

“KU JUHA LUPAA NII JUHA DELIVERS”:
CODE-SWITCHING IN THE FINNISH RADIO SHOW AAMULYPSY

Bachelor’s thesis

Mikko Ilmari

University of Jyväskylä

Department of Language and Communication Studies

English

May 2018

JYVÄSKYLÄN YLIOPISTO

Tiedekunta – Faculty Humanistinen tiedekunta	Laitos – Department Kieli- ja viestintätieteiden laitos
Tekijä – Author Mikko Ilmari	
Työn nimi – Title Code-switching in a Finnish radio show	
Oppiaine – Subject Englannin kieli	Työn laji – Level Kandidaatintutkielma
Aika – Month and year Toukokuu 2018	Sivumäärä – Number of pages 32
<p>Tiivistelmä – Abstract</p> <p>Tämä tutkielma käsittelee radiojuontajien koodinvaihtoa englannin ja suomen välillä Radio Suomipopin Aamulypsyssä.</p> <p>Tutkimuksen kohteeksi valittiin viisi perättäistä podcastia samalta viikolta, ja yhteensä äänimateriaalia oli 6 tuntia, 22 minuuttia ja 6 sekuntia. Radio Suomipop soittaa vain kotimaista ja lähinnä suomenkielistä musiikkia, mutta englannin rooli suomalaisessa mediassa näkyy silti vahvasti juontajien puheessa koodinvaihdon muodossa. Tutkielman tavoitteena oli selvittää ja kuvailla, mitä eri koodinvaihdon tyyppisiä ohjelmassa ilmentyy, kuinka usein englantia käytetään ja miten suomen kielen morfeemit näkyvät koodinvaihdoissa. Kaikki kohdat podcasteista, joissa englantia käytettiin, litteroitiin ja jaettiin kuuteen eri kategoriaan. Jokaisesta kategoriasta on valittu näytteitä ja analyysin avulla osoitettu kyseiselle kategorialle tyypillisiä piirteitä. Koodinvaihdon esiintymistiheys laskettiin, ja suomen morfeemien esiintymistä englanninkielisissä sanoissa on myös analysoitu.</p> <p>Tutkimuksen tulokset eivät poikenneet merkittävästi muista koodinvaihdon tutkimuksista. Yleisempiä olivat yhden sanan mittaiset koodinvaihdot, ja suurin osa niistä oli substantiiveja. Englanninkielisiä sanoja taivutettiin suomen morfeemeilla usein, kun sana oli lauseen objekti ja suurin osa taivutetuista sanoista oli substantiiveja.</p>	
Asiasanat – Keywords code-switching, Finnish media, Finnish radio, discourse analysis	
Säilytyspaikka – Depository JYX	
Muita tietoja – Additional information	

Table of contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Background	4
2.1 Key terms	4
2.2 Previous research	6
3. Research aim and questions	7
4. Data and methods	8
4.1 Radio program.....	8
4.2 Podcasts.....	8
4.3 Data collection	8
4.4 Methods of analysis	9
5. Analysis and results	9
5.1 Frequency.....	10
5.2 Types of CS.....	11
5.2.1 Single-word/noun phrase insertions.....	11
5.2.2 Intra-sentential	17
5.2.3 Inter-sentential	20
5.2.4 Extra-sentential	23
5.2.5 Speech as someone else	26
5.2.6 Repeating lines from a song/movie/tv-show.....	27
5.3 English words inflected with Finnish morphemes.....	28
6. Conclusion	29
Bibliography.....	31

1. Introduction

English is widely used in Finland, and its role has changed and it seems to become commoner for Finns to use English in conversations amongst other Finns, instead of using English only to communicate with foreigners. Leppänen et al. (2008) points out that using English in conversations where the main language is Finnish is an important way to express identity and expertise especially for young Finns. Use of English is also present in Finnish media, and as Muhonen (2013) notes, recent studies show that Finnish media is multilingual.

The phenomenon called code-switching (CS) has been studied in Finnish radio shows from various point of views. For example, Niemenmaa (2016) studied the communicative functions of CS between Swedish and English in a Finland-Swedish radio show and Muhonen (2013) studied CS in Finnish radio programs in Finland and Sweden with focus on switches between Finnish, Swedish and English. Radio shows are mostly broadcasted live, and shows are often conversational, which means that most of the communication is improvised and unplanned to some extent. Therefore, radio shows offer a more accurate description of a person's linguistic profile than TV shows or other forms of media, where utterances are more often scripted or planned.

The aim of this study is to describe how English is used in the form of CS in a Finnish radio show *Aamulypsy*. *Aamulypsy* is broadcasted on a channel that plays only Finnish pop music, and could therefore be expected to be fairly monolingual, but English words and phrases are still often used in the show. The main focus of this paper is to show what types of CS occur in *Aamulypsy*, and in order to give a broader view of CS in the show, frequency of CS is discussed and the use of Finnish morphemes connected to English words is analyzed.

The names of the radio show and the hosts are included in this study, because changing or deleting them would be pointless, as the data used is available to anyone with Internet connection and it is not difficult to find out which host said what. It is yet important to notice, that the focus of this paper is on discourse and how English is used and never on personal statements of the speakers. It is also necessary to notice that the focus of the show is on entertainment.

