commune
kuoppa cleff, hole (in an esker)
kurkko waterfall L
kurkku, kulkku neck (strait, channel)
kuru canyon, gorge L
kurvi bend, curve
kylä village, hamlet
kytö moorland (burnt-over for cultivation)
kärki end, point, cape
kongäs waterfall, cataract, cascade L

laakso valley
lahti bay, bight, gulf, inlet
laki summit, top, peak L
lampi, lammi pond, tarn
latva upper course (of a river)
lehto rove, coppice
letto fen (wet, fertile, treeless peatland) L
linna castle, chateau, fortified hill
lompolo tarn, small lake, river enlargement L
luode, luoteis- northwest, northwestern
louhi, louhu quarry, boulder field
lounais- southwest, southwestern
luola cave, cavern
luoma rivulet; small lake
luonto, gen. luonnnon- nature
luoto islet
luusua outlet (of a lake)
lähde spring
länsi, läntinen west, western

maa land, country; island; area
majakka lighthouse
mella sandy ridge, sandy bank L
meri sea
metsä forest, woodland
monttu hole, pit, excavation
muokka isthmus (between two waterways) L
musta black
mutka, mukka curve, bend
mylly mill
mäki hill, slope

neva bog (open, infertile, treeless peatland)
iemi cape, promontory
niitty, niittu meadow
niska neck (head of a river, head of rapids)
niva current, race (fast-flowing part of a river)
nokka end, cape, point
noro trickle (small brook); wet hollow
notko del, glen, hollow (small valley)
nulkki hill (small isolated elevation) L
nummi heath (sandy, often pine-dominated forest)
uostra strait (long and narrow)
nurkka corner (of a hamlet or village)

oja ditch, brook
oura reef (low and sandy)

pahta cliff L
paikka abode; site (of a small house)
pakka bank
paljakka fell top (above the tree line) L
palo burnt land
pato dam
peki brook
pelto field (arable land)
perä, perukka end, periphery, corner (of a hamlet or village)
pieni, pikku small, little
pitkä long
pohja, pohjoinen, pohjois- north, northern
pohja, pohjukka bottom; end (of a place); corner (of a hamlet or village)
polku path
polvi bend

porti gate
poukama cove, bight
pudas channel (short side-channel of a river)
puisto group (of houses)
puisto park
puoli side
puo brook (small stream)
poutous waterfall
pyöli hamlet, abode
pää head, point, end

raitti street (in a village)
raja boundary, border, frontier
rakka boulder field L
raita shore, bank, beach
rauma strait
raunio ruin, boulder field, boulder heap
riipi tarn (small and deep lake) L
rimpi, rimmi flark (soggy part of a bog)
rinne slope, side (of a hill)
rinta slope, brink
risti, risteyys cross, crossroads, crossing
riutta reef, bank
rotko gorge, canyon
rova hill (small, burnt elevation) L
runni spring, pool
rärme bog (infertile peatland with stunted pines)

saajo grove (in a peatland) L
saari island
saaristo archipelago, islands
sahi small rapid(s)
saivo lake (limpid) L
salmi strait
salo wilderness; island (large, forest-growing)
santa sand
satama harbour, haven
selkonen backwoods; wilderness
selkä back, ridge (gently sloping elongated elevation); offing (open water area in the sea or in a lake)
selämme ridge (gently sloping elongated elevation)
silta bridge
sola defile, pass soppi corner (of a hamlet or village), nook
suntti strait
suo bog (wet, spongy peatland)
suppa pit (in an esker)
suu mouth, estuary
suur-, suuri big, great, large
svuanto still water (in a river)
sydänmaa backwoods (uninhabited or sparsely inhabited area)
syrjä side (outlying place)
syvä, syvänne deep (in a lake)
särkkäi bank, reef

\textit{taipale, taival} isthmus; way, stage
\textit{taka-} back
talo house; farmstead
tammi dam; oak
tekojärvi reservoir
tie road, way
tieva ridge, hillock (sandy) L
tunturi fell, mountain (with treeless top) L
törmä bank, brink, bluff
töyry, töyräs bank, bluff, rise
uoma channel; bog (large, treeless) L
uopaja see \textit{vuopaja}
uura, uuro cleff, ravine
\textit{uus-}, \textit{uusi} new

vaara hill, mountain (with trees on the top)

\textit{väli} central, mid, middle

4.2 Swedish

The Swedish spoken in Finland does not essentially differ from that spoken in Sweden (see Toponymic guidelines – Sweden).

