

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #1

# How to Say Thank You! in Finnish

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- 2 Sample Sentences
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- 3 Cultural Insight

# 1

# FINNISH

1. Kiitos.
2. Kiitos paljon.
3. Paljon kiitoksia.

# ENGLISH

1. Thank you.
2. Thanks a lot.
3. Many thanks.

# VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
Kiitos	thank you	noun
paljon	a lot	adverb
Kiitos paljon	Thanks a lot	expression
Paljon kiitoksia	Many thanks	expression
Kiitoksia	Thanks	noun

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Kiitos hyvää.</b> "I'm fine. Thanks."	<b>Kiitos avustasi.</b> "Thank you for your help."
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<p><b>Pidän siitä paljon.</b></p> <p>"I like it very much."</p>	<p><b>Kiitoksia paljon neuvoistasi.</b></p> <p>"Many thanks for your advice."</p>
<p><b>Paljon kiitoksia vieraanvaraisuudestasi.</b></p> <p>"Many thanks for your hospitality."</p>	<p><b>Kiitoksia kahvista.</b></p> <p>"Thank you for the coffee."</p>

## GRAMMAR

Wherever your destination may be, manners are a must! And in this respect, Finland is no different. So in our very first lesson, we'll be teaching you a simple phrase that is bound to come in handy throughout your trip to Finland. We can't stress this enough, a little a bit of language can go a long way!

In Finnish, "Thank you" is *kiitos*. You can emphasize *kiitos* by adding *paljon*, which literally means, "a lot." You could say *kiitos paljon*, which would be equivalent to "Thanks a lot," a more polite expression than just *kiitos*. *Kiitos paljon*.

In Finnish, there are other ways to express one's gratitude but they are all variations using *kiitos*, which is a noun, and the adverb *paljon*, which can make the construction more polite to mean, "Thank you very much."

There will be occasions where you will really want to show your appreciation and politeness. During occasions such as these, you can use the adverb *paljon* and *kiitoksia*, which is a plural and partitive case of the noun *kiitos*. So, "Many thanks" in Finnish is *Paljon kiitoksia*. The first word *paljon* ("a lot") is used to make the phrase more polite. This is followed by *kiitoksia*, which literally means something like "thanks." *Paljon kiitoksia*.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick Tip 1

By far, *kiitos* is the most common way to say "Thank you." Use the more polite version *kiitos paljon* sparingly, in very special situations like when you have been helped a lot by somebody. Remember, when in doubt, keeping it simple is always your safest bet. You don't have to worry about formal or informal situations; *kiitos* can be used with just about anyone, anywhere, and anytime. You say *kiitos* when the waiter brings your food or drinks, when the clerk in the hotel takes your luggage to your room, and when somebody welcomes you or congratulates you.

No matter his/her profession or age, *kiitos* will always be an appropriate response.

## Quick Tip 2

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If you are around friends, you might hear shorter versions of *kiitos*, like *kiitti*. This means "thanks," or "cheers." It is mostly used among young people and is very informal. If you know the people well enough, feel free to throw one of these in—your knowledge of informal Finnish will surely be appreciated.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #2

## Say You're Welcome in Finnish

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# 2

# FINNISH

1. Ole hyvä.
2. Eipä kestä.
3. Olkaa hyvä.
4. Olkaa hyvät.

# ENGLISH

1. You're Welcome.
2. It's nothing.
3. You're very welcome.
4. You're very welcome. (plural)

# VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
Ole hyvä	You're welcome/ Here you are	expression
Eipä kestä.	It's nothing	expression
hyvä	good	adjective
Ei	no	expression
Olkaa hyvä	You're welcome	Expression (polite, singular)
Olkaa hyvät	You're welcome	Expression (polite, plural)

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Tämä on sinulle, ole hyvä.</b> "This is for you, here you are."	<b>Kiitoksia paljon. Eipä kestä.</b> "Thank you so much. It's nothing."
<b>Tämä on hyvä!</b> "This is good!"	<b>Tämä on oikein hyvä.</b> "This is very good."
<b>Tämä ei ole hyvä.</b> "This is not good."	<b>Rouva olkaa hyvä.</b> "Mrs, you're welcome."

### **Rouvat, olkaa hyvät.**

"Ladies, you're welcome."

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll continue to learn more phrases that will help you with basic etiquette. Finns are very hospitable. They use phrases of gratitude quite often. Even though you may not get the chance to use *ole hyvä* (the phrase for "You're welcome") during your trip to Finland, there's a very good chance you'll hear it. So let's have a closer look at it!

In Finnish, "You're welcome" is *Ole hyvä*. The expression *ole hyvä* literally means, "Be good." Here, the *ole* is an imperative form of the verb *olla* ("to be").

You can also respond to someone who has thanked you by using *eipä kestä*. This means, "It's nothing" (*Eipä kestä*).

You might also hear *olkaa hyvä* or *olkaa hyvät*. *Olkaa hyvä* is a politer form of *ole hyvä*, used for one person, often for elderly people. Its plural form *olkaa hyvät* is used when talking to more than one person.

You probably remember *hyvä* from our last lesson. It means, "good," and its plural is *hyvät*. *Olkaa* is a second person plural of an imperative form of the verb *olla* ("to be").

Remember, *eipä kestä* means, "It's nothing," and *olkaa hyvä* means, "You're very welcome."

Of the expressions we have seen, please keep in mind that we can use *ole hyvä*, and *eipä kestä* in any situation, formal or informal, while *olkaa hyvä* and *olkaa hyvät* tend to show up in more formal occasions.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

## Quick Tip

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The word *ole hyvä* has more than one use. We had a look at one of them in this lesson. When you want to say, "You're welcome," *ole hyvä* can be used as a set phrase after *kiitos*. The second meaning of *ole hyvä* is "please," or "here you go, there you go," and can be used as an example when giving or offering something to somebody, or when asking somebody to do something.



## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #3

## Getting What You Want Using Finnish

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# 3

# FINNISH

1. Kiitos.
2. Ole hyvä.
3. Tämä, kiitos.
4. Tuo, kiitos.

# ENGLISH

1. Please.
2. Please... (followed by a verb)
3. This please.
4. That please.

# VOCABULARY

<b>Finnish</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
kiitos	please	noun
Ole hyvä	Please (followed by a verb)	expression
tämä	this	pronoun
tuo	that	pronoun

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Tämä tässä, kiitos.</b></p> <p>"This one here, please."</p>	<p><b>Sulkisitko sen, ole hyvä.</b></p> <p>"Please close it."</p>
<p><b>Tämä viini on hyvää.</b></p> <p>"This wine is good."</p>	<p><b>Tämä on kaunein paikka Suomessa.</b></p> <p>"This is the most beautiful place in Finland."</p>
<p><b>Voi, tämä ei ole hyvää.</b></p> <p>"Oh, this is not good."</p>	<p><b>Haluan tämän kirjan, kiitos.</b></p> <p>"I want this book."</p>
<p><b>Tuo juustopala ei ole sinun.</b></p> <p>"That piece of cheese is not yours."</p>	<p><b>Haluan tuon paidan, kiitos.</b></p> <p>"I want that shirt."</p>

## GRAMMAR

This phrase will help you take matters into your own hands! In this lesson, we'll take a look at the word "Please," which will be very important when you need to ask for something.

In Finnish, "Please" is *kiitos*. You might remember from the earlier lesson that *kiitos* means "thank you" as well in Finnish.

Let's take a closer look at *kiitos*. The easiest way to use this word is by pointing at something and saying, *Tämä, kiitos* ("This one, please"), or *Tuo, kiitos* ("That one, please").

Please remember that in Finland it is a little rude to point at people. But pointing at things, especially when you are trying to buy something at the market or when it helps to illustrate your point, is perfectly okay. Just make sure you use *kiitos* ("thank you") when the object is handed to you.

Another translation of "please" could be the phrase *ole hyvä*. You might remember that this means "You're welcome," "Here you go," or "There you go" as well. We use this phrase to ask someone to do something for us and it is usually followed by a verb.

Here's an example: *Ojentaisitko sen minulle, ole hyvä* ("Please hand it to me"). In this type of phrase the verb is in conditional form. Here's another example that you may hear at the airport: *Avaisitko sen, ole hyvä*. ("Please open it"). All of these

sentences with the phrase *ole hyvä* are polite and formal.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick Tip #1

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We have learned the sentence *Tämä, kiitos.* - ("This, please"). We may need to spend some time with the grammar here. The first word *tämä* ("this") is in the nominative. If you want to express that you want something, you have to use the accusative form of the noun. The accusative form is used when defining the object of the phrase. For example, *Haluan tämän, kiitos.* ("I want this one, please"). The easiest way to understand the accusative case is to say that a noun is in the accusative if it is the object in the sentence. This statement, although somewhat simplified, will help us understand Finnish grammar a bit more. Now try linking these sentences together: "This looks good. I want this, please. Please hand it to me." In Finnish it would go, *Tämä näyttää hyvältä. Haluan tämän. kiitos. Antaisitko sen minulle, ole hyvä.* Don't forget to thank the person who is helping you so much!

### Quick Tip #2

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*Ole hyvä*, as we have mentioned before, is a formal way to ask someone to do something. You might catch Finns saying *please* (pronounced exactly like in English) or even *jooko*. The second one has a meaning of "Yes?" or "Don't you?" These forms, especially the second one, are very informal and usually only between friends. Do not try to use them in an office or to your superiors. However, if you're in a conversation with some Finnish friends in a bar, try to slip in a long *Please* ("Pleeease") when asking them to get the next round! You will surely get an appreciative pat on the back.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #4

## Basic Finnish Greetings

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# 4

# FINNISH

1. Hyvää huomenta.
2. Hyvää päivää.
3. Hyvää iltapäivää.
4. Hyvää iltaa.
5. Hyvää yötä.

# ENGLISH

1. Good morning.
2. Good afternoon.
3. Good afternoon.
4. Good evening.
5. Good night.

# VOCABULARY

<b>Finnish</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
Hyvää huomenta.	Good morning	expression
Hyvää päivää.	Good afternoon	expression
Hyvää iltaa	Good evening	expression
Hyvää yötä	Good night	expression

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Hyvää huomenta, mitä kuuluu?</b></p> <p>"Good morning, how are you?" (singular)</p>	<p><b>Hyvää päivää, tuo, kiitos.</b></p> <p>"Good afternoon. That one, please."</p>
<p><b>Hyvää iltaa, kahdelle, kiitos.</b></p> <p>"Good evening, for two people please."</p>	<p><b>Hyvää yötä ja kiitos paljon.</b></p> <p>"Good night and thank you very much."</p>
<p><b>Hyvää iltapäivää, yksi kahvi, kiitos.</b></p> <p>"Good afternoon, one coffee please."</p>	

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll cover basic greetings for the appropriate time of the day. As there are quite a few to cover, let's jump right in.

We're going to start with the more formal ones first.

In Finnish, "Good morning" is *Hyvää huomenta*. The first word, *hyvää*, means "good." *Huomenta*, which in Finnish is "morning" in the accusative, follows this. *Hyvää huomenta*.

In Finnish, "Good afternoon" is *Hyvää päivää*. The second word, *päivää*, means "day." This is in the accusative form as well. The second way to say "Good afternoon" is *hyvää iltapäivää*. In this phrase the second word means "afternoon" and it is in the accusative form.

In Finnish, the evening greeting is *hyvää iltaa*. The first word, *hyvää*, as we've already mentioned, means "good." The second word, *iltaa*, means "evening." Upon leaving, you have to say, *hyvää iltaa*.

The expression for "good night" is *hyvää yötä*. The second word means "night" and it is in the accusative form.