2. Background

2.1 Key terms

Code-switching (CS, other spelling forms code switching, codeswitching) is a difficult term to define, because it is a term developed by linguists, but does not exist in the objective world (Gardner-Chloros 2009:10). Gardner-Chloros (2009:4) wrote that CS “refers to the use of several languages or dialects in the same conversation or sentence by bilingual people”. She does not define the term “bilingual”, but most likely, it is used to refer to people who are able to produce utterances in two or more languages. As Hummel (2014:224-226) points out, there are several definitions for bilingualism, and it can mean that an individual has naturally acquired a second language from early age onwards or it can mean that an individual is capable of producing meaningful utterances in the other language. If separated to smaller units, CS consists of two terms; *code* and *switching*. Gardner-Chloros (2009:11) defines *code* as a neutral umbrella term for languages, dialects, styles and registers. *Switching* refers to alternation between dialects or languages. Gardner-Chloros (2009:11) suggests that this term is used due to the old assumption of psychologists that something similar to flicking a light switch went on in bilinguals’ brain when they changed between languages. This is a bit misleading, since some aspects of the matrix language (dominant language) can be present in the embedded word or phrase. For example, Kolu (2014) found out in her study that when bilinguals in Haaparanta used Swedish in conversations where Finnish was the dominant language, 60% of the Swedish nouns were inflicted with Finnish inflectional affixes.

There are many ways to describe the types of CS. Terms intra-sentential, inter-sentential and tag-switching are often used, and Milroy and Muysken (1995) define them as follows: intra-sentential refers to switches within a sentence and in contrast, inter-sentential refers to switches between sentences, in other words one language is used in one sentence. Milroy and Muysken (1995) state that tag-switching refers to situations where a switch occurs between an utterance and the tag or interjection attached to it. They mention that also emblematic switching and extra-sentential switching are used to describe similar switches (Milroy and Muysken 1995).

In addition to CS, many other terms are as well used to describe the usage of two or more languages in one conversation, such as code-mixing, translanguaging, language alternation, language interaction and borrowing. Milroy and Muysken (1995) tried to standardize these terms, but it proved to be an impossible

task, since many of these terms are sometimes used as synonyms, and sometimes different researchers use the same term in different ways. *Language interaction* is simply “a theoretically neutral and less confusing term adopted for code-switching” (Gardner-Chloros 2009:202). In this thesis, the term code-switching is used to refer to the phenomenon of multiple languages used in one conversation.

Muysken (2000) uses the term *code-mixing* to refer to situations where the characteristics of the two codes are converged, and CS when the codes maintain their monolingual characteristics. *Code-mixing* would therefore suggest that the codes mix into one code, whereas in CS two different codes are used in alternation.

Translanguaging is a newer term and it is often used to describe similar phenomena as CS. According to Baker (2011:288), “Translanguaging is the process of making meaning, shaping experiences, gaining understanding and knowledge through the use of two languages”. Baker (2011:288–289) points out, that the term was created to mean the use of two languages inside the same lesson in a planned and systematic way, and that it expresses the idea that bilinguals do not switch between two separate languages, but instead they have a systematic hybrid language.

Crossing “focuses on code-alternation by people who are not accepted members of the group associated with the second language they employ. It is concerned with switching into languages that are not generally thought to belong to you” (Rampton 1995:280). Gardner-Chloros (2009:58) points out that in crossings CS is not a linguistic necessity, but a way to identify with a particular group and a product of choice.

Language alternation is a wider term than CS, and Auer (1984:7–8) described it as “all instances of locally functional usage of two or more languages in an interactional episode”. For example, usage of a translation of an anglicism in a conversation that occurs in Finnish can be considered as a language alternation.

It is difficult to draw a clear line between CS and borrowing. Many researches have described the relation of CS and loans as a continuum, and loans start as code-switches and when they are used more often, they become loans (e.g. Gardner-Chloros 2009:12, Kalliokoski 2009). Gardner-Chloros (2009) points out that it is impossible to make a distinction between a code-switch and a loan, because some morphemes can be loans to some speakers and code-switches to other. Loans do usually have more convergence to the phonological or morphological system of the matrix language.

2.2 Previous research

CS can be studied in many ways, for example CS on an individual level, such as how a video game streamer switches from Finnish to English (Riuttanen 2017), on a community level, for example how villagers switch from Standard Norwegian (bokmål) to local dialect (Blom and Gumperz 1972). Comparisons between communities can also be done, for example Poplack (1988) made a comparison of communities in New York and Ottawa-Hull and Kolu (2014) compared CS of bilinguals in Haaparanta and Helsinki.

CS has been studied from many perspectives in Finland recently. Niemenmaa (2016) studied the communicative functions of CS between Swedish and English in a Finland-Swedish radio show. According to her findings, CS often had multiple functions and it was used to contextualize, for example to signal imitation, parody or irony (Niemenmaa 2016). CS was also an important tool in creating comedy and entertainment in the radio show (Niemenmaa 2016), and the importance of CS for creating comedy is supported by Muhonen's (2013) research, who also studied CS in youth radio programs in Finland and Sweden.

Riuttanen (2017) studied CS in a video game stream, with focus on the contexts where CS occurs and what are the reasons for these code-switches. She found out that the most common type of CS in her data was single-word CS instances, and "practically all single word insertions were related to gaming or the technology used in gaming" (Riuttanen 2017:10). This is not very surprising, since most of the communication in a video game stream is related to the video game, therefore it can be expected that CS is used when referring to terms that are related to the game, especially if the main language of the game

or the technology around it is English. Riuttanen (2017) also interviewed the streamer, and she stated that she used English instead of Finnish in some situations simply because there was not a Finnish translation for the word she used or it would have taken a lot of time to remember that word.

Kolu (2014) studied discussions between 14–15-year-old bilinguals in Helsinki and Haaparanta from a grammatical perspective. The aim of the study (Kolu 2014) was to study if it is possible to define a matrix language in conversations and if there is a pattern of how morphemes integrate from one language into another. Kolu (2014) found out that Finnish morphemes were used more often than Swedish morphemes in inflectional affixes, regardless of the matrix language.

3. Research aim and questions

The aim of the study is to describe how English is used in conversations in a radio show where the hosts and the target group are Finns. In order to describe the role of English in Finnish conversations, it is necessary to find out how often and in what contexts English is used. The research questions are as follows:

1. How often is English used in the radio show?
2. What types of CS occur?
2. How often are the English words inflected with Finnish morphemes?

