

Leila White

FROM START TO
FINNISH
A Short Course in Finnish

FINN LECTURA

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INTRODUCTION

Finnish is a different language

Almost all the languages spoken in Europe are related to each other; they belong to the same Indo-European family of languages. The Finnish language is a member of the Finno-Ugrian language family (just like Estonian and Hungarian).

It is, therefore, understandable that the structure and vocabulary of Finnish differ greatly from other languages spoken in Europe.

If you try not to compare Finnish to, say, English, you will soon notice that Finnish is different – but NOT difficult!

Some differences:

No articles, no gender

There are no articles in Finnish. The words have no grammatical gender, i.e. there are no feminine, masculine or neuter words.

auto	<i>a car, the car</i>	lusikka	<i>der Löffel</i>	<i>spoon</i>
hän	<i>he, she</i>	haarukka	<i>die Gabel</i>	<i>fork</i>
		veitsi	<i>das Messer</i>	<i>knife</i>

Lots of endings and suffixes

The most striking characteristic of Finnish is the use of endings and suffixes instead of prepositions or other individual words to express different meanings or relations.

So, the information necessary to understand Finnish expressions is in most cases at the end of the word.

auto+ ssa	in a / the car	puhu+ t	you speak
auto+ssa+ ni	in my car	puhu+t+ ko?	do you speak?
auto+ i +ssa	in (the) cars	puhu+i+t	you spoke

There are, however, a number of postpositions which approximate English prepositions. Here again, the element carrying the information comes last – after the main word. Finnish has a few prepositions, too, but far fewer than postpositions.

Liisan **kanssa** **with** Liisa
 Liisan **jälkeen** **after** Liisa
 Liisan **edessä** **in front of** Liisa
 Liisan **takana** **behind** Liisa

ilman Liisaa **without** Liisa
ennen Liisaa **before** Liisa

To be honest, adding the endings to words might, for a beginner, seem a bit difficult as the ending may change the stem of the word, i.e. the stem of the word may be different from the basic form.

But these changes are quite regular, so you will soon get used to the idea and the patterns.

Original (unfamiliar) vocabulary

Although there are quite a number of international words borrowed from Indo-European languages (formerly particularly from Swedish, nowadays mainly from English) a lot of Finnish words seem to bear no resemblance to other languages you may already know.

puhelin	<i>telephone</i>	sähkö	<i>electricity</i>
tietokone	<i>computer</i>	sähke	<i>telegram</i>

There are also suffixes by which new words are formed.

kirja	<i>book</i>	sana	<i>word</i>
kirjasto	<i>library</i>	sanasto	<i>vocabulary</i>

By sticking two, sometimes three, words together we create a new word (compound word).

sanakirja	<i>dictionary</i>	("word/book")
tietosanakirja	<i>encyclopaedia</i>	("knowledge/wordbook")
tietokone	<i>computer</i>	("knowledge/machine")
matkapuhelin	<i>mobile phone</i>	("travel/phone")

Anything familiar?

As mentioned before, there are quite a few international words in Finnish, borrowed from the Indo-European languages. They have been "Finnicized" i.e. adjusted to Finnish orthography and pronunciation. They may at first look and sound strange to you.

taksi	<i>taxi</i>	rokki	<i>rock, rock'n'roll</i>
bussi	<i>bus</i>	musiikki	<i>music</i>
pubi	<i>pub</i>	presidentti	<i>president</i>

filmi	<i>film</i>	teatteri	<i>theatre</i>
hotelli	<i>hotel</i>	museo	<i>museum</i>
posti	<i>post office</i>	banaani	<i>banana</i>
pankki	<i>bank</i>	meloni	<i>melon</i>

Written (literary) and spoken Finnish

What sometimes confuses and frustrates the learner of Finnish is the fact that written and spoken Finnish differ from each other. This is true in English, too (I am → I'm).

minä olen	<i>I am</i>	Colloq.	mä oon
sinä menet	<i>you go</i>		sä meet

Finnish has many dialects, so spoken Finnish sounds different depending on which part of the country you are in. The differences are not too great though: a Finn from Helsinki can understand a Finn from the North. The differences are mainly in the vocabulary and pronunciation, not so much the grammar.

minä	I	→	mä	mää	mie
minulle	to me	→	mulle	mul	miulle

Some of the most typical spoken forms from the Helsinki region are mentioned in this book along with the standard forms.