You can use all of these in formal situations or with strangers. You can say *hyvää huomenta* ("Good morning") and *hyvää yötä* ("Good night") with your friends too.

Let's take a look at two ways of greeting your friends now. The most common word is *moi*. *Moi* in English is "hi." Use this only with people who you are already on friendly terms with or young people in restaurants, bars, or cafes. There are many other ways to say "hi" in Finnish, for example, *hei*.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick Tip

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If you want to be on the safe side when using greetings in Finnish, learn the word *mitä kuuluu?* which translates to, "How are you?" Put this after any of this lesson's informal greetings and you can't sound more natural! Try *Moi, mitä kuuluu?* which is the nicest way to address someone you already know. This means, "Hi how are you?"



## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #5

## Parting Finnish Greetings

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# 5

# FINNISH

1. Hei hei.
2. Moi moi.
3. Näkemiin.
4. Nähdään taas.
5. Nähdään pian.

# ENGLISH

1. Bye bye.
2. Bye bye.
3. Good bye.
4. See you again.
5. See you soon.

# VOCABULARY

<b>Finnish</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
Nähdään taas	See you again.	expression
Nähdään pian	See you soon.	expression
moi moi	bye bye	expression
hei hei	bye bye	expression

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Moi moi, nähdään taas.</b></p> <p>"Bye bye, see you again."</p>	<p><b>Hei hei, nähdään pian.</b></p> <p>"Bye bye, see you soon."</p>
<p><b>Moi moi, Matti.</b></p> <p>"Bye bye, Matti."</p>	<p><b>Hei hei, nähdään huomenna.</b></p> <p>"Bye bye, see you tomorrow."</p>
<p><b>Näkemiin, oli hauska tutustua.</b></p> <p>"Goodbye, it was nice to meet you."</p>	

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll introduce parting greetings.

A parting expression that we can use any time of the day to strangers or friends is *hei hei*, which literally means, "bye bye." To this it is possible to add *nähdään taas*, which literally means, "See you again." The first part means, "Let's see," and it's a present passive form of the verb *nähdä* ("to see"). *Taas* means "again." This one is used with people that we know and we will possibly see again.

Another similar form is *Moi moi, nähdään pian*. This literally means, "Bye bye, see you soon." As we learned in the last lesson, *moi* and *hei* are both greetings when meeting with somebody.

When parting or saying goodbye, a more formal expression is *näkemiin*. This means "goodbye," or literally, "See you again." This is used mostly with people we don't know or we don't have a close relationship with.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick Tip #1

It is a good idea to use the polite form of the word "goodbye" if you are talking to

older people. The most polite form shows more respect. Näkemiin.

## Quick Tip #2

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There are many different ways to say "goodbye" in Finnish among friends. You can try the obvious steal from Italian (Ciao) or you can use Finnish words like heippa or moikka, two modifications of hei and moi.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #6

## Where is the Bathroom in Finnish?

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# 6

# FINNISH

1. Missä on vessa?
2. Missä on naistenhuone?
3. Missä on miestenhuone?
4. naiset
5. miehet

# ENGLISH

1. Where is the bathroom? (informal)
2. Where is the ladies' room?
3. Where is the mens' room?
4. women
5. men

# VOCABULARY

<b>Finnish</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
missä	where	adverb
on	is	verb
vessa	lavatory, toilet	noun
miestenhuone	mens' room	noun phrase

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Missä olet?</b> "Where are you?"	<b>Missä on johtaja?</b> "Where is the boss?"
<b>Kyllä, se on aika hyvää.</b> "Yes, it's quite good."	<b>Mikä sinun nimesi on?</b> "What's your name?"
<b>Onko tämä naistenhuone?</b> "Is this the ladies' room?"	<b>Onko täällä vessaa?</b> "Is there a toilet here?"
<b>Miestenhuone on tuolla.</b> "The men's room is over there."	<b>Naistenhuone on tuolla.</b> "The ladies' room is over there."

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll cover an extremely important phrase, "Where is the toilet?"

In Finnish, "Where is the toilet?" is *Missä on vessa?*

Let's look at the components. The first word *missä* means "where." This is followed by *on*, which in Finnish means "is." The last word is *vessa*, "toilet."

As in many European countries, you can often find this word spelled "WC." This word can be used as well when asking for a toilet: *Missä on WC?*

A formal way to ask "Where can I find the ladies room?" is *Missä on naistenhuone?*

Again, *missä* means "where." This is followed by *on*, meaning "is." *Naistenhuone* literally means "ladies' room." If you are looking for the mens room, the equivalent phrase is *Missä on miestenhuone?*

*Miestenhuone* means "mens' room."

The phrases *Missä on naistenhuone?* *Missä on miestenhuone?* sound a bit nicer when in an elegant restaurant.

The phrase *Missä on vessa?* sounds a little less formal, but can be used almost anywhere.

Now when you finally get to the bathroom, there may be one last hurdle. In some instances, only Finnish words are written on the doors! What to do, what to do?

The word for "men" is *Miehet*, often abbreviated with a single letter M. The word for "women" is *naiset* and a letter N is used sometimes.

As Finland is a bilingual country, where Swedish is spoken and is an official language together with Finnish, sometimes Swedish words can be used for the toilets too. The word for "men" in Swedish is *Herror* and the word for women is *damer*. The abbreviations H and D can be used as well.

When you're travelling, there may not be many public bathrooms for tourists to use. This means your best option is to stop at either a café or a restaurant to use their bathrooms. Understandably, café owners aren't too keen on having people stop in just to use their bathroom. So to be polite, you might want to buy a bottle of water or order a coffee before asking *Missä on vessa?*

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

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It may not always be very easy to find a public toilet in Finland, but you can try. If you are on the street, you'll probably want to say "Where can I find the nearest toilet?" as opposed to "Where is THE toilet?" This first sentence in Finnish would be: *Missä on lähin vessa?*

*Lähin* means "the closest." It is very similar to our previous sentence—we only changed a bit, but it is more appropriate on the street.

### Quick tip 2

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Let's learn the word for "excuse me" here. In Finnish it is *anteeksi*. Just pop this in front of any of the sentences we've learned today and you're being very polite. For example: *Anteeksi, missä on vessa?* Or *Anteeksi, missä on lähin vessa?* I hope you all remember what it means. "Excuse me, where is (the nearest) bathroom?"



## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #7

## Use English to Your Advantage in Finnish

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# 7

# FINNISH

1. Puhutteko englantia?
2. Puhutko englantia?
3. Kyllä minä puhun englantia.
4. Ei, en puhu.

# ENGLISH

1. Do you speak English? (formal)
2. Do you speak English?
3. Yes, I do speak English
4. No, I don't speak.

# VOCABULARY

<b>Finnish</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
puhutte	to speak/ you speak (formal or plural)	verb (formal or second person plural)
puhut	to speak/ you speak	verb (second person singular)
englantia	English	noun
saksaa	German (language)	noun
minä puhun	I speak	verb (first person singular)

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En puhu

I don't speak

verb (negative first  
person singular)

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## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Puhutteko ranskaa?</b> "Do you speak French?" (formal)	<b>Puhutko saksaa?</b> "Do you speak German?" (informal)
<b>Ville osaa puhua englantia.</b> "Ville can speak English."	<b>Hän puhuu englantia.</b> "He speaks English."
<b>Puhun saksaa ja englantia.</b> "I speak German and English."	<b>Kyllä minä puhun englantia.</b> "Yes, I do speak English."
<b>Ei, en puhu suomea.</b> "No, I don't speak Finnish."	

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## GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll cover another extremely important phrase: "Can you speak English?" Using this phrase as opposed to speaking English at someone is important for many reasons. For one, if the party you're speaking to doesn't understand English, at least they'll be able to understand what you're asking. Furthermore, it shows a lot of respect on your part, because you've made an effort to learn even a little bit of the language. For these reasons and many more, we're going to cover this very important phrase.

In Finnish, "Can you speak English?" is *Puhutko englantia?*

The first word *puhutko* means "Do you speak?" It is composed of the verb *puhua* in the second person singular and the interrogative suffix *ko*. After this comes *englantia*, which means "in English" in Finnish.

The phrase that we just learned is informal. This means you can use the above phrase in situations with young people or with people you know.

When you're speaking to older people, it's more polite to use formal speech. In

that case you will say *Puhutteko englantia?*

*Puhutteko* is composed of the second person plural of the verb *puhua* and the interrogative suffix. While the difference seems small, it is very significant.

Before we move on, please remember that *puhutteko* followed by a word for a language is the formal way to ask if somebody speaks that language, while *puhutko* again followed by a word for a language is the informal way to ask "do you speak" that language. *Puhutko* is more direct. Do not use it with people you don't know or with elders.

Now for a change, let's try a different language: German. "Can you speak German?" is *Puhutko saksaa?*

The word for "German" is *saksaa*. Here, just the word for the language changes; the rest is the same.

When you ask somebody if they speak another language besides Finnish, you might get the answer in Finnish. Here are few ways they might answer this question. "Yes I do speak English" would be *Kyllä minä puhun englantia*.

This phrase could be made shorter, just by saying "Yes": *Kyllä*.

Or by saying "Yes, I do speak": *Kyllä puhun*.

If the answer is negative, Finns could say "No, I don't speak (it)": *Ei, en puhu*.

Or just simply "I don't": *En*.

As you have noticed, the verb conjugation is different for all six personal pronouns. So the personal pronoun can be omitted because the verb clearly expresses the subject of the phrase. For example, *Kyllä minä puhun englantia* can be said as just *Puhun englantia*.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

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The number of English speakers in Finland is quite high. Most of the people speak English, and Swedish is widely spoken as well. In big department stores you might find flags of countries on the nametags worn by sales clerks. Those stand for the languages they speak. However, you can never go wrong by knowing the local language, so keep studying the survival phrases!

## Quick tip 2

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Finns are very aware of the unique language they speak. True enough, the closest relatives of Finnish are Estonian and Hungarian. Estonian is relatively understandable by Finns, but because Hungary is thousands of miles away, a Finn can understand virtually nothing that a Hungarian says. This fact gives many Finns a sense of uniqueness. If you learn just a couple of sentences in Finns, it will definitely be appreciated and will take you a long way.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #8

# I Don't Understand, in Finnish

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# 8

# FINNISH

1. En ymmärrä.
2. En tiedä.
3. En puhu suomea.

# ENGLISH

1. I don't understand.
2. I don't know.
3. I don't speak Finnish.

# VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
En	no	adverb
ymmärtää	to understand	verb
tietää	to know	verb
suomi	Finnish	noun
puhua	to speak	verb

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>En tunne häntä.</b> "I don't know him/her."	<b>Ymmärrän mitä olet sanomassa.</b> "I understand what you are saying."
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<p><b>Tiedän, kuka on Suomen presidentti.</b></p> <p>"I know who is the President of Finland."</p>	<p><b>En tiedä hänen nimeään.</b></p> <p>"I don't know his/her name."</p>
<p><b>Suomi on suomalais-ugrilainen kieli.</b></p> <p>"Finnish is a Finno-Ugric language."</p>	<p><b>Opiskeletko sinä suomea?</b></p> <p>"Do you study Finnish?"</p>
<p><b>Puhutko sinä suomea?</b></p> <p>"Do you speak Finnish?"</p>	<p><b>En puhu sinulle enää.</b></p> <p>"I'm not talking to you anymore."</p>

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson we shall see a very useful phrase meaning "I don't understand." It is of course very useful because many times you won't immediately understand what people are saying.

In Finnish, "I don't understand" is *En ymmärrä*.

The first word, *en*, means "I don't," and it's actually a negative verb with different forms for all six personal pronouns. Next comes *ymmärrä*, which in Finnish is "understand" in its stem form.

To recap, we have *En ymmärrä*. Literally, this means "I don't understand."