CS is often studied with focus on bilinguals, but in this study, it is studied in an environment that can be thought to be monolingual. However, Muhonen (2013) points out that according to recent studies, Finnish media is multilingual. Therefore, it is expected that other languages in addition to Finnish will be present in the radio program.

4. Data and methods

4.1 Radio program

The data for this study was collected from the Finnish radio program *Aamulypsy* that is broadcasted on the radio station Radio Suomipop, which is Finland's most-listened-to radio station. The main audience of the station and the program are 25–44-year-olds (Julkisen sanan neuvosto, 2015). There are three main hosts (Anni Hautala, Jari Linnonmaa and Juha Perälä) in the show, but there are some regular guest hosts, such as Ilkka Ihamäki, Juha Vuorinen and Suvi Hartlin. Ilkka Ihamäki visits the show usually once a week and performs a new cover song each week, Juha Vuorinen is a Finnish author who has his own weekly segment in the program, which consists of his reading of his latest column. Suvi Hartlin is a radio personality who hosts a program on Radio Aalto, but she hosted *Aamulypsy* for ten Mondays in the fall of 2017.

Aamulypsy is broadcasted every weekday from 6 a.m. to 10 a.m. Radio hosts usually discuss topics that occur in the newspapers, the mundane problems that they face or anything that is current at that moment. The language of the show is Finnish, and Radio Suomipop plays only Finnish pop music, and therefore it is interesting to study how much CS occurs in the show.

4.2 Podcasts

After each episode, a podcast is uploaded to Radio Suomipop's website and to mobile application Supla. Podcasts are usually 45–90 minutes long, and all the longer discussions are included in it. Some shorter segments are excluded, but they are usually just short introductions of the next song. The longer discussions are most essential to my study, since they are often improvised and are close to natural discussion, even though they are performed in a radio show.

4.3 Data collection

I selected one week (week 43 of 2017) of *Aamulypsy* podcasts and roughly transcribed all those parts that contained English words that I could identify. I also transcribed a few lines before and after the CS occurrence when needed, in order to show the context where the CS occurred. My plan was not to do

detailed conversational analysis, and since my study focuses on frequency, grammatical aspects and types of CS, I chose to do shorter and simplified transcriptions of the parts where CS occurs.

4.4 Methods of analysis

In the analysis, I applied the tools of conversation analysis (CA) and used the terms defined by Milroy and Muysken (1995) in order to help me define appropriate categories for the use in this study. I categorized the CS occurrences and in that way, determined what is the most typical type of CS in the show. I also made some remarks of how different hosts tend to use English.

In order to show how often English is used in the radio show, I counted how many times English words were used. Kolu (2014) counted that bilingual students in Haaparanta code-switched from Finnish to Swedish 5 times in a minute on average, and bilingual students in Helsinki code-switched from Swedish to Finnish 2 times in a minute on average and used these numbers in comparison. I also counted the frequency for each host, in order to show individual differences.

In order to answer the third research question (How often are the English words inflected with Finnish morphemes?), I first categorized code-switches to nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc. and counted how many times a Finnish grammatical morpheme was added to the word. Also, one rarer example was further analyzed.

5. Analysis and results

In this chapter, the research questions are answered, with focus on the second research question. The categories created to describe the types of CS in *Aamulypsy* are presented. Also, a few transcriptions are analyzed to provide further understanding about the categories and CS occurrences. Before the analysis of each transcript, there is a brief explanation about the context. The frequency of CS is also discussed in the analysis of each category, and there is a separate part where it is further discussed and compared to other studies. In order to answer the third research question, the percentages of the words that are

inflected with Finnish morphemes are discussed and some words are analyzed in order to show how Finnish morphemes are linked to English words.

5.1 Frequency

In total there were 223 CS occurrences where English was used in five podcasts, which lasted 6 hours, 22 minutes and 6 seconds in total. On average there were approximately 0.59 occurrences per minute. In comparison, in Kolu's (2014) research, 14-year-old bilingual pupils in Helsinki code-switched between Swedish and Finnish on average 2 times per minute. The average does not tell a lot about the actual nature of CS in the show, since there were many 10-minute segments that did not include a single code-switch, but in segments when CS occurred it was not uncommon for three code-switches to occur in one minute. Code-switches tended to come in bursts, and it was common that hosts CS in their reply, if CS was used earlier. All the hosts who were in the podcasts used English, but Juha used clearly more English than his colleagues. He code-switched 92 times and Jari code-switched 59 times. They were in every podcast, whereas Suvi was only in the Monday's podcast and Anni was on four other podcasts. Suvi code-switched 8 times and Anni 64 times. For easier comparison, in Table 1 each host's average of CS occurrences per minute is featured.

Table 1. Averages of CS occurrences per minute.

Host	CS/minute
Juha	0.24
Anni	0.21
Jari	0.15
Suvi	0.09

These numbers do not give the most accurate information, since the podcasts do not consist of equally long turns of speech by each host, and since there is so much simultaneous speech, it would be nearly

impossible to find out how the turns were distributed amongst the hosts. These numbers still show that Juha and Anni used more CS than Jari and Suvi, and that individual differences can be notable. It is still important to notice that Suvi was only in one podcast, so the data where she is included is very limited as is the data in general. As was noticed in the data, when discussing some topics, such as travelling, it is more common to code-switch than when discussing topics that do not include foreign vocabulary. In comparison, Riuttanen (2017) studied CS in a Finnish video game stream and all the single-word insertions were related to gaming or technology around it, which was clearly a topic that was easier to discuss through the use of CS, since the terms were more precise in English than what they would have been in Finnish.

5.2 Types of CS

The CS occurrences in the data are categorized based on their relation to matrix language (intra-sentential, inter-sentential, extra-sentential) and function (speech as someone else, repeating lines from a song/movie/tv-show). The largest category was intra-sentential. Therefore, it is divided to single-word/noun phrase insertions and other intra-sentential code-switches. Speech as someone else and repeating lines from a song/movie/tv-show could be emerged into one category, since repeating lines can be seen as talking as a character/performer, but their functions are different and therefore it is beneficial to analyze them as separate categories.