Particularly in and around Helsinki young people speak slang which uses lots of English words – often pronounced the same as in English. So you will hear some familiar words around you.

Colloquial or slang		Standard Finnish
iisi	<i>easy</i>	helppo
okei	<i>okay</i>	selvä
jess	<i>yes</i>	kyllä
sori	<i>sorry</i>	anteeksi

Because Finland was a part of Sweden for centuries, Finland still has two official languages, Finnish and Swedish. Although only a small minority of Finns (about 5,4 %) speak Swedish as their mother tongue, most places in Finland have a Swedish name as well as a Finnish one.

Fin	Helsinki	Swe	Helsingfors
	Turku		Åbo
	Porvoo		Borgå
	Aleksanterinkatu		Alexandersgatan
	Hämeentie		Tavastvägen

General signs and notices can also be in both languages. As Swedish is related to English some of these may be easier for you to understand.

Fin	ravintola	Swe	restaurang	Eng	restaurant
	yliopisto		universitet		university
	puhelin		telefon		telephone
	seis		stop		stop
	asema		station		station

1. What are these in English?

radio, televisio, faksi, video
kahvi, tee, viini, siideri, viski, tupakka
tomaatti, meloni, banaani, oliivi
professori, ministeri, turisti
auto, bussi, metro, taksi
katastrofi, kaaos, globaali
matematiikka, historia, biologia, fysiikka, psykologia
museossa, hotellissa, teatterissa, pubissa

2. What are these in Finnish?

bus, car, hotel, museum, theatre, post office, bank, pub
telephone, book, library, word, dictionary, computer

About pronunciation

Finnish is a phonetic language. This means each written letter always represents one and the same sound, and vice-versa.

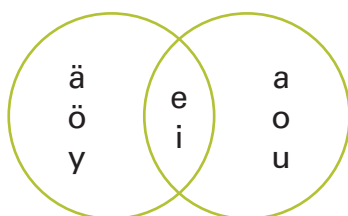
Most sounds in Finnish can be either short or long. It is very important to keep short and long sounds separate. If you don't, the meaning of the word will be quite different!

tuli	<i>fire</i>	tapan	<i>I kill</i>	matto	<i>carpet</i>
tulli	<i>customs office</i>	tapaan	<i>I meet</i>	mato	<i>worm</i>
tuuli	<i>wind</i>				

There are 8 vowels in the Finnish alphabet.

The vowels **a, o, u** can never occur together with **ä, ö, y** in a single word. This is called **vowel harmony**.

The vowels **e** and **i** can mix with any vowel. They are neutral vowels.



Because of this vowel harmony almost all endings and suffixes have two variants, both carrying the same meaning.

auto+ssa *in a car*

keittiö+ssä *in a kitchen*

puhut+ko?

do you speak?

kysyt+kö?

do you ask?

Rule of thumb:

If a single word has any of the vowels **a, o** or **u**, the ending has **a, o** or **u**, as well.

tuo+lla tie+llä *on that road*

In compound words the vowels can mix freely, and the last word determines the vowel of the ending.

kirja+hylly *bookshelf*

kirjahylly+ssä

kirja+kauppa *bookshop*

kirjakaupa+ssa

It is important to keep your a's and ä's separate as the meaning of the words or sentences can be different – sometimes very different.

Minä valitan hänestä.

I complain about him/her.

Minä välitän hänestä.

I care for him/her.

Minä näin hänet.