Now let's look at another phrase, *En tiedä*, which means "I don't know."

The word *tiedä* means "know" in its stem form.

Another way to express that you don't understand is by telling someone, "I don't speak Finnish." This phrase in Finnish is *En puhu suomea*.

The first word, *en*, means "I don't." This is followed by *puhu*, which in English is "speak" in its stem form. The third word is *suomea*. It means "Finnish."

Here's the whole sentence: *En puhu suomea*.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT



## Quick tip 1

---

When engaged in a conversation with Finns, you're likely not to understand everything they're saying to you. This could be for a number of reasons: their accent, how fast they're speaking, or the vocabulary that they're using. If this happens, don't be afraid to say *En ymmärrä*. Finns will be more than happy to explain what they have just said.

## Quick tip 2

---

After Finns have told you something, they might ask you *Ymmärrätkö?*, meaning "Do you understand?" If you do, you can answer with *ymmärrän*, which means "I got it" or "I understand."

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #9

## Can You Say it Again in Finnish?

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

# 9

# FINNISH

1. Voisitko toistaa?
2. Voisitteko toistaa?
3. Voisitko sanoa uudestaan?
4. Voitko toistaa hitaammin, kiitos?
5. Hitaammin, kiitos.

# ENGLISH

1. Could you repeat?
2. Could you repeat? (formal)
3. Say that again, please.
4. Can you repeat slowly, please?
5. Slowly, please. (informal)

# VOCABULARY

<b>Finnish</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
toistaa	repeat	verb
kiitos	please	noun
sanoa	to say, to tell	verb
voisitko	could you (do something for me) (informal)	Verb (conditional form)

hitaammin	more slowly	adverb
uudestaan	again	phrase

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Pitäisikö minun toistaa kysymys?</b></p> <p>"Should I repeat the question?"</p>	<p><b>Tämä tässä, kiitos.</b></p> <p>"This one here, please."</p>
<p><b>Älä sano mitään.</b></p> <p>"Don't say anything."</p>	<p><b>Voisitko sanoa missä on hotelli?</b></p> <p>"Could you tell me where the hotel is?"</p>
<p><b>Kun joku aivastaa, sanotaan "Terveudeksi."</b></p> <p>"When somebody sneezes, we say, 'Bless you.'"</p>	<p><b>Mitä hän sanoo?</b></p> <p>"What is he/she saying?"</p>
<p><b>Voisitko antaa minulle oluen.</b></p> <p>"Please get me a beer."</p>	<p><b>Aja hitaammin, kiitos!</b></p> <p>"Drive slower, please!"</p>
<p><b>Sanon sen uudestaan.</b></p> <p>"I'll say it again."</p>	

## GRAMMAR

There will be many times when the Finnish is coming at you fast and furious and you may not catch all or any of it. In these instances, asking the speaker to say it again can prove the difference between understanding a crucial piece of information and spending the rest of the day trying to figure out what it was. The following phrase will not only give you a better sense of the language, but will also help you tune your ear!

In Finnish, "Could you repeat that, please?" is *Voisitko toistaa?*

*Toistaa* means "to repeat." The first word, *voisitko*, means "Could you," where *voisit* is the second-person singular of *voida* ("can") in conditional form and *ko* is the interrogative suffix.

If you want to address someone formally, use the second-person plural phrase *Voisitteko toistaa?*

*Voisitteko* is also conditional. Before the interrogative suffix comes the second-person plural form of the verb, which can also be used to address one person formally.

Now let's look at the informal expression, *Voitko toistaa?*

It means, "Can you repeat?"

*Toistaa* is "to repeat" and *voitko* means "Can you?"

If you want to say that shorter sentence a little more formally, it's *Voitteko toistaa?*

*Voitte* is the second-person plural of *voida* ("can"), and *ko*, as you know, is the interrogative suffix.

The next sentence is less formal: *Voisitko sanoa uudestaan?*

It means, "Could you say (that) again?"

*Sanoa* is the verb "to say" in the infinitive. *Uudestaan* is "once more." If *voisitko* is replaced with *voitko*, this sentence becomes even less formal.

*Voitko sanoa uudestaan.*

To make it more formal, we can replace the verb *voisitko* with *voisitteko*.

*Voisitteko sanoa uudestaan?*

This means "Could you say (it) again?"

At times, you may not understand the speaker even after a repeat. This is often due to how fast the person is speaking. In these cases, you can say, "Slowly, please": *Hitaammin, kiitos.*

The first word, *hitaammin*, means "more slowly." *Kiitos*, of course, is still "please."

We can use the phrases we've seen so far together.

"Can you repeat slowly, please?"

*Voisitko toistaa hitaammin, kiitos?*

Here we have our first sentence with the conditional verb in the beginning. It is a polite request that you can use when talking to strangers.

With friends you can say *Voitko toistaa hitaammin?*

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip

---

Asking someone to repeat what they've just said is especially important when you're given directions to get you where you're going. If you happen to be lost, instead of stopping someone on the street for directions, it's always best to stop in a store or a café and ask the people who work there. They are usually much more familiar with the neighborhood than the average passerby on the street is. If Finns assume you already speak the language well, they might speak fast. So if there's something you didn't understand, or if you missed part of the sentence, you can say *Voisitko toistaa?* As you've just learned, this means, "Can you repeat that, please?" If you want to be more polite, or if you're talking to more than one person, *Voisitteko toistaa?* is a useful phrase.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #10

## Apologies in Finnish

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

# 10

# FINNISH

1. Anteeksi.
2. Olen pahoillani.
3. Ei se mitään.

# ENGLISH

1. Pardon me, or Excuse me.
2. I'm sorry.
3. No problem.

# VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
Anteeksi.	Pardon me. Excuse me.	expression
Olen pahoillani	I'm sorry.	expression
ei mitään	nothing	adverb
olen	I am	verb
ei	no	adverb

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Anteeksi, olen myöhässä.</b> "Excuse me for being late."	<b>Olen pahoillani, en tiennyt sitä.</b> "I'm sorry. I didn't know that."
--	--



<b>Minulla ei ole mitään tekemistä.</b> "I have nothing to do."	<b>Olen opiskelija.</b> "I'm a student."
<b>Olen kotoisin Ranskasta.</b> "I'm from France."	<b>Olen iloinen.</b> "I am happy."
<b>Olen nälkäinen.</b> "I'm hungry."	<b>Ei kahvia, kiitos.</b> "No coffee, thanks."
<b>Ei ole vapaata pöytää.</b> "There is no free table."	

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll cover phrases used for apologizing. Since you haven't quite mastered Finnish, it's probably very prudent to go over the phrases for apologizing. They just might come in handy.

We'll start with "Excuse me" or "Pardon me," which in Finnish is *Anteeksi*.

This expression can be used to apologize for accidentally pushing someone on the tram, but if you remember one of our previous lessons, it can also precede a question you ask a stranger, much like "excuse me." Use this when you are trying to work your way through a crowd (at the subway station for instance), when you are trying to get someone's attention in a store, or when asking for directions.

*Anteeksi!*

If you want to be even more apologetic, or you've done something worse than just pushing people slightly, you want to say: *Olen pahoillani*.

This literally means "I am sorry."

To sum this section up: Use *anteeksi* when you did minor damage to someone or want to get someone's attention; use *olen pahoillani* when the damage is more significant.

Among friends, Finns like to use the English "sorry" too. Sometimes it is written *sori*.

If you put a *oi* sound in front of this, you'll sound just like a native speaker. *Oi sori*.

If someone says one of these to you, you'll want to respond with "No problem" or "It doesn't matter." The proper response is *Ei se mitää*, which literally means "It's nothing."

*Mitään* means "nothing," while *se* means "it" and *ei* means "no."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

---

If you want to be very polite, you might want to learn the word *kamalasti*. It means "terribly" or "a lot." Put this word after *Anteeksi* to sound even more sophisticated. *Anteeksi kamalasti*. You can do the same trick with *Olen pahoillani* as well, although this time you have to change the word and the order of the words. *Olen kamalan pahoillani*: "I am terribly sorry!" You can use these when you really feel you've done something wrong.

### Quick tip 2

---

Here's a bit of trivia for you: Finland is one of those countries whose English names have absolutely nothing to do with what the locals call them. We say: *Suomi*.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #11

## Finnish Restaurant: How Many People?

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

# 11

# FINNISH

1. Kuinka monta teitä on?
2. Meitä on kolme.
3. Meitä on neljä.
4. Olen yksin.

# ENGLISH

1. How many people are you?
2. We're three.
3. We're four people.
4. I am alone.

# VOCABULARY

<b>Finnish</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
Kuinka monta?	How many?	pronoun
kolme	three	numeral
neljä	four	numeral
yksin	alone	adverb
Meitä on	we are	phrase
olen	I am	verb

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Kuinka monta teitä menee?</b> "How many of you are going?"</p>	<p><b>Saisinko kolme päärynää.</b> "May I have three pears, please."</p>
<p><b>Isälläni on kolme sisarusta.</b> "My father has three siblings."</p>	<p><b>Kolme meistä menee tänä iltana.</b> "The three of us are going tonight."</p>
<p><b>Neljästä kortista puuttuu osoite.</b> "The address is missing from four cards."</p>	<p><b>Se maksaa 4 (neljä) euroa.</b> "It's 4 euros."</p>
<p><b>Hän osti neljä villapuseroa .</b> "She bought four jumpers."</p>	<p><b>Neljä ihmistä ei tullut.</b> "Four people did not come."</p>
<p><b>Asun yksin.</b> "I live alone."</p>	<p><b>Meitä on paljon.</b> "We're a lot."</p>
<p><b>Olen opiskelija.</b> "I'm a student."</p>	<p><b>Olen kotoisin Ranskasta.</b> "I'm from France."</p>
<p><b>Olen iloinen.</b> "I am happy."</p>	<p><b>Olen nälkäinen.</b> "I'm hungry."</p>

## GRAMMAR

There is a wide variety of Finnish dishes and your job as a visitor is to try as many different foods as possible! However, before you start eating, you have to get to the table! In this lesson, we'll cover getting to the table in a restaurant.

When entering a restaurant in Finland, you will be greeted with *Hyvää päivää*, which means "Good day," or *Hyvää iltaa*, which means "Good evening."

When you enter a restaurant, or *ravintola* in Finnish, you'll usually be seated by a waiter or waitress. Often you will be asked the question "How many people in your party?," so practicing it will come in handy at some point. "How many people are you?" in Finnish is *Kuinka monta teitä on?*

The first two words, *kuinka monta*, mean "How many?" After this comes *teitä*, which in Finnish means "you" in the partitive case. *Kuinka monta teitä on?*

Now let's go over how to answer.

In Finnish, you would respond by telling the waiter or waitress *Meitä on kolme*, which in English means "We are three."

Let's take a look at some of the numbers you might need here, from two to five:

*kaksi, kolme, neljä, viisi.*

If you are just one person, the proper answer is "I am alone," which in Finnish is *Olen yksin.*

The first word, *olen*, means "I am." The second word, *yksin*, means "alone."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

---

Eating out is one of the greatest pleasures of Finnish traveling. The warm atmosphere and happy people will make it an unforgettable experience. When you go to a *ravintola*, you'll probably be seated by a waiter or waitress. Of course, as you have learned some very useful survival phrases in this lesson, you should try to use them.

### Quick tip 2

---

As you have seen, "restaurant" in Finnish is *ravintola*. There are other places in Finland too that serve food especially at lunchtime. For example, you can look for a sign that says *kahvila*, which means "cafe" in English. These usually serve sandwiches, salads and soups for lunch. There are also many types of restaurants serving international and fusion dishes.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #12

## Finnish Restaurant: Reserving a Table

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

# **12**

# FINNISH

1. Haluaisin varata pöydän
2. Kuinka monelle?
3. Kahdelle.
4. Mihin aikaan?
5. Kahdeksalta, kiitos.

# ENGLISH

1. I'd like to make a reservation.
2. For how many people?
3. For two.
4. For what time do you want to reserve?
5. At eight o'clock, please.