4.3 Saami

The following list comprises North Saami landscape terms with English translations. The old spellings are given in parentheses if they differ from the new ones.

\textit{ája, ádjat} (aja, adjag) source, spring; brook
\textit{ávži} (avdši) canyon, gorge
\textit{badje-} (pâdje) upper
\textit{bákti, bákte} (pakti, pakte) bluff, cliff, rock
\textit{bálggis} (palggis) path
\textit{bealdu} (peäldu) field
\textit{boaris, boares-} (poaris, poares-) old
\textit{buolža} (puoldša) esker
\textit{čáhppat, čahpes-} (čahppard, čahppes-) black
\textit{čokkka} (tšokkka) peak, mountain
\textit{čopma} (tšobma) hill
\textit{davvi, davve-} (tâvvi, tâvve-) north, northern
dievvä (tieva) hill, slope
duottar (tuoddar) fell, fjeld, tundra
\textit{eana} (eäna) land
\textit{eatnangeaidnu} (eädnamkeäidnu) road

\textit{vaara} hill, mountain (with trees on the top)

\textit{väli} central, mid, middle

\textit{ýlä-, ýläinen, yli-, ylinen upper}

äyräs bank, brink
lásis (lasis) rock (glaciated; bare, smooth, and level or slanting)
lietna (liedna) province, county
lulli, lulle- south, southern
luokta bay, gulf
luoppal (luobbal) tarn (river enlargement)
máddi, máttta (maddy, mada) south, southern
muotki isthmus
njavvi (njâvvi) current (fast-flowing stream)
njarga (njarga) cape, point
nuorti, nuorte- east, eastern
oaii mountain, top (round-shaped)
oarji, oarje- west, western
savu (sâvu) still water, broad
skâidi (skaidi) interfluve (land between two joining waterways)
stooris, stoorra- large, great
suolu island, islet
uhcci, uhca (uhtsi, uhta) small
unni, unna small
vâggi (vaggi) valley
vârri (varri) hill, mountain (with trees on the top)
vuolle-, vuollti hill, mountain lower, under, nether
vuopmi (vuobmi) woodland; bottom (flattish stretch of a valley)
vuotna (vuodna) fiord
vuovdi forest, woodland