I saw him/her.

Minä nain hänet.

I married him/her.

tuo – työ

that – work

tuhma – tyhmä

naughty – stupid

The main stress is always on the first syllable of the word, even if the following syllable has a long vowel!

banaani
televisio

tomaatti
museo

musiikki
tupakka

paraati
prosentti

Sentence intonation falls off. Even in questions it does not rise.

Say these sentences in both Finnish and in English. Do you notice the difference in the intonation?

Minä rakastan sinua. *I love you.* Mitä kello on? *What's the time?*
Mitä kuuluu? *How are you?*

The Alphabet (Aakkoset)

A [aa]	K [koo]	U [uu]
B [bee]	L [äl]	V [vee]
C [see]	M [äm]	W [tupla-vee; kaksois-vee]
D [dee]	N [än]	X [äks]
E [ee]	O [oo]	Y [yy]
F [äf]	P [pee]	Z [tseta]
G [gee]	Q [kuu]	Å [ruotsalainen oo]
H [hoo]	R [är]	Ä [ää]
I [ii]	S [äs]	Ö [öö]
J [jii]	T [tee]	

Å (*ruotsalainen oo* = Swedish å) can be seen in Swedish proper names and place names, e.g. Åland (Fin Ahvenanmaa).

Learn the names of the letters so that you can spell your own name in Finnish.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| - Ja nimi on? | <i>And your name is?</i> |
| - Arnaud Dupiereux. | |
| - Anteeksi? | <i>Excuse me?</i> |
| - Arnaud Dupiereux. | |
| - Miten se kirjoitetaan? | <i>How do you spell it?</i> |
| - Etunimi aa, är... | <i>First name...</i> |
| ja sukunimi dee, uu... | <i>and the last name...</i> |
|
 | |
| - Hei. Minä olen Kyösti. | <i>Hello. I'm Kyösti.</i> |
| - Anteeksi? | |
| - Kyösti. koo yy öö äs... KYÖSTI! | |
| - Ahaa. Kyösti. | <i>I see. Kyösti.</i> |
| Hei Kyösti. Minä olen Quing Zhen. | <i>Hello Kyösti. I am...</i> |
| - ??? | |

ja	<i>and</i>	Miten se	<i>[lit.] How is it written?</i>
nimi	<i>name</i>	kirjoitetaan?	
miten?	<i>how?</i>	etunimi	<i>first (given) name</i>
se	<i>it</i>	sukunimi	<i>family name, last name, surname</i>
		minä olen	<i>I am</i>

3. How would you spell the following names in Finnish?

Patricia Goodfellow, Li Xing, Feruz Önce, Åke Bergqvist, Bea Waltari, Virve Hirvenoja

4. Ask your friend to spell his/her name in Finnish, then write it down. Did you get it right?

Vowels (Vokaalit)

a	aa	Kallis maa!	<i>Expensive country!</i>
o	oo	Oletko Roope?	<i>Are you Roope?</i>
u	uu	Ulkona tuulee.	<i>Outside, the wind is blowing</i>
ä	ää	Minä tykkään tästä.	<i>I like this.</i>
ö	öö	Sinäkö insinööri?	<i>You, an engineer?</i>
y	yy	Hyvä tekosyy.	<i>Good excuse.</i>
e	ee	Anteeksi, en tiedä.	<i>Sorry I don't know.</i>
i	ii	Iso viini, kiitos!	<i>A large glass of wine thank you!</i>

a as in fun
o top
u to

ä as in cat
ö better
y tu (French)

e as in ten
i kid

There are lots of combinations of two different vowels. Each vowel is pronounced individually.

Some examples for you to practice:

Voi, hän sanoi.
 Äiti on Australiassa.
 Rakkaus on sokea.
 Hyi kuinka kauheaa!
 Koska olen köyhä,
 olen työssä öisinkin.