5.2.1 Single-word/noun phrase insertions

This was by far the most common type of CS, as expected. Gardner-Chloros (2009:30) states, that in many situations single-word code-switches are the most common type of CS, as Riuttanen (2017) noticed as well in her study. Gardner-Chloros (2009:30) points out, that common nouns are more likely to be used in code-switches than other lexical items, due to the size of the word-class and nouns are usually freer of syntactical restrictions. In the data, 75.0 % of the single-word/ noun phrase switches were nouns or noun phrases (99/132). Rest of the words belonged to following word-classes, the amount is in brackets: adjectives (14), verbs (12), adverbs (5) and interjections (2).

In Excerpt 1 the hosts had talked about environment and how much cows affect the climate, which leads to discussion about flatulence and how thick the air is in the studio. The code-switch is in italics.

Excerpt 1. (Finnish).

01	Juha:	Nii mä just leikkaan palasia mä vien kotiin tästä osan
02	Jari:	[laughter]
03	Anni:	[laughter]
04	Jari:	<i>Doggy bagissa</i>
05	Juha:	Mä mikrossa lämmitän illalla
06	Anni:	E::::i
07	Juha:	Maksalaatikon kanssa
08	Jari:	Mut tää on
09	Anni:	Tää on tätä päivää

Excerpt 1. (Translated).

01	Juha:	Yeah I'm just cutting pieces, I'm taking home a piece
02	Jari:	[laughter]
03	Anni:	[laughter]
04	Jari:	<i>Doggy bagissa/in a doggy bag</i>
05	Juha:	I'll heat it up in the microwave tonight
06	Anni:	No::::

07	Juha:	With liver casserole
08	Jari:	But this is
09	Anni:	This is how it is nowadays

The use of colons means lengthening of sounds.

In Excerpt 1, Jari uses the English word *doggy bag* and adds the Finnish prepositional suffix *-issa*, which has equal effect as the preposition *in*. The use of the word *doggy bag* is natural here, since there is no equivalent word in Finnish, so it is simpler to code-switch, instead of having to find a way to express the same message in Finnish. This is called *mot juste* switching (Poplack, 1980), which means that the speaker chooses to switch because the other language contains the more accurate term. This type of switching often leads to words becoming common loan words, and it is difficult to distinguish the difference between a code-switch and borrowing.

In Excerpt 2, Juha had promised a burger for Jari and he gets a confirmation from the restaurant that Jari does not need to pay for his burger.

Excerpt 2. (Finnish).

01	Juha:	Mut Jari mul on sulle hyviä uutisia hei sillo ku tiiät
02		ku Juha lupaa nii Juha <i>delivers</i> mulle tuli viestiä
03		Hyvinkään Hyvinkään Pancho Villasta Jaajo siel on sun
04		nimellä Lonely Rider
05	Jari:	<i>Thanks</i> jotenki tuntuu että tän näin pikku Hooks
06		aamiaisen jälkee nii mua ei nähdä tänään Pancho

07		Villassa
----	--	----------

Excerpt 2. (Translated).

01	Juha:	But Jari I got good news for you hey you know when Juha
02		promises juha <i>delivers</i> I got a message from Pancho
03		Villa of Hyvinkää Jaajo there is a Lonely Rider with
04		your name on it
05	Jari:	<i>Thanks</i> somehow it feels like that after this small
06		Hook's breakfast I won't be seen in Pancho Villa tonight

In Excerpt 2 there are both a noun *thanks* and a verb *delivers*. What is notable about this verb is that it has kept its English form, whereas in other single verb insertions where there is a subject in the clause, the verb is conjugated on the basis of Finnish grammar rules. The most probable reason for this is that it is difficult to add a Finnish morpheme to the word due to phonological reasons, so Juha avoids the clash of two different phonological systems by keeping the embedded word in its original form. Jari starts with his reply with the English word *thanks*, which might be triggered by Juha's code-switch. It is fairly common to use the word *thanks* in Finnish conversations, but this was the only occasion when it was used in the data, so it can be seen as a possibility that one code-switch triggered another one.

There were 12 verbs in this category, and seven of them were *winning*, all presented by Anni. These seven occurrences could have also been categorized as speech as someone else, since the term is usually understood as a reference to something that Charlie Sheen would say, but due to its nature as a short, single-word switch it was categorized to this category. She used the verb *winning* when she knew something that was asked, when someone was making lucrative business and to express her feelings about the fact that Jari cooks for his family, as can be seen in Excerpt 3.

Excerpt 3. (Finnish).

01	Anni:	Mut toi on ihana kuulla mä oon ilonen siitä että sä
02		teet ruokaa toihan on iha niinku <i>winning</i>
03	Jari:	On on on ku mitä sitä himassa tekee niinku mitä sitä
04		tekee himassa

Excerpt 3. (Translated).

01	Anni:	But that is lovely to hear, I'm happy that you cook
02		that is totally like <i>winning</i>
03	Jari:	It is is it is what do you do at home you know what do
04		you do at home

The fact that only Anni uses the verb *winning* shows that it is a part of her common vocabulary, which can be used in many occasions to express anything that is successful.

Most of the adjectives were simple, such as *fine*, *bad*, *shit* and *best*. *Fine* and *shit* were the most common ones, both used three times. Other adjectives were not repeated in the data and they were used in more specific contexts, such as *guilty* and *bulletproof*.

The adjective *fine* was always used in the meaning of something or someone being all right. In Excerpt 4 Juha talks about elderly people who stayed at the same hotel as they did and what it was like.

Excerpt 4. (Finnish).