5 ABBREVIATIONS USED IN MAPS

The list contains the most common abbreviations of explanatory texts used in Finnish large-scale maps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Decoding</th>
<th>English equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amp.r.</td>
<td>ampumarata fi</td>
<td>shooting range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ast.</td>
<td>vesiasteikko fi</td>
<td>water level gauge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avstj.</td>
<td>avstjälpningsplats sv</td>
<td>waste-disposal site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badstr.</td>
<td>badstrand sv</td>
<td>bathing beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bollpl.</td>
<td>bollplan sv</td>
<td>ball park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandbev., Br.bev.</td>
<td>brandbevakning sv</td>
<td>fire guard station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandst.</td>
<td>brandstation sv</td>
<td>fire station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busst.</td>
<td>busstation sv</td>
<td>bus station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp.plats/Camp.</td>
<td>campingplats sv</td>
<td>camping ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ckiv.</td>
<td>cykelväg sv</td>
<td>cycle path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fridl./F</td>
<td>frildlyst sv</td>
<td>under protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.hus</td>
<td>föreningshus sv</td>
<td>club house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hdl</td>
<td>handel sv</td>
<td>shop, market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot.</td>
<td>hotelli fi, hotell sv</td>
<td>hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huoltoas./H.as.</td>
<td>huoltoasema fi</td>
<td>service station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hälloc.</td>
<td>hälsocentral sv</td>
<td>health center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hälso.</td>
<td>hälsostation sv</td>
<td>private health center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idr.</td>
<td>idrottsplats sv</td>
<td>sports area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inkv.</td>
<td>inkvarteringsaffär sv</td>
<td>lodging-house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.</td>
<td>koulu fi</td>
<td>school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.talo</td>
<td>kaupungintalo fi</td>
<td>town hall, city hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.talo</td>
<td>kunnantalof</td>
<td>municipality hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaatop.</td>
<td>kaatopaikka fi</td>
<td>waste-disposal site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kpa</td>
<td>kauppa fi</td>
<td>shop, market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kraftv.</td>
<td>kraftverk sv</td>
<td>power station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuntor.</td>
<td>kuntorata fi</td>
<td>fitness path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Finnish Name</td>
<td>English Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kursc.</td>
<td>kurscentral sv</td>
<td>residential college</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurssik.</td>
<td>kurssikeskus fi</td>
<td>residential college</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.as.</td>
<td>linja-autoasema fi</td>
<td>bus station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leir./Leir.alue</td>
<td>leirintäläute fi</td>
<td>camping ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lomak.</td>
<td>lomakylä fi</td>
<td>resort village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.s.alue</td>
<td>luonnonsovelnialue fi</td>
<td>nature reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maj.liike</td>
<td>majoitusliike fi</td>
<td>lodging-house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mot.</td>
<td>motelli fi, motell sv</td>
<td>motel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mus.</td>
<td>museo fi, museum sv</td>
<td>museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Näköt.</td>
<td>näkötorni fi</td>
<td>observation tower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>posti fi, post sv</td>
<td>post office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pallok.</td>
<td>pallokenttä fi</td>
<td>ball park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paloas.</td>
<td>paloasema fi</td>
<td>fire station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palov.</td>
<td>palovartio fi</td>
<td>fire guard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perusk.</td>
<td>peruskoulu fi</td>
<td>comprehensive (primary) school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pp.tie</td>
<td>polkupyörätie fi</td>
<td>cycle path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pys.alue/Pys.al.</td>
<td>pysäköintialue fi</td>
<td>parking lot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pälslf.</td>
<td>pälsfarm sv</td>
<td>fur farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rauh./R</td>
<td>rauhoitettu kohde fi</td>
<td>under protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ravir.</td>
<td>ravirata fi</td>
<td>trotting track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retk.m.</td>
<td>reitkeilymaja fi</td>
<td>youth hostel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rukoush.</td>
<td>rukoushuone fi</td>
<td>chapel, prayer house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.talo</td>
<td>seurantalo fi</td>
<td>club house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sair.</td>
<td>sairaalaa fi</td>
<td>hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sem.by</td>
<td>semesterby sv</td>
<td>resort village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servicest./Serv.</td>
<td>servicestation sv</td>
<td>service station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sjukh.</td>
<td>sjukhus sv</td>
<td>hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skj.b.</td>
<td>skjutbana sv</td>
<td>shooting range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sk.</td>
<td>skola sv</td>
<td>school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stadsh.</td>
<td>stadshus sv</td>
<td>town hall, city hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terv.as.</td>
<td>terveysasema fi</td>
<td>private health center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terv.k.</td>
<td>terveyskeskus fi</td>
<td>health center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travb.</td>
<td>travbana sv</td>
<td>trotting track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkist.</td>
<td>turkistarha fi</td>
<td>fur farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uimah.</td>
<td>uimahalli fi</td>
<td>indoor swimming pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uimar.</td>
<td>uimaranta fi</td>
<td>bathing beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urh.</td>
<td>urheilupaikka fi</td>
<td>sports area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utsikstt.</td>
<td>utsiksttorn sv</td>
<td>observation tower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vandr.h.</td>
<td>vandrarhem sv</td>
<td>youth hostel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanhaink./Vanh.k.</td>
<td>vanhainkoti fi</td>
<td>old people’s home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vir.t.</td>
<td>virastotalo fi</td>
<td>local government offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vt.</td>
<td>visiorni fi</td>
<td>water tower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Åld.hem/Åld.h.</td>
<td>åldingshem sv</td>
<td>old people’s home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ämb.h.</td>
<td>ämbetshus sv</td>
<td>local government offices</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

6.1 Municipalities

The basic administrative unit of Finland is municipality or commune (fi kunta, sv kommun). In 2012 there were 336 municipalities of which 287 were monolingual Finnish, 18 bilingual with a Finnish majority, 19 monolingual Swedish, and 12 bilingual with a Swedish majority. The Council of State decides every tenth year – after a census – which category each of the municipalities belongs to. The last decision is effective from 2003 through 2012.