# VOCABULARY

<b>Finnish</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
Haluaisin	I'd like to	verb
pöytä	table	noun
varata	reserve, book	verb
kaksi	two	adjective



aika	hour, time	noun
kahdeksan	eight	numeral

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Haluaisin mennä Päijänne-järvelle.</b></p> <p>"I'd like to go to Lake Päijänne."</p>	<p><b>Kukkamaljakko on pöydällä.</b></p> <p>"The flower vase is on the table."</p>
<p><b>En pidä tästä pöydästä.</b></p> <p>"I don't like this table."</p>	<p><b>Sinun täytyy varata pöytä etukäteen.</b></p> <p>"You must reserve your table in advance."</p>
<p><b>Kyllä, kaksi kertaa.</b></p> <p>"Yes, twice."</p>	<p><b>Hänellä on kaksi koira.</b></p> <p>"He has two dogs."</p>
<p><b>Minun täytyy olla siellä kahdelta.</b></p> <p>"I've got to be there at two o'clock."</p>	<p><b>Mihin aikaan he menevät sinne?</b></p> <p>"What time do they go there?"</p>
<p><b>Kortti menee perille kahdeksassa päivässä.</b></p> <p>"The card will reach its destination in eight days."</p>	<p><b>Kahdeksan lausetta.</b></p> <p>"Eight sentences."</p>
<p><b>Kello on kahdeksan.</b></p> <p>"It's eight o'clock."</p>	

## GRAMMAR

In the last lesson, we learned how to get a table at a restaurant. Because of the popularity of Finnish food, however, it can be difficult to get a seat, especially on the weekends. The best thing to do, without a doubt, is to make a reservation for

the time you want to go and eat.

In this lesson, we'll cover making a reservation at a restaurant.

Normally, if you make a phone call in order to make a reservation for the evening you would say, *Haluaisin varata pöydän täksi illaksi.*

Literally, *haluaisin* means "I would like to." We follow this with *varata* which in English means "to reserve" in its infinitive form. *Pöydän* is the accusative form of the noun "table." Finally, we have *täksi illaksi*, which means "for tonight."

Now the whole phrase: *Haluaisin varata pöydän täksi illaksi.*

Normally, they'll ask you how many people are in your party and what time you'd like a table.

"For how many people?" is *Kuinka monelle?*

Now imagine you are a party of two. In Finnish, you would use *Kahdelle*, which in English means "For two people."

Finally, let's see how they will ask you the time of your reservation. *Mihin aikaan?*

Now let's answer the question! Let's imagine you want to reserve a table at eight o'clock: "At eight o'clock please." In Finnish, that's *Kahdeksalta, kiitos.*

We follow this with *kiitos*, which you'll remember is "please."

The whole phrase, once again: *Kahdeksalta, kiitos.*

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

---

Finns don't eat too late. When you meeting some for dinner, they will probably want to eat at around seven and wrap it up by nine. It doesn't mean that the night is over! You'll probably just switch locations to a pub. Often Finns like to separate eating from drinking on these occasions.

### Quick tip 2

---

Restaurants usually take orders until 10 P.M.. You can stay longer, but the kitchen will probably be closed. However, bars also serve snacks and they are open until 1 or 2 A.M. Clubs and discos usually close at 5 A.M.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #13

## Finnish Restaurant: Smoking or Non-Smoking?

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

# **13**

# FINNISH

1. Anteeksi, saako täällä polttaa?
2. Saa
3. Ei saa.
4. Anteeksi, onko täällä tupakointi kielletty?
5. Kyllä on.
6. Ei, ei ole.

# ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, is smoking allowed here?
2. Yes, it is (allowed).
3. No, it isn't (allowed).
4. Excuse me, is smoking forbidden here?
5. Yes, it is.
6. No, it's not.

# VOCABULARY

<b>Finnish</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
saa	allowed	noun

täällä	here	noun
polttaa	to smoke	verb
tupakointi	smoking	noun
ei	no	adverb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Saako täällä ottaa valokuvia</b></p> <p>"Can I take pictures here?"</p>	<p><b>Täällä on paljon ihmisiä.</b></p> <p>"There are a lot of people here."</p>
<p><b>Olen täällä.</b></p> <p>"I'm here."</p>	<p><b>Vaimoni ei polta.</b></p> <p>"My wife doesn't smoke."</p>
<p><b>Täällä on tupakointi kielletty.</b></p> <p>"Smoking is forbidden here."</p>	<p><b>Ei kahvia, kiitos.</b></p> <p>"No coffee, thanks."</p>
<p><b>Ei ole vapaata pöytää.</b></p> <p>"There is no free table."</p>	

## GRAMMAR

In the last lesson, we learned how to make a reservation in a restaurant. Now that you know how to get a table, you have another big issue to tackle. If you want to enjoy your meal, the smoking issue is very important. If you are a smoker and you enter a non-smoking establishment, or if you are a non-smoker and enter a smoking establishment, this could ruin your meal.

In this lesson, we'll cover how to ask for a smoking or non-smoking table.

Let's imagine first that you are a smoker. Before entering a restaurant, you need to ask, "Excuse me, is smoking allowed here?"

*Anteeksi, saako täällä polttaa?*

*Anteeksi*, as we have seen, means "Excuse me." We follow this with *saako* which means "allowed to," then with *täällä* which means "here." The last word is *polttaa*,

the infinitive for "to smoke."

Here's the whole sentence: *Anteeksi, saako täällä polttaa?*

The answer to this question is very simple: either *saa* ("allowed, may") or *ei saa* ("not allowed"). Both of these can be followed with *polttaa*, the infinitive form of the verb "to smoke".

If the answer is "You are not allowed to smoke here," often the expression "I'm sorry" comes before the negative answer: *Olen pahoillani, ei saa polttaa.*

Another way of asking is *Anteeksi, onko täällä tupakointi kielletty?*

This literally means, "Excuse me, is smoking forbidden here?" You might want to use this while pointing at specific tables or areas inside the restaurant. *Täällä* means "here" in English. *Tupakointi* is a noun and means smoking. *Kielletty* means "forbidden."

The whole question is *Anteeksi, onko täällä tupakointi kielletty?*

*Tupakointi kielletty* is also found on "No smoking" signs, beside the familiar image of a cigarette inside a cancel sign.

Now let's go over the possible answers to that question, "Is smoking forbidden here?". If it's a positive answer, you might hear *Kyllä on.*

All we did was add the Finnish word for "yes," *kyllä*, in front of the sentence. *Kyllä, on.*

If what you're pointing at is a smoking table, you'll hear *Ei, ei ole.*

In this sentence we hear two instances of the word *ei* for "no."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

---

Finland follows the EU's non-smoking policies, so smoking is forbidden in most restaurants, cafes and bars. Finland is a leading anti-smoking country and the number of smoking adults is decreasing year by year. Even so, smoking outside in public places is allowed, and some bars or restaurants still have smoking areas. During the summer, most restaurants have an outside terrace where smoking is allowed.

## Quick tip 2

---

The legal age for drinking and smoking in Finland is 18. You may be asked to show some kind of ID when buying cigarettes or alcohol, even if it's only a pint of a beer in a pub. Try to take it as a compliment.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #14

## Finnish Restaurant: Placing an Order

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

# **14**



## FINNISH

1. Saisinko ruokalistan, kiitos.
2. Saisiko olla jotain juotavaa?
3. Haluaisin tämän lohikeiton ja tämän oluen.

## ENGLISH

1. A menu, please.
2. What would you like to drink?
3. I would like this salmon soup and this beer.

## VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
ruokalista	menu	noun
juotavaa	to drink	verb
jotain	something	pronoun
Saisiko olla	would you like to	verb
ja	and	conjunction

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Missä on ruokalista?</b> "Where is the menu?"	<b>Haluatko jotain juotavaa?</b> "Do you want something to drink?"
---	---

---

**Haluaisitko tehdä jotain?**

"Would you like to do something?"

**Haluaisitko kahvia?**

"Would you like to have coffee?"

---

**Yksi valkoviini ja kaksi olutta, kiitos.**

"One white wine and two beers, please."

---

## GRAMMAR

Finally, you're at the table and at your seat. Now it's time to order!

In this lesson, we'll cover how to ask for a menu and then order your food and drinks.

Normally you have to catch the waiter's attention, perhaps by raising your right hand a bit. Then ask for a menu by saying, *Saisinko ruokalistan, kiitos.*

*Ruokalista* means "menu" in Finnish. I hope you remember our word for "please" from the third lesson: *kiitos*.

Here's the whole sentence again: *Saisinko ruokalistan, kiitos.*

A typical Finnish meal is composed of only one plate and may be followed by dessert. Most menus clearly indicate whether a dish comes with a side dish (vegetable, potatoes or a salad) or whether you have to order the side separately. On the menu you'll find *alkupalat* ("appetizers," a large variety of dishes from salads to meat), *keitot ja salaatit* ("soups and salads"), and *pääruoka* ("main course"), followed by *jälkiruoka* ("dessert").

In 99% of cases, the waiter or waitress will begin by asking what you'd like to drink: *Saisiko olla jotain juotavaa?*

*Saisiko olla* means "would you like," and *jotain juotavaa* means "something to drink."

*Saisiko olla jotain juotavaa?*

Now let's see some typical beverages Finns might have with dinner.

*Valkoviini*: "white wine"

*Punaviini*: "red wine"

*Olut*: "beer"

*Siideri*: "cider" (British/Irish type of cider made of apples and containing 4-9% alcohol)

*Vesi*: "water"

Once you have looked at the menu, you can finally call the waiter for the order.

When you order in Finland, you can just say the name of the dish you want. However, to be more polite, you should start the list by saying *Haluaisin tämän*, then just say *tämän* before each item on your list.

Now let's go and see some good dishes you can find on a typical Finnish menu. These are relatively common, and you won't want to miss them on your journey in Finland.

*graavilohi*: fresh salmon preserved in herbs

*lohikeitto*: salmon soup made with potatoes and other vegetables, flavored with dill

*poronkäristys*: sauteed reindeer served with mashed potatoes and lingonberry jam

*lihapullat*: Meatballs served with mashed potatoes.

*mustikkapiirakka*: Finnish pie filled with blueberries

Let's imagine you would like to order salmon soup and a beer. You should say to the waiter, *Haluaisin tämän lohikeiton ja tämän oluen*.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

---

As you have probably noticed, Finnish dishes are quite heavy in potatoes. You are right, but don't think this results in a boring cuisine. The potato can be prepared in many different ways and it makes a healthy dish.