01	Juha:	Ei mut sä et tiedä ku heistä ei tiedä osa saattaa olla
02		nukahtanut lyhyeks aikaa osa vähä pidemmäks aikaa mut
03		se on iha se on iha <i>fine</i> näin se menee se homma siellä
04	Jari:	Ja sit ku mummot kui[tenki]
05	Juha:	[joo joo] sit sä vaa kaadat sen
06		sinne uima-altaan pohjalle

Excerpt 4. (Translated).

01	Juha:	No but you don't know because you don't know about them
02		some of them might have fallen asleep for a short time
03		some of them for a bit longer time but it's, it's
04		totally <i>fine</i> , that's how it is there.
05	Jari:	And when the grandmas any[ways]
06	Juha:	[yeah yeah] then you just dump her
07		there to the bottom of the swimming pool

The use of brackets means simultaneous speech.

Even though dictionaries offer many Finnish words for the English word *fine*, none of them could be used in the sentence above to express the same meaning. It is a quick way to express that there is nothing wrong with someone or something, thus it is a practical word to use in Finnish conversations as well.

5.2.2 Intra-sentential

Code-switches that occurred inside a sentence but were consisted of more than one word/noun phrase were categorized as intra-sentential code-switches. In total there were 15 intra-sentential CS occurrences. There was one phrase that was clearly more common than other ones; *(the) place to be*. The idiom appeared twice with the definite article, three times without it. What is notable about this is that Anni and Juha both used the definite article, but Jari left it out those three times he said the idiom. Finnish language does not have articles, and leaving it out does not change the way the idiom is understood, but there are differences amongst people how to insert phrases from English to Finnish. In Excerpts 5 and 6 there are examples of how Juha and Jari used the idiom *the place to be*.

Excerpt 5. (Finnish).

01	Anni:	Jossai vaikka jo Hyvinkäällä nii siel on siis jotai
02		kymmenen senttii enemmän lunta lähes aina ku täällä
03		ja siel se voi pysyy koko talven ku meil menee
04		edestakas edestakas edestakas
05	Juha:	Hyvinkäähän on <i>the place to be</i>
06	Anni:	No niin mä oon ymmärtäny

Excerpt 5. (Translated.)

01	Anni:	Somewhere already in Hyvinkää there is like ten
02		centimeters more snow than here almost always and there
03		it might stay for entire winter whereas here it goes
04		back and forth back and forth back and forth
05	Juha:	Well Hyvinkää is <i>the place to be</i>

06	Anni:	Well that's how I have understood it
----	-------	--------------------------------------

Excerpt 6. (Finnish).

01	Jari:	Mä oon kuule siellä nii puhumassa Hyvinkäällä et älä
02		sano
03	Anni:	Oijoijoi Jari
04	Jari:	Hyvinkää on <i>place to be</i>
05	Juha:	Mä sanoin et Hyvinkää
06	Jari:	Mähän olin just Hyvinkäällä siel oli Red Carpet
07		-tapahtuma

Excerpt 6. (Translated).

01	Jari:	Listen, I will be talking there in Hyvinkää so don't
02		say
03	Anni:	Wow wow wow Jari
04	Jari:	Hyvinkää is <i>place to be</i>
05	Juha:	I said that Hyvinkäää
06	Jari:	I was just in Hyvinkää the Red Carpet event was there

Excerpts 5 and 6 were both from the same episode, and the idiom *the place to be* was used three times in one minute (between these transcripts Anni used it as an independent clause, thus it is categorized as inter-sentential). In Excerpt 5 Anni talks about the amount of snow in Helsinki and compares it to

Hyvinkää, which leads to further discussion about their thoughts on Hyvinkää. Excerpts 5 and 6 show that CS can be contagious in a way, since the idiom is said three times in less than a minute, whereas the average frequency of CS occurrences in the show is a lot lower. The *mot juste* switching that was discussed earlier in the previous category is very common in this category as well, which is seen in the *the place to be* switches (Finnish language does not have an idiom with the same meaning) and in many others as well. For example, in Excerpt 7 Juha is surprised by how Jari starts the broadcast and Juha chooses to use an English idiom in his response.

Excerpt 7. (Finnish).

01	Jari:	Heei onks täällä mikrofonit auki hei onks tääl ketää
02		kenel on kireet pyöräilyhousut <i>let me hear you say yeah</i>
03	Juha:	[surprised] <i>yeah?</i>
04	Jari:	[laughter]
05	Juha:	[laughter] nyt niinku sanotusti <i>caught me off guard mä</i>
06		en niinku iha aamukuudelta odottanu että mä joudun
07		[laughter] mä oon yhtäkkiä keikalla

Excerpt 7. (Translated).

01	Jari:	He:y are the microphones on here hey is there anyone
02		here with tight biker shorts <i>let me hear you say yeah</i>
03	Juha:	[surprised] <i>yeah?</i>
04	Jari:	[laughter]
05	Juha:	[laughter] now so to speak <i>caught me off guard</i> I didn't

06		expect that already at six a.m. I end up being at a
07		[laughter] I'm suddenly at a concert.

Excerpt 7 is from a longer transcript that included a few examples of English used in speech as someone else, and Juha expresses his confusion by using the idiom *catch someone off guard* in the past tense and he leaves out the subject, but in this context, it is clear that it is Jari who causes the confusion. What is notable about this extract is that Juha introduces the foreign idiom by saying “so to speak” meaning that there is something uncommon in his way of expressing something. It was uncommon in the data to mark or flag a code-switch with a verbal introduction, but in this case Juha thinks that it is necessary to highlight the way something is said.

5.2.3 Inter-sentential

As Milroy and Muysken (1995) defined inter-sentential switching, it refers to switches between sentences, meaning that each sentence contains elements of one language only. In the context of *Aamulypsy* this was fairly common (21 inter-sentential CS occurrences), but it appeared only in situations where a host produced a one sentence reply or comment on something that was already said, so there are no examples of longer passages of speech where the language is switched between sentences by the same person, except in Excerpt 8, where Juha replies to Jari in English and then continues to talk about something else in Finnish.

