



IJAHS IDJA, the Indigenous Peoples Music Festival, is held in Inari in the last week of May every year.

SKÁBMAGOVAT (*Reflections of the endless night*), the Indigenous Peoples Film Festival held in Inari each January, is the most important forum for Sámi films.

SÁMI MUSIC is best known for yoiking, or *luohti*, the traditional North Sámi form of song. Typical features include an original use of tones and unrecognisable words, richness of rhythmic, improvisation, a cappella and a strong link to the Sámi culture. There are two main forms of yoik: personal and non-personal. A personal yoik is tied to a person and is meant to reflect the essence of this person by means of melody and gestures; lyrics are less important. Yoiks are also made for animals and places, and today even for objects such as ATVs and snowmobiles. Other traditional forms of Sámi music include the *livđe* of the Inari Sámi and the *leu'dd* of the Skolt Sámi, both of which are at risk of dying out completely.

In the 1960s, the music of the Sámi started to reflect modern trends. Today, you can hear anything from rock, pop, rap, heavy, techno, ethno and dance to hymns and children's songs sung in the Sámi language.

The rune drum, or *goavddis*, was originally used by shamans in ritual contexts. Other instruments include the *fádnonjurgganas*, a flute with 3-5 finger holes made of stems of Garden Angelica (*Angelica archangelica*), and shakers.

Only the Skolt Sámi are known for DANCE traditions. If dance was involved in the ritual burial of bears, for example, the tradition was broken on the introduction of Christianity. The dance of the Skolt Sámi is the quadrille, which is of Russian origin. The tradition is kept alive by dance groups in the regions of Sevet-tijärvi and Nellim.