### Quick tip 2

---

If Finns take you out to dinner, it is polite to offer to pay, unless things were already arranged otherwise beforehand. They most probably won't let you pay, but don't worry, accept it. They like to feel hospitable. Among friends, often everyone pays for their meal; even the check is often brought individually to each client.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #15

## Finnish Restaurant: Asking for the Check

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# **15**

# FINNISH

1. Saisiko olla jotain muuta?
2. Ei, kiitos.
3. Saisiko olla kahvia?
4. Saisinko laskun, kiitos.

# ENGLISH

1. Would you like anything else?
2. No, thank you.
3. Would you like to have a coffee?
4. The check, please.

# VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
Saisiko olla	would you like to	verb
Jotain muuta	anything else	phrase
kahvi	coffee	noun
lasku	check, bill	noun
kiitos	please	noun
ei	no	adverb

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Haluaisitko kahvia?</b></p> <p>"Would you like to have coffee?"</p>	<p><b>Haluaisitko syödä jotain muuta?</b></p> <p>"Would you like to eat anything else?"</p>
<p><b>Juon liikaa kahvia.</b></p> <p>"I drink too much coffee."</p>	<p><b>Join jo kaksi kahvia.</b></p> <p>"I've had two coffees already."</p>
<p><b>Maksan laskun.</b></p> <p>"I'll pay the bill."</p>	<p><b>Tämä tässä, kiitos.</b></p> <p>"This one here, please."</p>
<p><b>Ei kahvia, kiitos.</b></p> <p>"No coffee, thanks."</p>	<p><b>Ei ole vapaata pöytää.</b></p> <p>"There is no free table."</p>

## GRAMMAR

In the last lesson, we learned how to get a waiter's attention and how to order your meal and beverages at the restaurant. Once you have the beverages and entrées you ordered, you can enjoy the mouthwatering meal.

Normally, when the waiter sees that you have finished, he will come to your table and kindly ask, "Can I get you anything else?" In Finnish this is *Saisiko olla jotain muuta?*

*Saisiko olla* means "Would you like to have." You are sure to hear it from waiters in restaurants or cafés. *Jotain* means "something" and *muuta* means "else" in the accusative form.

All together, it's *Saisiko olla jotain muuta?*

Unless you're still hungry—very unlikely after a Finnish meal—you can say, *Ei, kiitos.*

It literally means, "No, thank you."

In Finland, it is customary for waiters to ask if you want coffee at the end of the meal. No doubt you'll hear *Saisiko olla kahvia?*

"Would you like to have a coffee?"

You can say *Yksi kahvi, kiitos.*

"One coffee, please."

If you are pleased with your meal and ready to leave, you should say, "The check, please." In Finnish: *Saisinko laskun, kiitos.*

First we have *saisinko* which means "Could I have." Then we have *laskun*. This word means "check, bill" and is in accusative. We follow this with *kiitos*, a word we should be familiar with by now; it means "please."

Here's the whole sentence: *Saisinko laskun, kiitos.*

And there you have it!

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

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Finns usually leave the restaurant the minute after paying. Sitting around for much longer seems strange to the staff.

### Quick tip 2

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It says on the bill that tips are included in the price, so Finns don't usually leave tips. But if you are especially happy with your meal and service, of course you can leave a tip, and it will certainly be appreciated by the staff.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #16

## Counting 1 to 10 in Finnish

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# 16



# FINNISH

1. Yksi ihminen.
2. Kaksi ihmistä.
3. Kaksi pulloa viiniä, kiitos.
4. Yksi pussi perunoita, kiitos.

# ENGLISH

1. One person.
2. Two people.
3. Two bottles of wine, please.
4. A package of potatoes, please

## VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
yksi	one	numeral
kaksi	two	numeral
ihminen	person, human, man	noun
pullo	bottle	noun
viini	wine	noun
pussi	bag, sachet	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Kykloopilla on yksi silmä.</b> "A cyclops has one eye."	<b>Minulla on yksi omena.</b> "I have one apple."
<b>Kyllä, kaksi kertaa.</b> "Yes, twice."	<b>Hänellä on kaksi koira.</b> "He has two dogs."
<b>Minun täytyy olla siellä kahdelta.</b> "I've got to be there at two o'clock."	<b>En pidä paikoista joissa on paljon ihmisiä.</b> "I don't like places with too many people."
<b>Voin juoda viisi pulloa olutta.</b> "I can drink five bottles of beer."	<b>Kuusi pulloa olutta.</b> "Six bottles of beer."
<b>Juon vain valkoviiniä.</b> "I only drink white wine."	<b>Tässä pussissa on reikä.</b> "There's a hole in this bag."
<b>Haluaisin pussin karkkia, kiitos.</b> "I'd like a bag of candy please."	

## GRAMMAR

This lesson is very straightforward, as we're going to cover counting zero through ten. Let's jump right in.

- 0..... *nolla*
- 1..... *yksi*
- 2..... *kaksi*
- 3..... *kolme*
- 4..... *neljä*
- 5..... *viisi*
- 6..... *kuusi*
- 7..... *seitsemän*
- 8..... *kahdeksan*
- 9..... *yhdeksän*
- 10..... *kymmenen*

The number comes first, followed by the thing. For example, "one person" is *yksi*

*ihminen.*

For "two people" you will say *kaksi ihmistä*.

As you may have noticed, here the complement noun will change to its partitive case.

If there are "five people," you have *viisi ihmistä*.

Numbers can be very useful especially when shopping in Finland.

Let's imagine you are buying some presents to bring back to your country. For example, imagine you would like to buy two bottles of wine in a nice shop.

"Two bottles of wine, please."

*Kaksi pulloa viiniä, kiitos.*

*Kaksi*, as you already know means "two." *Pullo* means "bottle" and as it is after a number, it is in the partitive form. The last new word in the construction is *viiniä*. It means "wine." This word is also in the partitive form. The last -ä shows that the noun is in the partitive case, that it's the object of the sentence. *Kiitos*, as we've mentioned countless times, is "please" or "thank you."

What do you say when you want to buy potatoes? "A package of potatoes, please" is *Yksi pussi perunoita, kiitos*.

We used the word *yksi* or "one" here together with *pussi* or "bag."

Once again, that's *Yksi pussi perunoita, kiitos*.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip

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Good Finnish souvenirs include reindeer meat, chocolate, and Finnish vodka.

Reindeer meat is a speciality from Lapland and is sold only in big supermarkets.

Chocolate can be found everywhere, and the most famous brand is called Fazer.

Finally, vodka is a very popular Finnish spirit. There is a world-famous brand called Finlandia Vodka, and a brand sold mostly in Finland called Koskenkorva.

Koskenkorva also makes a salty licorice vodka called Salmiakki Koskenkorva. Its black color may be hard to swallow at first, but it is loved among Finns and would be make a good souvenir for a spirit lover.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #17

## Counting to 100 in Finnish

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# 17

# FINNISH

1. Kello on yksitoista.
2. Kolmetoista on epäonnen numero.
3. Kuukaudessa on kolmekymmentä päivää.
4. Minun isoisäni on yhdeksänkymmentä vuotias.
5. Minulla on sata euroa taskussa.

# ENGLISH

1. It's eleven o'clock.
2. Thirteen is an unlucky number.
3. In one month there are thirty days.
4. My grandfather is 90 years old.
5. I have a hundred euros in my pocket.

# VOCABULARY

<b>Finnish</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
kolmetoista	thirteen	numeral
yksitoista	eleven	numeral
kolmekymmentä	thirty	numeral
yhdeksänkymmentä	ninety	numeral

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Hänellä on kolmetoista kirjaa kirjahyllyssään.</b></p> <p>"She has thirteen books on her bookshelf."</p>	<p><b>Minulla on yksitoista euroa.</b></p> <p>"I have eleven euros."</p>
<p><b>Hotelli maksoi kolmekymmentä euroa yöltä.</b></p> <p>"The hotel was thirty euros per night."</p>	<p><b>Puutarhassa oli yhdeksänkymmentä ruusua.</b></p> <p>"The garden had ninety roses."</p>
<p><b>Hotellihuone maksaa kolmesataaviisikymmentä euroa yöltä.</b></p> <p>"The hotel room is three hundred fifty euros per night."</p>	<p><b>Sata senttiä on yksi euro.</b></p> <p>"One hundred cents is one euro."</p>

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson we're going to continue with counting as we cover numbers 11-100.

Let's just quickly review 0 to 10.

0 *nolla*

1 *yksi*

2 *kaksi*

3 *kolme*

4 *neljä*

5 *viisi*

6 *kuusi*

7 *seitsemän*

8 *kahdeksan*

9 *yhdeksän*

10 *kymmenen*

In Finnish, counting from 11-20 is also quite straightforward, so let's jump right in.

11..... *yksitoista*

12..... *kaksitoista*

13..... *kolmetoista*

14..... *neljätoista*

15..... *viisitoista*

16..... *kuusitoista*

17..... *seitsemäntoista*

18..... *kahdeksantoista*

19..... *yhdeksäntoista*

20..... *kaksikymmentä*

As you may have noticed, from numbers 11-19 you just put the word *toista* after the number you want to say. The numbers 21-29 have the number *kaksikymmentä* first, then the number. For example, 21 is *kaksikymmentäyksi*.

Now that we know how to do the complicated bit, let's move on to the simpler one.

30..... *kolmekymmentä*

40..... *neljäkymmentä*

50..... *viisikymmentä*

60..... *kuusikymmentä*

70..... *seitsemänkymmentä*

80..... *kahdeksänkymmentä*

90..... *yhdeksänkymmentä*

Note that from 20 onward, to get a number like 23 or 59, it's simply a matter of adding the single digit number to the number that marks every tenth. There's no changing—it's just straightforward.

For example, let's try with "fifty-three." "Fifty" is *viisikymmentä* and "three" is *kolme*. Putting them together, we have *viisikymmentäkolme* or "fifty-three."

Let's make some sample sentences with these numbers. We can use them to talk about time.

"It's eleven o'clock" in Finnish is *Kello on yksitoista*.

*Kello* means "time" or "watch," *on* is the verb "is" and *yksitoista* is "eleven." We can use the same type of sentence to express any time, so let's try some more sentences.

We see "thirteen" in the sentence *Kolmetoista on epäonnen numero*.

Thirteen is an unlucky number.

Let's try some bigger numbers.

*Kuukaudessa on kolmekymmentä päivää*.

"In one month there are thirty days."

*Kuukausi* is the noun for "month," and this sentence used it in the inessive case, a case used for locations, as *kuukaudessa* (literally "in a month"). *On* is the verb "is." Next comes the number 30, *kolmekymmentä*. Last is *päivää*, which means "days."

Let's make one more sentence with a big number: *Minun isoisäni on yhdeksänkymmentä vuotias*.

"My grandfather is 90 years old."

*Isoisä* means "grandfather," and *vuotias* means "years old."

Finally, we have *sata*.

100..... *sata*

Let's use *sata* in a phrase: *Minulla on sata euroa taskussa*.

"I have a hundred euros in my pocket."

*Tasku* means "pocket." To say "in my pocket," we put the noun *tasku* in the inessive case: *taskussa*



To count from sata onwards, we just need to add the units and the tens we have already learned.

110..... *satakymmenen*

198..... *satayhdeksänkymmentäkahdeksan*

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip

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Shopping in Finland can be a great experience, and you can enhance that experience by learning how to say numbers. For example, if you want to shop for clothes but have no idea how to tell the clerks your size, studying today's lesson will have helped you buy that jumper you saw in the window.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #18

## How much in Finnish?

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# **18**

# FINNISH

1. Kuinka paljon tämä maksaa?
2. Kuinka paljon tämä takki maksaa?
3. Kuinka paljon se maksaa?

# ENGLISH

1. How much is this?
2. How much is this coat?
3. How much is it?

# VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
kuinka paljon	how much	pronoun
maksaa	cost	verb (3. person singular)
takki	coat	noun
tämä	this	pronoun
paljonko	How much?	pronoun

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Kuinka paljon tuo pusero maksaa?</b> "How much is that blouse?"	<b>Se maksaa 30 euroa.</b> "It costs thirty euros."
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<p><b>Tämä takki on liian pieni.</b></p> <p>"This coat is too small."</p>	<p><b>Tämä viini on hyvää.</b></p> <p>"This wine is good."</p>
<p><b>Tämä on kaunein paikka Suomessa.</b></p> <p>"This is the most beautiful place in Finland."</p>	<p><b>Voi, tämä ei ole hyvää.</b></p> <p>"Oh, this is not good."</p>
<p><b>Haluan tämän kirjan, kiitos.</b></p> <p>"I want this book."</p>	<p><b>Paljonko haluat ostaa viiniä?</b></p> <p>"How much wine do you want to buy?"</p>

## GRAMMAR

Now it's time for some useful Survival Phrases for when you have free time to go shopping in Finnish stores.

