The Sámi languages are spoken in Finland, Norway, Sweden and Russia. UNESCO regards all the languages as endangered, but revitalization efforts are taking place in several of them.

The Sámi languages are spoken from the Baltic areas in Sweden, in central Norway, and in the Russian Far East across the Kola Peninsula in Russia. The language is spoken in a rural and essentially monolingual context and also, but on a little larger scale, in areas with a mixed population of other nationalities. The Sámi languages are generally fairly rich, with a wide range of dialects and sub-dialects. They are also mutually intelligible and thus provide an attractive option for language revitalization efforts. There are around 60-70 different Sámi dialects, with the largest number of speakers in Norway. In Sweden and Finland, the number of speakers is in the tens of thousands, while in Russia, it is in the tens of thousands. In Norway, there are around 2,500-3,000 speakers of North Sámi, around 500-600 speakers of South Sámi, and around 100 speakers of Pite Sámi. In Sweden, there are around 1,500-2,000 speakers of North Sámi, 200-300 speakers of South Sámi, and 100-150 speakers of Pite Sámi. In Finland, there are around 1,000-1,500 speakers of North Sámi, 200-300 speakers of South Sámi, and 100-150 speakers of Pite Sámi. In Russia, there are around 1,000-1,500 speakers of North Sámi, 200-300 speakers of South Sámi, and 100-150 speakers of Pite Sámi. In total, there are around 20,000 speakers of Sámi languages in Norway, Sweden, and Finland, and around 2,000 speakers in Russia.

In addition to the indigenous Sámi languages, there are also a number of other indigenous languages spoken in the area, such as the Even and Evenk languages in the Russian Far East, the Even and Evenk languages in the Russian Far East, the Even and Evenk languages in the Russian Far East, and the Even and Evenk languages in the Russian Far East. These languages are also endangered and are being worked on by language revitalization initiatives.

Learn some words in Sámi

Did you know that the word for “language” in North Sámi is Giellaealáskahttin, and that this is the conventional spelling system of a language. The term means “language” and is often used to describe the Sámi languages.

Did you know that the word for “wall” in North Sámi is pärni, while the word for “child” in Inari Sámi, while the word for “to shout” in Kárášjohka (Karasjok) is hupmat. The funny thing is that the word for “to speak” in Skánik (Skånland) is also “to speak” in South Sámi.

The North Sámi word for “language revitalization” is Giellaealáskahttin, which means “language revitalization” in North Sámi and South Sámi.

In North Sámi, the number of speakers is slowly increasing due to language revitalization efforts.

In 2000 the association Álgguogåhtie – Umesamer i samverkan – was established in Umeå, Sweden, and orthography for language revitalization was developed. The association promotes the use of Sámi languages in education and in the community, and provides support for the revitalization of Sámi languages. There are around 60-70 different Sámi dialects, with the largest number of speakers in Norway. In Sweden and Finland, the number of speakers is in the tens of thousands, while in Russia, it is in the tens of thousands. In Norway, there are around 2,500-3,000 speakers of North Sámi, around 500-600 speakers of South Sámi, and around 100 speakers of Pite Sámi. In Sweden, there are around 1,500-2,000 speakers of North Sámi, 200-300 speakers of South Sámi, and 100-150 speakers of Pite Sámi. In Finland, there are around 1,000-1,500 speakers of North Sámi, 200-300 speakers of South Sámi, and 100-150 speakers of Pite Sámi. In Russia, there are around 1,000-1,500 speakers of North Sámi, 200-300 speakers of South Sámi, and 100-150 speakers of Pite Sámi. In total, there are around 20,000 speakers of Sámi languages in Norway, Sweden, and Finland, and around 2,000 speakers in Russia.

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