*Oh, he said.
 Mother is in Australia.
 Love is blind.
 How awful!
 Because I'm poor,
 I work nights, too.*

Consonants (Konsonantit)

k	kk	Kuka nukkuu?	<i>Who is sleeping?</i>
p	pp	Halpaa soppaa.	<i>Cheap soup.</i>
t	tt	Sata vuotta.	<i>A hundred years.</i>
l	ll	Tulen kello neljä.	<i>I'll come at 4 o'clock.</i>
m	mm	Kummallinen mies!	<i>Strange man!</i>
n	nn	Minne menet Anna?	<i>Where are you going, Anna?</i>
r	rr	Herra Harri Jurva	<i>Mr Harri Jurva</i>
s	ss	Tässä on Pasi's passi.	<i>Here's Pasi's passport.</i>
h	–	Hän lähtee heti.	<i>He's leaving right away.</i>
j	–	Juoko Jaana kaljaa?	<i>Does Jaana drink beer?</i>
v	–	Vanha vitsi!	<i>Old joke!</i>
d	–	En siedä tätä!	<i>I can't stand this!</i>
nk		Helsinki on kaupunki.	<i>Helsinki is a town.</i>
ng		Asun Helsingissä.	<i>I live in Helsinki.</i>

k, p, t without the aspiration
 r as in Roma (Italian)
 h hello
 j yes

v as in video
 nk think
 ng thing

The following consonants occur in loan words:

g	(as in gate)	geologia, grilli
b		banaani, bussi, baari
f		filmi, filosofia, faksi
c	(as in Celsius)	c-vitamiini
	(as in can)	Coca-Cola
z		pizza (also written as <i>pitsa</i>)
x		taxi (usually written as <i>taksi</i>)

Practice your pronunciation and learn the following words at the same time:

Numbers (Numerot) 0–20

0	nolla		
1	yksi	11	yksitoista
2	kaksi	12	kaksitoista
3	kolme	13	kolmetoista
4	neljä	14	neljätoista
5	viisi	15	viisitoista
6	kuusi	16	kuusitoista
7	seitsemän	17	seitsemäntoista
8	kahdeksan	18	kahdeksantoista
9	yhdeksän	19	yhdeksäntoista
10	kymmenen	20	kaksikymmentä

Ordinal numbers (Järjestysluvut) 1st–20th

1.	ensimmäinen	11.	yhdestoista
2.	toinen	12.	kahdestoista
3.	kolmas	13.	kolmastoista
4.	neljäs	14.	neljästoista
5.	viides	15.	viidestoista
6.	kuudes	16.	kuudestoista
7.	seitsemäs	17.	seitsemästoista
8.	kahdeksas	18.	kahdeksastoista
9.	yhdeksäs	19.	yhdeksästoista
10.	kymmenes	20.	kahdeskymmenes

Days of the week (Viikonpäivät)

Day (Päivä)	Abbreviation (Lyhenne)	When? (Milloin?)	
maanantai	ma	maanantaina	<i>on Monday</i>
tiistai	ti	tiistaina	<i>on Tuesday</i>
keskiviikko	ke	keskiviikkona	<i>on Wednesday</i>
torstai	to	torstaina	<i>on Thursday</i>
perjantai	pe	perjantaina	<i>on Friday</i>
lauantai	la	lauantaina	<i>on Saturday</i>
sunnuntai	su	sunnuntaina	<i>on Sunday</i>

SUOMI A B C

ALKO The state monopoly for wines and liquors. Not open on Sundays.

APUA! Help – a good word to remember just in case.

BAARI Just the place to go when you want a cup of coffee or a beer.

BILEET, BAILUT Young people's words for a party.

C-VITAMIINI A pill a day does not keep *flunssa* (flu, a common cold) away! But we never stop trying.

DISKO & DRINKKI Need I explain?

EI! No!

ETELÄNMATKA A holiday in the south – every Finn's dream since the 1960s. At least once a year we want to go somewhere south (*etelä*), which usually means the sunny shores of the Mediterranean countries or Canary Islands.