You should remember that *Anteeksi* or "Excuse me" is almost always the first thing to say when you're talking to a shop clerk. After that you should say, "How much is this?" In Finnish, that's *Kuinka paljon tämä maksaa?*

*Kuinka paljon* means "How much?" and we follow it with *tämä*, which means "this," and the verb *maksaa*, which means "to cost."

*Kuinka paljon tämä maksaa?*

Let's imagine that you are by a stand of clothes in a local market and you want to buy a coat. After saying *anteeksi* to get the stall-holder's attention, you can say *Kuinka paljon tämä takki maksaa?*

We already know *kuinka paljon* ("How much"). Next comes the demonstrative *tämä*, and then the object whose price you want to ask. In this phrase it is *takki*, meaning "coat," and the last word is the verb *maksaa*, meaning "to cost."

*Kuinka paljon tämä takki maksaa?*

The last construction of this lesson is another common way to ask the price in Finnish: *Paljonko se maksaa?*

*Paljon* means "much," "a lot." Adding the *-ko* suffix makes it a question.

This phrase uses *se* instead of *tämä*. *Se* is used if the item is closer to the sales clerk than to you. Of course it can be replaced with *tämä* if you are holding the item, or if you are closer to the item you want to know the price of.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

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Let's have a look at some possible purchases that might interest you and how to say them in Finnish.

*housut* "trousers"

*kengät* "shoes"

*pusero* "blouse"

*laukku* "bag"

*hame* "skirt"

Now get out there and enjoy your shopping!

### Quick tip 2

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All Finland's supermarkets accept credit cards, usually starting from a very small amount. Of course it's good to have some cash in the local currency. Finland has been on the euro since 2002, and the old currency, the *markka*, has not been used since then. When changing money you can go to either a bank or a smaller exchange office.

LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #19

## Bargaining in Finland

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# 19

# FINNISH

1. Anteeksi, kuinka paljon tämä maksaa?
2. Se on liian kallis, voinko saada sen halvemmalla?
3. Voinko tinkiä?
4. Maksan siitä 10 euroa.

# ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, how much is this?
2. It's too expensive; can I get it for cheaper?
3. Can I bargain?
4. I'll pay you ten euros!

# VOCABULARY

<b>Finnish</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
voinko	can?/may?	Verb (1. Person singular)
halpa	cheap	adjective
maksaa	pay	verb
kallis	expensive	adjective
liian	too	adverb

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Voinko saada tämän?</b> "Can I get this one?"	<b>Ostan mielummin halpaa.</b> "I prefer to shop more cheaply."
<b>Maksan luottokortilla.</b> "I pay with a credit card."	<b>Maksan 5 euroa siitä.</b> "I'll pay five euros for that."
<b>Tämä laukku on liian kallis.</b> "This bag is too expensive."	<b>Tämä ravintola on liian täynnä.</b> "This restaurant is too full."

## GRAMMAR

In Finland, haggling is not very common anymore. The only places you can haggle a bit are flea markets. Flea markets are called *kirpputori* in Finnish.

Normally, if you are interested in buying something, you say, "Excuse me, how much is this?"

*Anteeksi, kuinka paljon tämä maksaa?*

As soon as they tell you the price, you can start bargaining to lower it. Don't be shy: ask, "Could I get it for cheaper?"

*Voinko saada sen halvemmalla?*

At this point, the merchant will start haggling and the final result is in your hands!

Another way to express the feeling that something is too expensive and you want to start haggling is with *Se on liian kallis!*

This literally means, "It is too expensive." *liian* means "too much," and *kallis* means "expensive."

At this point you might hear the vendor saying *Saa tinkiä*, which means "You are allowed to bargain."

*Saa* means "to be allowed" in the third-person singular. *Tinkiä* means "to bargain."

You can ask a vendor "Can I bargain?" by saying, *Saanko tinkiä?*

In Finland bargaining is not very common, so it's nice to ask whether the vendor minds you doing it.



Let's imagine that you are at a *kirpputori*. You want to buy a bag, but not at the merchant's price (fifteen euros); you'd rather suggest your own price (ten euros).

After *Voinko saada sen halvemmalla?* ("Can I get it for cheaper?"), you should say *Maksan siitä 10 euroa* ("I'll pay you ten euros").

When haggling, this is all you need to get your point across. If the merchant refuses you, slowly walk away and in most cases they will give in.

*Maksan siitä 10 euroa.*

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip

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We've already talked a bit about money, numbers, and buying stuff. Let's talk about prices a bit. Prices in Finland are about the same or higher than in Western Europe and North America. Here's a list of what to expect:

Restaurant: 35 euros per person

A pint of beer: 5 euros

A pair of jeans: about 60 euros

A cup of coffee: 3 euros

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #20

## Finnish Money - An Introduction

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# 20

# FINNISH

1. yksi ja kolmekymmentäviisi euroa.
2. kaksitoista euroa.
3. kaksisataakolmekymmentä euroa.
4. viisituhattakolmesataakaksikymmentä euroa.

# ENGLISH

1. 1,35 euros.
2. 12 euros.
3. 230 euros.
4. 5320 euros.

# VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
kaksisataakolmekymmentä	two hundred and thirty	numeral
12 (kaksitoista)	12	adjective
euro	euro	noun
sata	hundred	numeral
tuhat	thousand	numeral

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Meidän hotellihuoneemme numero on kaksisataakolmekymmentä.</b></p> <p>"Our hotel room number is two hundred thirty."</p>	<p><b>Kello on 12 (kaksitoista).</b></p> <p>"It's 12 o'clock."</p>
<p><b>Tämä T-paita maksaa kaksitoista euroa.</b></p> <p>"This T-shirt costs twelve euros."</p>	<p><b>Yksi euro on noin yksi ja neljäkymmentä dollaria.</b></p> <p>"One euro is about 1.4 US dollars."</p>
<p><b>Hotellihuone maksaa kolmesataaviisikymmentä euroa yöltä.</b></p> <p>"The hotel room is three hundred fifty euros per night."</p>	<p><b>Sata senttiä on yksi euro.</b></p> <p>"One hundred cents is one euro."</p>
<p><b>Löysin tuhat euroa.</b></p> <p>"I found one thousand euros!"</p>	<p><b>Tuhat euroa seitsemältä yöltä hotellissa on aika kallis.</b></p> <p>"Thousand euros for seven nights in a hotel is quite expensive"</p>

## GRAMMAR

Finland's currency is the euro. At the time of writing, the exchange rate is roughly 1 EUR to 1.4 USD. Denominations include coins for 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 cents and 1 and 2 euros, as well as bills for 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 and 500 euros. 1- and 2-cent coins are not in use in Finland, but prices do display cents. This means that when the thing you're buying costs 1,22 euros, you only pay 1,20. So prices that don't end in a five are rounded up or down automatically. This makes Finnish money easier to handle.

Let's try to say prices in Finnish—it won't be too difficult. Let's start with 12 EUR: *kaksitoista euroa*.

If you go up to hundreds or thousands, things don't get much more complicated. We've already learned that a hundred in Finnish is *sata*. So 230 is *kaksisataakolmekymmentä*.

When you go above 100, the noun *sata* is always in the partitive case: *sataa*. To put

sata in the partitive case, just add the letter *a* at the end: *sataa*.  
So 200 is *kaksisataa*, three hundred is *kolmesataa*, etc.

A thousand in Finnish is *tuhat*.  
For 2000 or more of something, the noun *tuhat* takes its partitive case: *tuhatta*.  
So 2000 would be *kaksi tuhatta*.

Now for a slightly more complicated number, 5320:  
*viisituhattakolmesataakaksikymmentä*.

Since Finnish prices come rarely in whole euros but more often in cents, such as 1,35, we'll need to learn to say those too. In Finnish 1.35 euros is *yksi ja kolmekymmentäviisi euroa*.

The point, or rather comma, is often read as *ja*, meaning "and."  
If the amount is anything higher than 1 euro, the noun *euro* takes its partitive case: *euroa*.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

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When going to the European Monetary Union area, you will notice that there are many different kinds of euro coins. Every country in the area has its own designs for the coins. Finnish coins have 3 different images. The coins from 1 cent to 50 cents have a Finnish stem, a heraldic lion, and Finland's coat of arms of Finland. The 1-euro coin has two swans flying over a Finnish landscape (the whooper swan is Finland's national bird), and the 2-euro coin has fruit and leaves of the cloudberry.

### Quick tip 2

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The euro coins from different countries circulate freely inside the European Monetary Union area. It's fun to figure out the coins' origins from their images. The country and currency's names are written on the coins in the official language of each country.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #21

## Using the Internet in Finland

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# 21

# FINNISH

1. Anteeksi, paljonko maksaa yksi tunti?
2. Yksi tunti maksaa 3 euroa.
3. Puoli tuntia maksaa 2 euroa.

# ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, how much is it per hour?
2. One hour costs 3 euros.
3. Half an hour costs 2 euros.

# VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
tunti	hour	noun
Puoli tuntia	half an hour	phrase
Anteeksi.	Pardon me. Excuse me.	expression
yksi	one	numeral
paljonko	How much?	pronoun

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Joskus tunti on pitkä aika.</b> "Sometimes an hour is a long time."	<b>Puoli tuntia metrolla.</b> "Half an hour by subway."
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<b>Anteeksi, olen myöhässä.</b> "Excuse me for being late."	<b>Kykloopilla on yksi silmä.</b> "A cyclops has one eye."
<b>Minulla on yksi omena.</b> "I have one apple."	<b>Paljonko haluat ostaa viiniä?</b> "How much you want to buy wine?"

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll learn about a place crucial to your travels in this modern age: the Internet café! Normally, you find Internet cafés in the big main cities. These days it is very hard to find areas without Internet in Finland; the minimum level of service is a common computer near the front desk. In hotels and cafés, wifi is usually part of the service. But if you don't carry your laptop around, well, this lesson is for you.

Let's imagine you're at the reception counter and want to ask how much the connection costs for how long.

*Anteeksi, kuinka paljon maksaa yksi tunti?*

This literally means, "Excuse me, how much is one hour?" This sentence is made up of *anteeksi* and then *kuinka paljon maksaa*, which as we have already seen means "How much does it cost?," followed by *yksi tunti*. *Yksi* is "one," of course, and *tunti* means "hour."

The answer will probably sound something like this: *Yksi tunti maksaa kolme euroa.*

"One hour costs three euros."

But it is also quite common for cafés to charge in 30-minute blocks, so you may hear *Puoli tuntia maksaa...*

*Puoli* means "half." How much might that cost?

*Puoli tuntia maksaa 2 euroa.*

"Half an hour costs two euros."

If you're still a little shaky on Finnish numbers, you can review those lessons anytime.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT



## Quick tip 1

---

In Finland, we can call Internet cafés by the same name, Internet café, but the Finnish word for café, *kahvila*, might also show up. You may find some Internet cafés with a free access to Internet, sometimes with a time limit for one user. Many places have a wireless internet connection that is free for everybody, so if you have your own laptop it will be very easy to connect to internet. Libraries also have free Internet access, but often at only a few computers. Since most households have Internet access these days, some Finns might only check their e-mail accounts on a public computer.