Lists 1 and 2 below indicate the language situation of the municipalities.

In List 1 the municipalities are alphabetized according to the Finnish names. Monolingual Finnish municipalities are indicated by the symbol fi and monolingual Swedish municipalities by sv. Bilingual municipalities with a Finnish majority are indicated by fi-sv and those with a Swedish majority by sv-fi. Urban municipalities (towns and cities, fi kaupunki, sv stad) are indicated by an asterisk (*). (The municipalities can decide themselves about their status – rural or urban.) Numbers indicate the regions in which the municipalities are located (see Map 2).

In List 2, the municipalities that have two names are alphabetized according to their Swedish name.

The Saami names of the four northernmost municipalities (Enontekiö, Inari, Sodankylä and Utsjoki) are given after List 2.

List 1. The municipalities of Finland (in January 2012) alphabetized according to the Finnish names (except for those having only a Swedish name). The Swedish names are written in italics and the majority language names with bold letters.
Pukkila fi 1
Punkaharju fi 10
Punkalaidun fi 6
Puolanka fi 18
Puumala fi 10
Pyhtää – Pyttis fi-sv 8
Pyhäjoki fi 17
Pyhäjärvi* fi 17
Pyhäntä fi 17
Pyhärranta fi 2
Pälkäne fi 6
Pöytyä fi 2
Raasepori - Raseborg* sv-fi 1
Raasepori - Raseborg® sv-fi 1
Raasepori - Raseborg® sv-fi 1
Raisio – Reso® fi 2
Rantasalmi fi 10
Ranua fi 19
Rauma – Raumo® fi 4
Rautalampi fi 11
Rautavaara fi 11
Rautjärvi fi 9
Reisjärvi fi 17
Riihimäki* fi 5
Ristijärvi fi 17
Rovaniemi* fi 19
Ruokolahti fi 9
Ruovesi fi 6
Rusko fi 2
Rääkkylä fi 12
Saarijärvi* fi 1
Salla fi 19
Salo* fi 2
Saltvik sv 21
Sastamala* fi 6
Sauvo – Sagu fi 2
Savitaipale fi 9
Savonlinna – Nyslott® fi 10
Savukoski fi 19
Seinäjoki® fi 14
Sievi fi 17
Siikainen fi 4
Siikajoki fi 17
Siikalatva fi 17
Siilinjärvi fi 11
Cimo fi 19
Sipoon – Sibbo fi-sv 1
Siuntio – Sjunedä fi-sv 1
Sodankylä fi 19
Soini fi 14
Somero* fi 2
Sonkajärvi fi 11
Sotkamo fi 18
Sottunga sv 21
Sulkava, fi 10
Sundsvall sv 21
Suomenniemi fi 9
Suomussalmi fi 18
Suonenjoki® fi 11
Sysmä fi 7
Säkylä fi 4
Taipalsaari fi 9
Taivalkoski® fi 17
Taivassalo – Tövsala fi 2
Tammela fi 5
Tampere – Tammerfors® fi 6
Tarvasjoki fi 2
Tervola fi 19
Teroa fi 11
Teuvo – Östermark fi 14
Tohmajärvi fi 12
Toholampi fi 16
Toivakka fi 13
Tornio – Torneå® fi 19
Turku – Åbo* fi-sv 2
Tuusniemi fi 11
Tuusula – Tushby fi 1
Tynävää fi 17
Töysä fi 14
Ulvila – Ulvsby® fi 4
Uljala fi 6
Uutajärvi fi 17
Utsjoki fi 19
Urjala fi 13
Uusikaarleppu – Nykarleby® sv-fi 15
Uusikaupunki – Nystad* fi 2
Vaala fi 18
Vaasa – Vasa® fi-sv 15
Valkeakoski® fi 6
Valtimo fi 12
Vantaa – Vanda® fi-sv 1
Varkaus® fi 11
Vehmaa fi 2
Vesanto fi 11
Vesilahti fi 6
Veteli – Vetil fi 16
Vieremä® fi 11
Vihanti® fi 17
Vihuri – Vichtis® fi 1
Viitasaari® fi 13
Vimpeli® fi 14
Virolahti® fi 8
Virrat – Virdois® fi 6
Värå sv 21
Vähäkylrö – Lillkyro fi 15
Vöyri – Vörå sv-fi 15
Yli-li fi 17
Ylitornio – Övertorneå® fi 19
Ylivieska® fi 17
Ylönä*® fi 6
Ypäjä fi 5
Ähtäri – Etseri® fi 14
Äänekoski® fi 13
Abolished municipalities after 2008 in alphabetical order. The Swedish names are written in italics and the majority language names with bold letters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abolished municipality</th>
<th>Point of time</th>
<th>Annexed or a new municipality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alahärmä fi 14</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td>Kauhava* fi 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alastaro fi 2</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td>Loimaa* fi 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anjalankoski* fi 8</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td>Kouvolan* fi 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Askainen - Villnäs fi 2</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td>Masku fi 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dragsfjärd sv-fi 2</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td>Kemiönsaari - <strong>Kimitoön</strong> sv-fi 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elimäki fi 8</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td>Kouvola* fi 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eno fi 12</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td>Joensuu* fi 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halikko fi 2</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td>Salo* fi 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hauho