FAKSI We haven't yet found a truly Finnish word for this machine. Any suggestions?

FLUNSSA Flu – an inevitable nuisance in the autumn, winter and spring. We say *flunssa* lasts for two weeks or 14 days.

GLÖGI A hot, spicy Christmas drink: red wine mixed with vodka and ginger bread spices. Be careful! Non-alcoholic *glögi* also available...

GRAAVILOHI Salted raw salmon (*lohi*). Very delicious. Highly recommended!

HERNESOPPA – HERNEKEITTO Pea and ham soup on the menu of every cafeteria and canteen on Thursdays. A traditional Finnish dish which also comes in tins. Very cheap. I'll say no more...

HUMALASSA To be drunk – well, it happens sometimes after too much beer.

HUMPPA A Finnish dance: jump up and down and gallop along. Much more fun than aerobics. Don't forget your deodorant, though!

ILMA The weather – a safe subject to talk about with any Finn, anywhere, any time. It's never good enough: too rainy, too dry, too much snow or not enough, too cold or – well, very rarely – too hot.

JOULU Christmas in Finland is celebrated on the 24th of December.

JOULUPUKKI Father Christmas lives in Finnish Lapland. That's why Finnish children get their presents a day before the others.

JUHANNUS If you want Helsinki all to yourself, come for Midsummer. At that time all the Finns have gone to their summer cottages to sit by the bonfire till the morning – rain or shine. And often it does rain...

KAHVI Coffee – Finns drink more coffee than anybody else in the world. We have a cup of coffee in the morning, noon and night - and in between.

KOSKENKORVA (KOSSU for short) Perhaps the most common Finnish alcoholic beverage. Surprise yourself and order a *kossuvissy* or *salmiakikossu* in a pub. But don't blame me afterwards!

KESÄMÖKKI Another Finnish dream: my very own summer cottage! There are a little over 5 million Finns and approximately 500 000 summer cottages – with saunas, of course.

KÄNNYKKÄ Finns love their mobile phone, so much so that we have a special pet name for it (*kännykkä*). We talk to it anywhere, anytime...

LAPPI Lapland, a must for tourists. In the summer: the sun never goes down, lots of mosquitoes but not much snow – at least, that's what they tell the tourists. In the autumn: every leaf turns red, yellow, gold, brown (see *ruska*). In the winter: the sun never rises.

LEFFA A colloquial word for a film, movie and cinema theatre. In Finland foreign films are subtitled, not dubbed. *Mennään leffaan!* Let's go to the cinema - and learn some Finnish!

LOTTOVOITTO There is hope and excitement in every home on Saturday evenings when the numbers of the weekly lottery are announced on TV. Oh well, maybe next week...

LUOMU - LUOMURUOKA, organic food. More and more Finns want to eat organic food. Even if you don't have your own vegetable patch, you can still buy organic produce from almost any supermarket. It's slightly more expensive, but very healthy – and what's more, it's ecological too.

LUONTO Nature is what Finns love above all in every season of the year. And it is very near us even in big towns. For example, in Helsinki, the capital of Finland, you can take a tram and go and pick mushrooms or berries - or just relax among the trees and enjoy yourself.

MAKKARA A sausage is said to be the Finnish man's vegetable. You cannot experience sauna without *makkara*.

METSÄ We Finns came from the forest not so long ago. And we all want to go back there, at least for our holidays (see *juhannus* and *kesämökki*).

MUNKKI A sweet doughnut filled with jam, covered with sugar. Delicious! But where did the name *munkki* 'monk' come from?

NAKKI A kind of frankfurter or hot dog. Children's favourite food is *nakit ja muusi* (frankfurters with mashed potatoes).

NÄKKILEIPÄ (NÄKKÄRI) Ryecrisp, hard dry thin bread, which is supposed to make your teeth strong. Very healthy!