Excerpt 8. (Finnish).

01	Jari:	Siis oikeesti John Goodmanin filmografiassa ei oo
02		vuodest ysikasi mainintaa se loppuu vuoteen ysiviis
03	Juha:	Ei mut sä et oo IMDBeessä kato
04	Jari:	Aa emmä tietenkää oo kato

05	Juha:	Kato mee imbs deptsii nii siel on tota
06	Jari:	<i>All right all right that's my honey</i>
07	Juha:	<i>That's your there you go</i> hän on myös näytellyt
08		Roseannessa muuten

Excerpt 8. (Translated).

01	Jari:	So for real there is no mention about -98 in John
02		Goodman's filmography it ends in year -95
03	Juha:	No but you're not on IMDB you see
04	Jari:	Oh of course I'm not see
05	Juha:	You see go to imbs depts* so there is
06	Jari:	<i>All right all right that's my honey</i>
07	Juha:	<i>That's your there you go</i> he has also acted in the
08		Roseanne by the way

*Juha pronounces IMDB in an uncommon way

Jari's line (6) was the most common type of inter-sentential CS in the data, since most often the sentences were independent insertions to the discussion, instead of switching languages between sentences when talking about a single topic. In this case, Jari responds to Juha's suggestion about using IMDB in English, and Juha replies in English as well, but switches back to Finnish as they continue talking about John Goodman and the TV show Roseanne. This is sort of a role play, where they both change their language to English for a while, but immediately switch back to Finnish in order to return to the discussion they were having earlier.

In Excerpt 9, Juha talks about his plans about becoming a hero who protects people at night, and Suvi expresses her opinions about Juha's plans in English.

Excerpt 9. (Finnish).

01	Juha:	Mä meen öisin aina naamio päässä semmone viitta ja
02		naamio mä meen tuolla pelastan neitoja ja kiusattuja
03		ei mut ei sitä voi Suomessa tehdä
04	Suvi:	Joo mut
05	Juha:	Sehän siin onki kaikist pahinta
06	Suvi:	Joo <i>I say no to testing</i>

Excerpt 9. (Translated).

01	Juha:	At nights I always go with a mask on, that sort of a
02		cape and mask, I go around there saving maidens and
03		people who have been bullied, but you can't do that in
04		Finland
05	Suvi:	Yeah but
06	Juha:	That's the worst thing about it
07	Suvi:	Yeah <i>I say no to testing</i>

In Excerpt 9, Suvi chooses to use English in order to express her opinion. The words *say no to* makes it sounds as if Suvi's opinion was part of a bigger campaign, as the words are used in many campaigns (say no to racism, say no to bullying etc.). Before the switch to English, Suvi replies to Juha with the Finnish word *joo* (yeah/yes in English) and uses it as a discourse particle to show that she heard and understood what Juha said, but her statement in English stands as an independent sentence.

5.2.4 Extra-sentential

This was the smallest category, with only six switches, and it consisted of two adverbials that were attached as tags to utterances in Finnish, three interjections and one idiom. In Excerpt 10, Suvi uses an English word in her tag that introduces her utterance.

Excerpt 10. (Finnish).

01	Juha:	Mun mielest siin on kaks kaks lajia mitä se kukko
02		hoitelee mut joku maaseudulta laittakaa ny viestiä oon
03		oon iha oikeesti ei oo ees läppä ku <i>rooster chicken</i> ja
04		<i>hen</i>
05	Suvi:	[laughter] jompikumpi meistä on nyt tosi uuno ja mä en
06		tiiä kumpi
07	Juha:	No kuitenkin
08	Suvi:	No <i>anyway</i> oli kuule hemmetinmoine homma ja sit ku mä
09		sen vihdoin ja viimein sain sen saakelin kukon kiinni

Excerpt 10. (Translated).

01	Juha:	I think there are two species that the rooster gets
----	-------	---

02		busy with, but someone from the countryside send me a
03		message, I'm for real, it's not even a joke, it's
04		rooster, chicken and hen.
05	Suvi:	[laughter] one of us is very stupid and I don't
06		know which one
07	Juha:	Well anyway
08	Suvi:	Well <i>anyway</i> , it was heck of a job and when I finally
09		caught that damn rooster

In Excerpt 10, Suvi has earlier talked about something that happened to her at a farm but Juha interrupts her by his theory of different chicken species and gets confused due to the English terms. After he is done talking about the different terms for chickens, she gives the turn back to Suvi by saying “well anyway” in Finnish (“no kuitenkin), and Suvi continues from that by first having the Finnish expletive “no” (similar to English “well”) and adding the English *anyway* to it. This tag shows that she returns to the topic she was discussing earlier and leaves the debate about chicken species aside.

In the data it was common to avoid swearing in Finnish, which was also seen in the popularity of the word *shit*. Use of English interjections in this category also show that English words are used to avoid Finnish swear words, but in Excerpt 11 even the English word is only partially uttered.

Excerpt 11. (Finnish).

01	Anni:	Ja palasi Yhdysvaltoihin vuosi ennen salamurhaa sehä on
02		just niin päin varmaa halua tehdä että loikkaa

03		Neuvostoliittoon <i>what the f-</i>
04	Juha:	Eikös se ollu viel niiku niin että Jack Ruby nii oli
05		outoo nii ampu ampu tän Lee Harvey Oswaldin vaikka
06		missää ei oltu viel sanottu että se oli tää kaveri

Excerpt 11. (Translated).