fi 5</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Hämeenlinna</strong> - Tavastehus* fi 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houtsåkeri - Houtskär sv.fi 2</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td>Länsi-Turunmaa - <strong>Västboland</strong> sv-fi 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iniö sv-fi 2</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td>Länsi-Turunmaa - <strong>Västboland</strong> sv-fi 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaala fi 8</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td>Länsi-Turunmaa - <strong>Västboland</strong> sv-fi 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leivonnäki fi 13</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td>Kouvola* fi 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joutseno* fi 9</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td>Salo* fi 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurva fi 14</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Hämeenlinna</strong> - Tavastehus* fi 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jyväskylän mlk - Jyväskylä lk. fi 13</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td>Länsi-Turunmaa - <strong>Västboland</strong> sv-fi 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jämshankoski* fi 13</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td>Länsi-Turunmaa - <strong>Västboland</strong> sv-fi 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalvolä fi 5</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Kemiönsaari</strong> - <strong>Kimitoön</strong> sv-fi 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karjaa - Karis* sv-fi 1</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td>Slikkalatva fi 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kemiö - Kimito sv-fi 2</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td>Salo* fi 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kestilä fi 17</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td>Salo* fi 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiikala fi 2</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td>Eura fi 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiikainen fi 4</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korpilahti fi 13</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korppoo - Korpo sv-fi 2</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kortesjärvi fi 14</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuru fi 6</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuusankoski* fi 8</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuusjoki fi 2</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kävijä - Kävijä fi 16</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lammi fi 5</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lappi fi 4</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lehtimäki fi 14</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemu fi 2</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lohtaja - Locheå fi 16</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mellilä fi 2</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mérimasku fi 2</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouhjärvi fi 6</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muurla fi 2</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mänttä* fi 6</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nauvo - Nagu sv-fi 2</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurmo fi 14</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parainen - Pargas* sv-fi 2</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perniö - Bjärnlö fi 2</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perttelii fi 2</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piikkiö - Pikis fi 2</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piippola fi 17</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pohja - Pojo fsv 1</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulkkila fi 17</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyhäselkä fi 12</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pylkönmäki fi 13</td>
<td>1.1.2009</td>
<td><strong>Jyväskylä</strong>* fi 13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 25 -
List 2. The municipalities of Finland which have two official names, alphabetized according to the Swedish names. Names in the majority language are written with **bold** letters.