OHO! An expression of surprise. Also used for *anteeksi* 'sorry'.

OLUT Beer – I'll just say *KIPPIS!* Cheers!

PERKELE! Damn it! A common swear word, mild or strong depending on how you express it. Be careful, though!

PULLA A special (sweet) bun served with coffee. In England the remedy for any problem may be a nice cup of tea, but in Finland we have *pullakahvit* (*pulla* and coffee).

Q Not a Finnish letter. Pronounced like *kuu* 'the moon'.

RUOTSINLAIVA Enormous ships (*laiva*) in the heart of Helsinki's harbour. Every afternoon they sail to Stockholm with hundreds of Finns on board and come back with the same Finns two nights later.

RUSKA A special word to describe the autumn colours in Finland, especially in Lapland: the leaves turn bright red, yellow, gold and brown. Worth seeing!

SAUNA A wooden room with benches and a special stove, usually warmed up to between 70–110 degrees. Sauna is a place to bath and relax by yourself or with the family – nothing to do with sex. Try it!

SAVUSAUNA A "smoke sauna" doesn't mean you are allowed to smoke in there. It is a special type of sauna without a chimney. Very exotic, they say.

TALVI The longest season in Finland. Some love it, some hate it. Form your own opinion! If you live in Finland learn to ski - or shovel snow...

TANGO Finns love to tango! The Finnish tango is melancholy and full of sorrow – quite different from the passionate Argentinean tango. *Saanko luvan?* 'May I have this dance?'

ULOS! Out!

URHEILU Sports – yet another safe subject to talk about with any Finn. Most of us are sport lovers!

VALOMERKKI In a pub the bartender suddenly flicks the lights on and off. It means the bar is closing for the night, no more drinks. Sorry!

VAPPU April 30th and May 1st – Finnish carnival. The celebration goes on for two days, or more...

YRJÖ A male first name, but in slang it means vomit. I cannot imagine why.

YÄK! You can say this when you see *yrjö*. But when you see *Yrjö*, it's better to say *Hei!*

ÄLÄ! Don't! Some say that in Finland everything is forbidden unless it is specifically allowed by the authorities.

ÖRINÄÄ Incomprehensible noise coming out of a (male) person when he is in his last stage of drunkenness (see *humalassa*).

ÖÖÖ This means I'm trying very hard to decide what to say next...
Aaa, now I know:

Make your own Suomi A, B, C. You can start with words and proper names, e.g.
A → *auto, Anna*, **H** → *hei, Helsinki*...

1.

Hei! Mitä kuuluu? Hello! How are you?
Kiitos hyvää! Fine, thanks!

- Hei! Mitä kuuluu?
 - Kiitos hyvää.
 Entä sinulle?
 - Ihan hyvää, kiitos.

Hello! How are you?
 Fine, thanks.
 How about you?
 I'm fine, thanks.

- Moi. Miten menee?
 - Ihan hyvin kiitos.

Hi. How are things going?
 Fine, thanks.

- Näkemiin. Hauskaa päivää.
 - Kiitos samoin.

Goodbye. Have a nice day.
 Thanks, and you.

- Hei hei. Hauskaa viikonloppua.
 - Kiitos, sitä samaa. Nähdään.

Bye-bye. Have a nice weekend.
 Thanks, you too. See you.

- Hei hei. Voi hyvin.
 - Sinä myös.

Bye-bye. Take care.
 You too.

- Moi moi.
 - Moi moi. Nähdään ensi viikolla!
 - Joo, nähdään maanantaina.

Bye!
 See you next week.
 Yeah, see you on Monday.

Huomenta	<i>Morning</i>	(until noon)
Hyvää huomenta	<i>Good morning</i>	
Päivää	<i>Hello</i>	(until 5–6 p.m.)
Hyvää päivää	<i>Hello ("Good day")</i>	
Iltaa	<i>Evening</i>	(until bedtime)
Hyvää iltaa	<i>Good evening</i>	
Hyvää yötä	<i>Good night</i>	(before going to bed)
Näkemiin	<i>Good bye</i>	



The picture is from the movie *Kuutamolla* (2002).