01	Anni:	And returned to the Unites States one year before the
02		assassination, it's exactly how one wants to do it,
03		secretly move to Soviet Union <i>what the f-</i>
04	Juha:	Wasn't it so that Jack Ruby so it was weird so he shot
05		shot this Lee Harvey Oswald even though it wasn't said
06		anywhere that it was this pal

In the beginning Anni reads an article about John F. Kennedy's assassination and to add the sense of confusion to her comment she adds the tag *what the fuck*, but sees it more appropriate with leaving out most of the last word. Even though English is used to avoid swearing in Finnish, some English words are seen unfitting for a morning radio show and are censored by the speakers themselves. The word *shit* is not censored at any point though, so it seems to be more acceptable word to use in broadcast. What is notable about this is that even the names of podcasts include the word *shit* ("Koko shitti", in English "The entire shit"). Riuttanen (2017) found out in her study about CS in a Finnish video game stream that English was often used for trash talking and swearing, which can be seen in the context of a radio show as well, but not in the same scale. The switch to English might make swearing sound less coarse, which makes it more appropriate for a radio show.

5.2.5 Speech as someone else

The previous categories focused on describing the relation between Finnish and English, but the following two categories focus on how something that has been said before or could be said is reported and what is the function of using citations that are in English. In this category the citations are from people that appear in the stories that hosts tell, and 21 different CS occurrences were categorized as speech as someone else. It could be expected that the hosts would use English to mimic or imitate speakers who have English as their native language, but in the data, there were only four occurrences where the speaker whose speech was reported was a native speaker of English (three from Britain and one from the United States of America). There were five occurrences where the hosts reported on something that a Finn has said or might have said where English was used, which shows how common it is for Finns to use English. In other occurrences the speakers whose speech was reported were from Japan, Russia and Belgium. In seven cases the nationality of the speaker was not clear, and they were referred only by their occupation. Reporting someone else's speech was used to create depth in storytelling, as lines from people in the story were added to the narration. It was also common that translations of what native speakers said were used in storytelling, but some short citations in the original language were included, for example in Excerpt 12 Anni tells about a situation they had on their flight from Spain to Finland and repeats what was said to her, using the original language of that utterance.

Excerpt 12. (Finnish).

01	Anni:	Siis me oltii oltu nousussa joku kakskyt minuuttia
02		oikeesti kun mä nousin ylös sit se sano <i>hey ma'am sit</i>
03		<i>down please</i> sit sen jälkeen minsan pääst ne sammu ne
04		Valot

Excerpt 12 (Translated).

01	Anni:	So the takeoff had lasted about twenty minutes for real
02		when I stood up then she said <i>hey ma'am sit down please</i>

03		and one minute after that those lights went off
----	--	---

In Excerpt 12, the repeated utterance is produced by a flight attendant without any remark about her language background. Anni could have chosen to use Finnish, but using English brought an element of authenticity and gives the listener more information about the person who produced the utterance without having to tell the listeners anything specific. The use of words *ma'am* and *please* also make it difficult to transfer the message to Finnish due to their cultural meaning, which could not be transferred in the translation.

5.2.6 Repeating lines from a song/movie/tv-show

All CS occurrences where lines from a song, movie or tv-show were repeated were categorized into one group. This category consisted of 28 different occurrences, and 14 of them were lines from a song, 6 were from a movie and 8 from a tv-show. When song lyrics were repeated, the hosts usually sang one line from the chorus if they saw a connection between the song and the topic that was discussed. As the only exception to this was when one radio host started drumming the table in the middle of a conversation and started singing Queen's *We Will Rock You*. Quotations from movies and tv-shows occurred usually when a certain movie was discussed or when a line from a movie seemed to fit the discussion. Out of the 8 tv-show quotations, 7 were from a Finnish tv-show and 5 of them were from one specific character, so the group of tv-show quotations was not as diverse as it might seem according to the numbers.

In Excerpt 13 there are two examples from this category. Anni has been reading a news article about wolfs in Finland in the 19th century and comments on it.

Excerpt 13. (Finnish).

1	Anni:	Iha mahoton juttu mieti sun lapsi on leikkimässä
2		pihalla yhtäkkii susi vei sen <i>dingo ate your baby</i>

3	Juha:	<i>Maybe the dingo ate your baby</i>
4	Anni:	Ja niinhän siinä kävi

Excerpt 13. (Translated)

1	Anni:	It's so unreal, imagine your kid is playing in the yard
2		suddenly a wolf took him, <i>dingo ate your baby</i>
3	Juha:	<i>Maybe the dingo ate your baby</i>
4	Anni:	And that's what happened

Anni finishes her comment with a well-known line that is referred to in many tv-shows from the movie *A Cry in the Dark* (the actual line is “a dingo took my baby”) and Juha replies by imitating Elaine from *Seinfeld*. In this case it seems as the hosts try to lighten the mood with humoristic cultural references, as the topic is very gloomy. Earlier Juha repeated lines from *Godfather* as Anni was reading the article, trying to bring humor to the discussion.

5.3 English words inflected with Finnish morphemes

Out of the 132 single-word insertions, 30 were inflected with Finnish morphemes, and to be more precise, with grammatical suffixes. Out of these 30, 24 were nouns (80%), 3 were verbs (10%) and 3 were adjectives (10%). As it was mentioned earlier, 75% of the single-word/noun phrase insertions were nouns, which partly explains the large amount of inflected nouns. The most common reason for inflecting nouns was because those nouns were used as an object in a sentence. Due to Finnish being a synthetic language with a relatively free word order, a lot of meaning is produced by adding suffixes to words and the object often requires grammatical suffixes to be told apart from the subject of the sentence. Finnish does not have prepositions either, so to express the word's relation towards something needs to be expressed with suffixes. Another common reason for inflecting English words with Finnish suffixes was to expressing plural forms. Out of the 24 nouns, 7 were in plural form. In six cases, only the Finnish suffix for plural was used, but in one case double morphology was used, which means that morphemes

from both languages are used that have the same function (Kolu, 2014). In that case, both the Finnish and English markers for plural was used in the same word. The double morphology occurred in the noun phrase *evil eyessit* (eye + English plural -s + -s- to make pronunciation more fitting to Finnish + -i that is often used when using foreign words in Finnish conversations + Finnish plural -t). Using the English plural -s makes it easier to pronounce the word, since the word *eye* ends in the phoneme /i/, which is also often added to foreign words in Finnish and is a common way to adapt foreign words to Finnish. The use of the suffix -i is also used when Swedish words are used in Finnish conversations, and Kolu (2014) states that it is a common strategy for making words more fitting to Finnish. The use of double morphology is fairly uncommon, as it occurred only once in the data, and only twice on Kolu's (2014) data, which was approximately twice the size of the data in this study.