| Birkala – Pirkkala | Gustavs – Kustavi | Kajana – Kajaani |
| Björneborg – Pori | Hangö – Hanko | Karislojo – Karjalohja |
| Borgå – Pornainen | Helsingfors – Helsinky | Karleby – Kokkola |
| Borgå – Porvoo | Hyvinge – Hyvinkää | Karlö – Hailuoto |
| Brahestad – Rahe | Högfors – Karkkila | Kaskö – Kaskinen |
| Bötom – Karijoki | Idenstam – Iisalmi | Kaustby – Kaustinen |
| Enare – Inari | Ikalis – Ikaalinen | Kervo – Kerava |
| Enontekiö – Enontekiö | Ilomants – Ilomantsi | Kimitoön – Kemiönsaari |
| Esbo – Espoo | Ingå – Inkoo | Kjulo – Köylö |
| Etseri – Ahtari | Jakobstad – Pietarsaari | Korsholm – Mustasaari |
| Eurämänne – Eurajoki | Jockis – Jokioinen | Kristinestad – Kristinankangas |
| Fredrikshamn – Hamina | Jorois – Joroinen | Kronoby – Kruunupyys |
| Grankulla – Kauniainen | | Kumo – Kokemäki |
| | | Kyrkslätt – Kirkkonummi |

- 26 -
Lahtis – Lahti
Laihela – Laihia
Lappo – Lapua
Lappräsk – Lapinjärvi
Larsmo – Luoto
Lillkyro – Vähäkyrö
Limingo – Liminka
Lojo – Lobja
Lovisa – Löviisa
Lundo – Lieto
Malax – Maaalhidi
Mariehamn – Maarianhamina
Mörskom – Myrskylä
Nousis – Nousiainen
Nykarleby – Uusikaarlepyy
Nyslott – Savonlinna
Nystad – Uusikaupunki
Nädendal – Naantali
Närpes – Närpiö
Pargas – Parainen
Pedersöre – Pedersören kunta
Pemar – Paimio
Pytis – Pyhtää
Påmark – Pomarkku
Raseborg - Raasepori
Raumo – Rauma
Reso – Raisio
S:t Karins – Kaarina
S:t Michel – Mikkeli
Sagu – Sauvo
Sästmola – Merikarvia
Sibbo – Sipoo
Sjundeå – Siuntio
Storkyro – Isokyrö
Storå – Isojoki
Tammerfors – Tampere
Tavastehus – Hämeenlinna
Tavastkyro – Hämeenkyrö
Torneå – Tornio
Träskända – Järvenpää
Tusby – Tuusula
Töysä – Taivassalo
Uleåborg – Oulu
Ulvsbys – Ulvila
Vanda – Vantaa
Vasa – Vaasa
Vetil – Veteli
Vichtis – Vihti
Villmanstrand – Lappeenranta
Virdois – Virrat
Vörå – Vöyri
Åbo – Turku
Östermark – Teuva
Overtorneå – Ylitornio

The Saami names of the four northermost municipalities of Finland (I = Inari Saami, N = North Saami, Sk = Skolt Saami): Enontekiö = Eanodat N; Inari = Aanar I, Anár N, Aanar Sk; Sodankylä = Soadej-Jilli N; Utsjoki = Ohcejochka N.

6.2 Historical provinces

There are two kinds of provinces in Finland – historical provinces and modern regions\(^\text{1}\). The names of the provinces have spread into foreign languages in their Swedish forms at the time when Finland was part of Sweden (before 1809), and they sometimes survive in those languages as exonyms (for instance Karelia, Ostrobothnia, Lapland). The number of historical provinces is nine:

1. Varsinais-Suomi fi; Egentliga Finland sv; Finland Proper en
2. Uusimaa fi, en; Nyland sv
3. Satakunta fi, sv, en
4. Häme fi; Tavastland sv; Tavastia en
5. Savo fi, en; Savolax sv
6. Karjala fi; Karelen sv; Karelia en
7. Pohjanmaa fi; Österbotten sv; Ostrobothnia en
8. Lappi fi; Lappland sv; Lapland en
9. Åland sv, en; Ahvenanmaa fi

\(^{1}\) The Ministry of Interior of Finland translates the term maakuntallandskap by region (formerly province).
6.3 Regions

Since February 1997, the municipalities of Finland have been grouped into twenty regions (fi maakunta, sv landskap); see Map 2. The names of the historical provinces have been – at least partly – “inherited” by the regions or "new provinces". The Ministry of Interior ratified their official Finnish and Swedish names in 1998, and donor recommended English and French names in 1999, as follow:

1. Uusimaa fi, en, fr; Nyland sv
2. Varsinais-Suomi fi, en, fr; Egentliga Finland sv
3. Satakunta fi, sv, en, fr
4. Kanta-Häme fi, en, fr; Egentliga Tavastland
5. Pirkanmaa fi, en, fr; Birkaland sv
6. Päijät-Häme fi, en, fr; Päijänne-Tavastland sv
7. Kymenlaakso fi, en, fr; Kymmenedalen sv
8. Etelä-Karjala fi, en, fr; Södra Karelen sv
9. Etelä-Savo fi, en, fr; Södra Savolax sv
10. Pohjois-Savo fi, en, fr; Norra Savolax sv
11. Keski-Suomi fi; Mellersta Finland sv; Central Finland en; Finlande centrale fr
12. Pohjois-Karjala fi; Norra Karelen sv; North Karelia en; Caréli du Nord fr
13. Kainuu fi, en, fr; Kajanaland sv
14. Lappi fi; Lappland sv; Lapland en; Laponie fr
15. Åland sv, en, fr; Ahvenanmaa fi

6.4 Regional state administrative agencies and their areas of operation

Since January 2010, the regional administration of the State is divided into 6 regional state administrative agencies (aluehallintovirasto fi, regionförvaltningsverk sv). Their administrative areas are called areas of operation of the regional administrative agencies (aluehallintovirastojen toimialue fi, regionförvaltningsverkets verksamhetsområde / verksamhetsområdet för regionförvaltningsverket sv; formerly provinces, lääni fi, län sv). The division into administrative areas is called the breakdown of areas of operation of the regional state administrative agencies (aluehallintovirastojen toimialuejako fi, indelningen i regionförvaltningsverkens verksamhetsområden / indelningen i verksamhetsområdena för regionförvaltningsverken sv; formerly division into provinces, läänijako fi, länindelning sv).

The names of the regional state administrative agencies and their translations given by the Ministry of Finance are following.
(http://www.vm.fi/vm/fi/04_julkaisut_ja_asiakirjat/03_muut_asiakirjat/20100618Alueha/AVI_kaeennoekset_180610.pdf)

1. Etelä-Suomen aluehallintovirasto fi,
   Regionförvaltningsverket i Södra Finland sv,
   Regional State Administrative Agency for Southern Finland en,
   Agence administrative de l’État pour la région de Finlande du Sud fr
2. Lounais-Suomen aluehallintovirasto fi,
   Regionförvaltningsverket i Sydvästra Finland sv,
Regional State Administrative Agency for Southwestern Finland en,
Agence administrative de l’État pour la région de Finlande du Sud-Ouest fr
3. Itä-Suomen aluehallintovirasto fi,
Regionförvaltningsverket i Östra Finland sv;
Regional State Administrative Agency for Eastern Finland en,
Agence administrative de l’État pour la région de Finlande de l'Est
4. Länsi- ja Sisä-Suomen aluehallintovirasto fi,
Regionförvaltningsverket i Västra och Inre Finland sv,
Regional State Administrative Agency for Western and Inland Finland en,
Agence administrative de l’État pour la région de Finlande de l'Ouest et intérieur fr
5. Pohjois-Suomen aluehallintovirasto fi,
Regionförvaltningsverket i Norra Finland sv,
Regional State Administrative Agency for Northern Finland en,
Agence administrative de l’État pour la région de Finlande du Nord fr
6. Lapin aluehallintovirasto fi,
Regionförvaltningsverket i Lappland sv,
Lappi guovlohálldahusdoimmahat saami,
Regional State Administrative Agency for Lapland en,
Agence administrative de l’État pour la région de Laponie fr

In Åland, the regional administrative organ is State Department of Åland (Statens ämbetsverk på Åland sv, Ahvenanmaan valtionvirasto fi)
Map 2. Areas of operation of the regional state administrative agencies (Aluehallintovirastot/toimialueet), Regions (Maakunnat) and Municipalities (Kunnat) of Finland.