## Quick tip 2

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Finnish domain names end in .fi. There are no restrictions on what sites you may visit in Finland.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #22

## Riding the Finnish Bus: Getting a Ticket

---

### CONTENTS

- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

# # 22

# FINNISH

1. Yksi lippu, kiitos.
2. Kuinka paljon maksaa yksi lippu?
3. Yksi bussilippu, kiitos.

# ENGLISH

1. A ticket, please.
2. How much is a ticket?
3. One bus ticket, please.

# VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
bussi	bus	noun
lippu	ticket	noun
bussilippu	bus ticket	noun
kiitos	please	noun
kuinka paljon	how much	pronoun

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Bussit Helsingissä ovat sinisiä.</b> "Buses in Helsinki are blue."	<b>Haluaisin kolme lippua, kiitos.</b> "I'd like three tickets please."
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**Et voi ostaa bussilippua täältä.**

"You can't buy a bus ticket here."

**Tämä tässä, kiitos.**

"This one here, please."

---

**Kuinka paljon tuo pusero maksaa?**

"How much is that blouse?"

---

## GRAMMAR

The bus is an important means of transportation. In many Finnish cities, even in big cities, we use buses almost as often as the subway or tram in the capital. We use buses to cover both long and short distances. However, before starting your trip, you probably need to buy a ticket. For local commuting in Finland, the fare is around 2-4 EUR. You may purchase tickets at the little kiosks selling drinks and some snacks (*kioski*), from a ticket vending machine (*lippuautomaatti*), from the bus station (*bussiasema*) or directly from the bus. Upon entering the bus, you must validate your ticket at one of the validation machines that stamp it. They are usually located next to the bus driver by the entrance.

Let's imagine you are in Helsinki, since it's easiest to buy tickets there—all stops inside the city, regardless of distance, cost the same. The sentence you say will be: *Yksi lippu, kiitos*.

First, you have *yksi* ("one"), and then *lippu* ("a ticket"), and finally you have *kiitos*, which is the equivalent to "thank you" or "please." In Helsinki, you can take any bus, subway or tram with a *lippu*.

*Yksi lippu, kiitos*.

What if you want to know how much the ticket is? You could simply use this sentence: *Kuinka paljon maksaa yksi lippu?*

"How much is a ticket?"

In case you're not traveling in Helsinki, you might want to be more specific and ask for a "bus ticket." This time, the first sentence changes into: *Yksi bussilippu, kiitos*. *Bussilippu* clearly means "bus ticket."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

---

Buses and trolleys (trolley-buses) have frequent services starting all day for all places in Helsinki and the suburbs. Normal bus services, the subway, and trams stop after 1 A.M, when night buses start operating most of the night. They are also

very reliable, but the ticket might be more expensive. At night, you can only buy tickets from the conductors on the bus.

## Quick tip 2

---

In Helsinki, an adult monthly ticket costs around 42 EUR. A day-pass is around 7 EUR. There are other ticket combinations for changing trains and buses and packages for tourists as well; do a bit of online research on Helsinki's public transport company, HKL

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #23

## Riding the Finnish Bus: Long-Distance Trips

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

# 23

# FINNISH

1. Yksi lippu Tampereelle, kiitos.
2. Kuinka monta tuntia matka Helsinkiin kestää?
3. Kuinka kauan matka kestää?
4. Neljä tuntia.

# ENGLISH

1. One ticket to Tampere, please.
2. How many hours does the journey to Helsinki take?
3. How long does the journey take?
4. Four hours.

# VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
kestää	to take	verb
Kuinka monta tuntia	how many hours	phrase
Kuinka kauan	How long	phrase
tunti	hour	noun
matka	road, way, journey	noun

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Tämä matka kestää kauan.</b></p> <p>"This trip takes a long time."</p>	<p><b>Kuinka monta tuntia se kestää?</b></p> <p>"How many hours does it take?"</p>
<p><b>Kuinka kauan matka Rovaniemelle kestää?</b></p> <p>"How long does the journey take to Rovaniemi?"</p>	<p><b>Joskus tunti on pitkä aika.</b></p> <p>"Sometimes an hour is a long time."</p>
<p><b>Tämä bussimatka on aika pitkä, vai mitä?</b></p> <p>"This bus journey is quite long, right?"</p>	

## GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to get bus tickets in cities. You also might want to move between cities, and Finland's convenient and relatively punctual coach service is perfect for that. So let's see how you do that now. The sentence you use will be: *Yksi lippu ...-lle.*

We've covered all these words in previous lessons already, except for the little suffix that you have to attach to a place name to get something like: "all the way to (place)."

So for example, saying *Tampereelle* means "all the way to Tampere." You can notice that there is an extra -e sound before the suffix *-lle*. This suffix has some irregularities.

Let's imagine now that you are in Helsinki and you have to go to Turku, the second biggest city in Finland. What would you ask the bus driver?

*Kuinka paljon maksaa lippu Turkuun?*

"How much is a ticket to Turku?"

Here you can see that instead of the *-lle* suffix, there is a double vowel sound and an *-n* at the end.

Imagine that you are visiting Finland for the first time, you have no idea of the distances between your favorite destinations, and you need to ask the bus driver how long the bus takes.

*Kuinka monta tuntia matka Helsinkiin kestää?*



*Kuinka monta tuntia* is "how many hours," *matka* means "journey/trip," *Helsinkiin* means "to Helsinki" and as you can notice it has a double vowel and an *-n* letter to express the direction. *Kestää* means "lasts or takes" (as in duration of time).

Another way to ask how long the trip takes is *Kuinka kauan matka kestää?*

*Kuinka kauan* means "how long." The rest of the phrase is the same as the previous one. In this phrase the destination can be added after the word *matka* like before. For example, *Kuinka kauan matka Helsinkiin kestää?*

You might hear the answer *Neljä tuntia*. It means "four hours," but I'm sure that by now you're all familiar with numbers in Finnish.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

---

Some cities are easier to get to by bus, others by train. Generally, as long as you're looking for a bigger town or well-known tourist location, try finding the buses that say *pikavuoro* (meaning "express") or "express." These buses don't stop at every village and will get to your location a lot quicker. You can find all the schedules for Finnish coaches here: [www.expressbus.fi/](http://www.expressbus.fi/)

### Quick tip 2

---

Buses nowadays are comfortable and clean, and many of them have Wi-Fi as well, although don't bet your life on this! When taking a coach, try to get to the station at least fifteen minutes before it is supposed to leave, even earlier on Fridays and Sundays. On long-distance buses there are no seat numbers, so it's better to go earlier to choose a comfortable seat for you.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #24

## Riding the Finnish Bus: What is the Next Stop?

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

# # 24

# FINNISH

1. Onko tämä Porvoo?
2. Mikä on seuraava pysäkki?
3. Seuraava pysäkki on Porvoo.

# ENGLISH

1. Is this Porvoo?
2. What is the next stop?
3. The next stop is Porvoo.

# VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
mikä	which, what	adverb
seuraava	next	noun
pysäkki	stop, station	noun
on	is	verb
tämä	this	pronoun

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Mikä on tämän paikan nimi?</b> "What is this place's name?"	<b>Seuraava bussi on täydellinen meille .</b> "The next bus is perfect for us."
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<p><b>Seuraava pysäkki on Kaivopuisto.</b></p> <p>"The next stop is the Kaivopuisto-park."</p>	<p><b>Kyllä, se on aika hyvää.</b></p> <p>"Yes, it's quite good."</p>
<p><b>Mikä sinun nimesi on?</b></p> <p>"What's your name?"</p>	<p><b>Onko tämä naistenhuone?</b></p> <p>"Is this the ladies' room?"</p>
<p><b>Tämä viini on hyvää.</b></p> <p>"This wine is good."</p>	<p><b>Tämä on kaunein paikka Suomessa.</b></p> <p>"This is the most beautiful place in Finland."</p>
<p><b>Voi, tämä ei ole hyvää.</b></p> <p>"Oh, this is not good."</p>	<p><b>Haluan tämän kirjan, kiitos.</b></p> <p>"I want this book."</p>

## GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we learned how to ask the bus driver if the bus goes to your destination.

Once on the bus, you'll also need to know where to get off. Use the phrase *Onko tämä...?*. This phrase means "Is this ... ?"

Just use whichever city and the name of the stop there at the end of the sentence. Let's try with Finland's big tourist destination and idyllic old town, the town of Porvoo.

*Onko tämä Porvoo?*

The first word is *onko*, which means "is" and is a question. It is followed by *tämä*, which means "this" followed with the place where you want to go. It's that simple.

Another way of inquiring could be to ask what the next stop is. In Finnish, the phrase is *Mikä on seuraava pysäkki?*

*Mikä* means "which"/"what", *seuraava* means "next" and *pysäkki* is "stop".

As an answer, you might get: *Seuraava pysäkki on Porvoo*. Start preparing to get off if you hear this, because it means the next stop is Porvoo.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

## Quick tip 1

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Use the front door when getting on the bus and all the others when getting off. This may not be the rule in every city, but it will be more comfortable not having to fight the tide against you.

## Quick tip 2

---

Porvoo is famous for its old wooden houses and narrow streets with small boutiques selling handicrafts and authentic souvenirs. It is situated by a river less than an hour from the capital and a famous day trip spot from Helsinki. It can be easily reached by a ferry boat called Runeberg or by a bus from the city center of Helsinki.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #25

## Riding the Finnish Train

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

# 25

# FINNISH

1. Yksi lippu, kiitos.
2. Anteeksi, millä metrolinjalla pääsen Itäkeskukseen?
3. Sinun täytyy mennä itään päin.

# ENGLISH

1. A ticket, please.
2. Excuse me, what line do I need to take for Itäkeskus?
3. You have to go east.

# VOCABULARY

<b>Finnish</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
metrolinja	subway line	noun
millä	with which	pronoun
metro	subway	noun
pääsee	can go, he/she/it can get (to)	verb
itä	east	noun

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Tämä metrolinja menee keskustaan.</b></p> <p>"This subway line goes to downtown."</p>	<p><b>Millä bussilla voin mennä kaupungin keskustaan?</b></p> <p>"With which bus can I go to the city center?"</p>
<p><b>Metro on nopein kulkuväline tähän aikaan päivästä.</b></p> <p>"The subway is the fastest transportation this time of day."</p>	<p><b>Vaimoni pääsee kotiin bussilla.</b></p> <p>"My wife gets home by bus."</p>
<p><b>Metrolinja kulkee lännestä itään.</b></p> <p>"The subway line goes from west to east."</p>	

## GRAMMAR

In Helsinki, riding the subway is one of the best choices you can make to get around and reach all the most important parts of the city. In this lesson, we are going to cover how to get on the subway.

As you have learned in the previous lessons, in Finland you can buy tickets at kiosks, ticket vending machines, and stations. This is true of the subway as well, but usually there are more conveniently-located vending machines and ticket stands right at the entrance of the subway stations. Just in case you get too confused and have to ask the station attendant, we have prepared this lesson for you!

Now let's go and see how to get our subway ticket. As you may remember from the previous lessons covering how to get a ticket, we can accomplish this by asking, "Excuse me, a ticket please."

*Yksi lippu, kiitos.*

As you can see, the sentence doesn't change from the one we covered in lesson 22. Therefore, you have *yksi lippu* ("a ticket") and *kiitos* ("please, thank you").

Our location for this lesson will be Helsinki. Let's imagine you need to go from *Rautatientori* (the main railway station) to *Itäkeskus* (a big shopping center located in the eastern part of Helsinki) and you need to ask what line you have to take to get there.

You can accomplish this by asking, "Excuse me, what line do I need to take for



Itäkeskus?" In Finnish: *Anteeksi, millä metrolinjalla pääsen Itäkeskukseen?*

First, you have the usual *anteeksi* followed by *millä*, which is Finnish for "with which." Then you have *metrolinjalla* "with the subway line," then *pääsen* ("I can get") and finally *Itäkeskukseen*, which means "to Itäkeskus."