6. Conclusion

The aim of this study was to describe and analyze CS in the Finnish radio show *Aamulypsy*. The data consisted of five podcasts, all from the same week, and all the parts where English was used in the form of CS were roughly transcribed. Main focus of the analysis was on describing what types of CS occurred in the data. The types could be divided into two main groups; CS as part of own speech and CS in reported speech. The first group was then subdivided according to the relation between Finnish and English, also into single-word/noun phrase insertions, intrasentential CS, intersentential CS and extrasentential CS. CS in reported speech was divided into speech as someone else and repeating lines from a movie/tv-show/song. As noticed in earlier research (Gardner-Chloros, 2009:30, Riuttanen, 2017), single-word insertions were the most common kind of CS in this study as well, and most of them were nouns.

To give a broader view of CS in a Finnish radio show, also the frequency of CS and grammatical behavior of CS were analyzed. The hosts code-switched 0,59 times per minute on average, which is lower if compared to Kolu's (2014) research, but it is important to note that the radio station that broadcasts *Aamulypsy* plays only music that is in Finnish, which would suggest that it is a fairly monolingual station. Finnish morphology was linked to English words only in single-word insertions, and approximately 23 percent of them were inflicted with Finnish grammatical suffixes. Words that were inflicted with Finnish morphemes were often objects in the sentence or in plural form.

As Muhonen (2013) pointed out, Finnish media is multilingual according to recent studies, and the present study has showed how English is present in the form of CS in a Finnish radio show. The results of this case study can be used to compare how English is used in different types of Finnish media, or what is the role of English in Finnish conversations in general. It should be noted that the data consisted of only one week of podcasts of a radio show that has been broadcasted since 2006, so if another week was analyzed, the results could be very different and the results should not be used to make general assumptions about CS in Finnish radio shows. Use of CS is very individual, as can be seen from this study as well, and different hosts use it in different manners. In order to understand the use of English in Finnish media more comprehensively, it should be studied from as many point of views as possible.

CS is traditionally studied with focus on bilinguals, but since the role of English as a global language has increased and the effect of it can be seen in Finland, almost anyone can be considered as a bilingual in some way or another, since the use of English through CS and loans has become so common in daily conversations.

Bibliography

- Auer, P. (1984). *Bilingual conversation*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Baker, C (2011). *Foundations of Bilingual Education and Bilingualism*. Bristol, UK: Multilingual Matters.
- Blom, J.P. and Gumperz, J.J. (1972). Social meaning in linguistic structures: code-switching in Norway. Gumperz, J.J. and Hymes, D. (eds.) *Directions in Sociolinguistics*. New York: Holt Rinehart & Winston, 407–434.
- Gardner-Chloros, P. (2009). *Code-Switching*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Hummel, K. M. (2014). *Introducing second language acquisition: Perspectives and practices*. Chichester, West Sussex: John Wiley & Sons.
- Julkisen sanan neuvosto (2015). Langettava 5830/R/15.
<http://www.jsn.fi/sisalto/5830-r-15/?year=2016&search=%2fR%2f> (10 December, 2017)
- Kalliokoski, J. (2009). Tutkimuskohteena monikielisyys ja kielten kohtaaminen. Kalliokoski, J., Kotilainen, L. & Pahta, P. (eds.). *Kielet kohtaavat*. Jyväskylä: Gummerus, 9–22.
- Kolu, J. (2014). Kodväxling i tvåspråkiga ungdomssamtal i Haparanda och i Helsingfors. Holm, L., Rahm, H., Tronnier, M. and Gustafsson A.W. (eds.) (2016) *Svenskans beskrivning 34*. Lund: Media-Tryck, 299–312.
- Leppänen S., Nikula, T., Kääntä, L., Pitkänen-Huhta, A., Piirainen-Marsh, A., Leppänen, S., Virkkula, T. (2008). *Kolmas kotimainen: Lähikuvia englannin käytöstä Suomessa*. Helsinki: Suomalaisen Kirjallisuuden Seura.
- Milroy, L. and Muysken P. (1995). Introduction. Milroy, L. and Muysken P. (eds.) *One speaker, two languages. Cross-disciplinary perspectives on code-switching*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1–14.
- Muhonen, A. (2013). Error error lataa patteri: From language alternation to global multilingual repertoires in Finnish youth radio programs in Finland and Sweden. University of Jyväskylä.
- Muysken, P. (2000). *Bilingual Speech: a typology of code-mixing*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

- Muysken, P. (2007). Mixed codes. Auer, P. And Wei, L. (eds.). *Handbook of multilingualism and multilingual communication*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 315–339.
- Niemenmaa, E. (2016). *“I wake up fabulous alltid”: en kvalitativ undersökning om kodväxlingens funktioner i ett finlandssvenskt radioprogram*. Department of Languages. University of Jyväskylä.
- Poplack, S. (1980). Sometimes I’ll start a sentence in Spanish Y TERMINO EN ESPAÑOL: toward a typology of code-switching. *Linguistics*. 18, 581-618
- Poplack, S. (1988). Contrasting patterns of code-switching in two communities. Heller, M. (ed.). *Codeswitching: anthropological and sociolinguistic perspectives*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 215–245.
- Rampton, B. (1995). *Crossing: language and ethnicity among adolescents*. London: Longman.
- Riuttanen, S. (2017). *Code-switching in a Finnish video game stream*. Department of Languages. University of Jyväskylä.