Photo credits: Matila Röhr Nordisk Oy / Pertti Hakala

Hyvää iltapäivää 'Good afternoon' can be used any time between noon and 5 p.m. but is not as common as it is in English.

Informal greetings at any time of the day especially between friends and young people:

Hei! *Hi! Hello!*

Moi!

Terve!

Hei hei! *Bye-bye!*

Moi moi!

Nähdään! *See you!*

Kiitos.

Kiitos paljon.

Paljon kiitoksia.

Kiitti (colloq.)

Thank you. Thanks.

Thank you very much.

Thank you very much. Many thanks.

Thanks.

- Ole hyvä.	<i>Here you go/are.</i>	(informal)
- Kiitos.	<i>Thank you.</i>	
- Ei kestä.	<i>You're welcome</i>	
- Olkaa hyvä.	<i>Here you are.</i>	(formal and plural)
- Kiitos.		
- Ei kestä.	<i>You're welcome.</i>	
- Saanko kysyä jotakin?	<i>May I ask something?</i>	
- Ole hyvä.	<i>Please do. / Go ahead.</i>	
- Voi anteeksi!	<i>Oh I'm sorry!</i>	
- Ei se mitään.	<i>That's okay. / Never mind.</i>	

The phrases *ole hyvä*, *olkaa hyvä* are used when giving something to someone, letting someone walk ahead of you or giving someone a permission to do something.

● One letter can make a real difference!

päivä	<i>a day</i>
Päivää!	<i>Hello!</i>
hauska ilta	<i>a nice evening</i>
Hauskaa iltaa!	<i>Have a nice evening!</i>
hauska viikonloppu	<i>a nice weekend</i>
Hauskaa viikonloppua!	<i>Have a nice weekend!</i>
- Hyvää syntymäpäivää!	- <i>Happy birthday!</i>
- Voi kiitos!	- <i>Oh, thank you!</i>

Some expressions of time

Milloin? When?

(Notice the different endings!)

aamu aamu lla	<i>morning</i> <i>in the morning</i>	"Hyvää huomenta!"
päivä päivä llä	<i>day</i> <i>in the daytime</i>	"Hyvää päivää!"
ilta ill lla	<i>evening</i> <i>in the evening</i>	"Hyvää iltaa!"
yö yö llä	<i>night</i> <i>at night</i>	"Hyvää yötä!"
maanantai maanantai na	<i>Monday</i> <i>on Monday</i>	Days of the Week: na -ending
tammikuu tammikuu ssa	<i>January</i> <i>in January</i>	Months: ssa -ending
viikko ensi viiko lla	<i>week</i> <i>next week</i>	lla -ending

1. How would you greet a person

- a) in the morning b) in the evening c) before going to bed
d) at any time of the day?

2. What would you say to

- a) a friend b) a stranger when giving him or her something?

3. You are holding the door open for an elderly lady letting her go in before you. What would you say to her?

4. Fill in these dialogues:

- a) - Hei! Mitä kuuluu?
- Kiitos...
- b) - Näkemiin. Hauskaa viikonloppua!
- Näkemiin. Kiitos...
- c) - Voi anteeksi!
- ...
- d) - Moi moi! Voi hyvin.
- ...

5. Someone asks you if you would like to have some coffee. What would you say if

- a) you'd like to have some
- b) you don't want any?

6. Can you answer these questions in Finnish?

- a) When do people usually have breakfast? (in the morning)
- b) When do people normally sleep?
- c) When do people normally work?
- d) When (in which month) is Christmas?
- e) In which month were you born?

Happy Birthday Song

Paljon onnea vaan,
paljon onnea vaan,
paljon onnea Kirsi,
paljon onnea vaan!