A possible answer to your question could be, *Sinun täytyy mennä itään päin.*

"You have to go east."

This might sound very strange, but in Helsinki, there is only one metro line, and it goes from eastern side of the city to the western side.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

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Subways usually operate until around 11:30 P.M. After that, you have to take a bus or a tram. There are buses that cover the same route as the subways. For more information, visit: [www.hel.fi/hki/HKL/en/Etusivu](http://www.hel.fi/hki/HKL/en/Etusivu)

### Quick tip 2

---

There is only one subway line in Helsinki. As explained before it goes from the Eastern part to the Western part of Helsinki.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #26

## Riding the Finnish Train: Part Two

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### CONTENTS

- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

# 26

# FINNISH

1. Kaksi junalippua Jyväskylään, kiitos.
2. Meno vai meno-paluu?
3. Kaksi meno-paluu junalippua Jyväskylään, kiitos.

# ENGLISH

1. Two train tickets to Jyväskylä, please.
2. One way, or go and return?
3. Two return tickets to Jyväskylä.

# VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
junalippu	train ticket	noun phrase
juna	train	noun
paluu	return	noun
meno	one way	noun
meno-paluu	go and return	noun

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Tarvitsen kolme junalippua.</b> "I need three train tickets."	<b>Juna on nopea, mutta kallis.</b> "The train is fast, but expensive."
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---

**En halua paluulippua.**

"I don't want a return ticket."

**Haluan menolipun Turkuun.**

"I want to have a one way ticket to Turku."

---

**Voinko saada meno-paluulipun Tampereelle?**

"Can I get a go and return ticket to Tampere?"

---

## GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to get on the subway. In Finland, a convenient way to travel over long distances is taking a "train," in Finnish, *juna*. The train service is about the same price as the coach service and often very convenient for the punctuality. This is a nice way to travel in Finland, especially if you want to see a bit of the countryside between cities and not just the other side of a motorway.

You have to ask for tickets for the *juna* ("train") at the ticket office and you can accomplish this by asking, *Yksi junalippu ...-n.* and then your destination. Now of course, we need a destination. So let's use the city of Jyväskylä this time. So how do you ask for a ticket to Jyväskylä?

"One train ticket to Jyväskylä" in Finnish is *Yksi junalippu Jyväskylään, kiitos.* Of course you remember this from our previous lesson on long distance coaches, right?

Let's now imagine that you are traveling not on your own but with someone else, so you need to ask for two or more tickets.

"Two train tickets to Jyväskylä please," in Finnish is *Kaksi junalippua Jyväskylään, kiitos.* As you can see, it's very easy to understand. In place of *yksi lippu* ("one ticket"), you have the number *kaksi* ("two") and *lippua* instead of *lippu*.

If you use these exact words, they are either going to assume you want one-way tickets or ask you if you want a "return ticket," which in Finnish is *paluu*. The usual question the person behind the window asks is, *Meno vai meno-paluu?* The literal translation would be, "One way or go and return?" Let's go through the words here: *meno* is "one way," *vai* is "or," and *meno-paluu* is "there." The reply can be *pelkkä meno*, or *meno-paluu*.

If you want to avoid questions and get a return ticket right away, just put the word *meno-paluu* in front of *junalippu* in the previous sentence. Like this: *Kaksi meno-paluu junalippua Jyväskylään, kiitos.* See how easy it was?

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

## Quick tip 1

---

In Finland, you can buy train tickets at the station where you can find the ticket office and the vending machines. Be careful because it is not possible to buy tickets on the train itself, and if you ride a train without a ticket, you will receive a fine.

## Quick tip 2

---

The Finnish railway system has schedules, fares and information on this website: [www.vr.fi/en/index.html](http://www.vr.fi/en/index.html)

It is the most comfortable way to travel, and also the most punctual. There are some over night trains with sleeping cars to go to the Northern parts of Finland. You can even take a car with you on the train.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #27

## Riding the Finnish Train: Long-Distance Trips

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### CONTENTS

- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

# 27

## FINNISH

1. Yksi ykkösluokan lippu Ouluun, kiitos.
2. Yksi kakkosluokan lippu Ouluun, kiitos.
3. Yksi Intercity lippu Ouluun, kiitos.

## ENGLISH

1. A first-class ticket to Oulu, please.
2. A second-class ticket to Oulu, please.
3. One Intercity ticket to Oulu, please.

## VOCABULARY

<b>Finnish</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
kakkosluokka	second class	noun phrase
ykkösluokka	first class	noun
luokka	class	noun
intercity	intercity (a type of train in Finland)	noun
Intercity lippu	intercity ticket	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Sinulla on paikka kakkosluokassa.</b></p> <p>"You have a seat in second class."</p>	<p><b>Tämä ravintola on ykkösluokan ravintola.</b></p> <p>"This restaurant is a first-class restaurant."</p>
<p><b>Tämä on paras luokka tässä koulussa.</b></p> <p>"This is the best class in this school."</p>	<p><b>Yksi kakkosluokan lippu, kiitos.</b></p> <p>"I'd like a second class ticket, please."</p>
<p><b>Intercity-junat ovat nopeampia.</b></p> <p>"Intercity trains are faster."</p>	<p><b>Anteeksi, kuinka paljon maksaa intercity lippu?</b></p> <p>"Excuse me, how much is an intercity ticket?"</p>

## GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to ask for and buy a train ticket. Once you have established the destination, it is time to select the type of seat you want. Normally in Finland, you can choose between *ykkösluokka* ("first class") and *kakkosluokka* ("second class").

*Ykkös* means "first" and *luokka* is "class."

In the second phrase *kakkos* is "second" and *luokka* is "class" again.

Let's now imagine you want to buy a first class ticket. This time the destination will be Oulu. "A first-class ticket to Oulu, please," in Finnish is *Yksi ykkösluokan lippu Ouluun, kiitos*.

The structure is the same as you have just seen in the previous lesson. We just add *ykkösluokan* ("first class"). Notice how there's an extra *-n* sound at the end of the word, and one *-k* dropped off. We need it to use the word as a genitive.

If you want to buy a second-class ticket, you just change *ykkös* (1st) to *kakkos* (2nd):

*Yksi kakkosluokan lippu Ouluun.*

In Finland, there is another type of service, only operating between big cities,



called intercity. These trains are cleaner and faster, but they really only stop at major towns and junctions. When you get a ticket to your desired location, you can ask for an extra supplementary intercity or IC ticket. These tickets that cost about an extra 35 percent guarantee you a numbered seat, air conditioning and a dining car. Just remember, you have to buy a normal ticket and the IC supplementary ticket as well.

Now let's see how to do that. Say you want to go to Oulu again, a nice town in the North. Remember that in our earlier lesson, you said *Yksi lippu Ouluun, kiitos*. "One ticket to Oulu, please." This time you simply add the word *Intercity* before *lippu*: *Intercity-lippu*.

It means "Intercity ticket."

So all together, the entire sentence is: *Yksi Intercity lippu Ouluun, kiitos*. "One Intercity ticket to Oulu, please."

You might want to check online what time the intercity trains leave because it is not every hour that you can find one.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

---

The cheapest option is a second-class regular train ticket. These don't guarantee that you're going to have a seat but the cars are usually clean. A first class ticket on regular trains is somewhat better, but still not the best. If you get an intercity ticket, the level of service rises and the train will be faster-you'll feel more like you're on a plane. There is also a first class intercity ticket, but that doesn't add much to the normal service. There is as well a new train called *pendolino*, which is faster than intercity, but as well more expensive.

### Quick tip 2

---

If you feel like visiting Finland's neighbor countries, you can catch a train from Helsinki's main railway station (*päärautatieasema*). It is possible to reach Saint Petersburg from Helsinki in five hours or so, so if you are interested a two-day trip to Russia could be a nice idea. Just remember that most nationalities need a visa to go to Russia, so prepare yourself in advance.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #28

## Taking a Taxi in Finland

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

# 28

# FINNISH

1. Kauppatorille, kiitos.
2. Haluaisin mennä Kauppatorille.
3. Tässä on hyvä.
4. Voinko maksaa luottokortilla?

# ENGLISH

1. To Kauppatori, please.
2. I would like to go to Kauppatori.
3. Here is fine.
4. Can I pay with a credit card?

# VOCABULARY

<b>Finnish</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
luottokortti	credit card	noun
taksi	taxi	noun
tässä	here	noun
mennä	to go	noun
maksaa	pay	verb
voin	can	verb

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Minulla on monta luottokorttia.</b> "I have many credit cards."	<b>Maksan aina luottokortilla.</b> "I always pay with a credit card."
<b>Meitä oli viisi taksissa.</b> "There were five of us in one taxi."	<b>Tässä on pubi, mennään sisään!</b> "Here's a pub, let's go in."
<b>Menkää toiselle puolelle katua, kiitos.</b> "Please go to the other side of the road."	<b>Menen sinne kello kahdeksan.</b> "I will go there at 8 o'clock."
<b>Maksan luottokortilla.</b> "I pay with a credit card."	<b>Maksan 5 euroa siitä.</b> "I'll pay five euros for that."
<b>Voin mennä taksilla.</b> "I can go by taxi."	

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll cover a phrase we use to get you to your destination when riding in a taxi. We'll look at the most basic way to express this. To do this, we'll use *Kauppatori*, which is a "central market place in Helsinki." Let's go over what to say to the taxi driver to get there.

In Finnish, "To Kauppatori, please" is *Kauppatorille, kiitos*. The word for "to" in Finnish is attached to the end of the noun, *-lle*.

This is the most basic way of expressing where you would like to go and actually even the easiest one. However, speaking the local language is one of the most fun things you can do in your travels. So challenge yourself by using a different option!

You can also say, "I would like to go to Kauppatori," which in Finnish is *Haluaisin mennä Kauppatorille*.

Let's look at the components. The first word, *haluaisin* means, "I would like." *Haluaisin*. This is followed by *mennä* ("to go"), and finally with the place where you want to go, so in this case, *Kauppatorille*. All together, we have *Haluaisin mennä Kauppatorille*.

One more helpful phrase when taking a taxi is, "Here is fine." (*Tässä on hyvä.*) This phrase will allow you to get out of the taxi whenever and wherever you want. *Tässä is, as we know, "here,"* in Finnish. Note that there is no question mark after this sentence. After this, we have *on, which is, "is."* The last word in the expression is *hyvä, or "good."* As usual, it's a good idea to add "thank you" at the end of this sentence, in Finnish: *kiitos.*

Another useful phrase you could practice when riding in a taxi is *Voinko maksaa luottokortilla?* This means, "Can I pay with a credit card?" Usually credit cards are accepted as well in taxis in Finland, but it is better to ask before you jump into the taxi. *Voinko maksaa luottokortilla?*

The first word *Voinko* means, "Can I," after, we have a verb *maksaa*, which means, "to pay," and at the end, *luottokortilla* ("with a credit card").

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

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Taxicabs in Finland don't have a uniform color, but are easy to recognize from the yellow illuminated sign saying "TAXI" or "TAKSI" on the top of the car. In Finland it is possible to wave down moving cabs, but it is more common to call one on the phone, or walk up to one. You can find empty cabs at every traffic junction in every major town.

### Quick tip 2

---

The fares in Finland are a bit expensive. In Helsinki, you can expect a 5 EUR ride between locations in the center, and up to 40 EUR if you live in the suburbs. Cab drivers don't expect any tip. At night, just like everywhere else, the rates go up.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #29

## Where Can I Find This in Finland?

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- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
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- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

# 29

# FINNISH

1. Mistä voin löytää ...-n?
2. Mistä voin löytää baarin?
3. Anteeksi, voisitko sanoa mistä voin löytää puhelimen?
4. Anteeksi, voisitko sanoa mistä voin löytää kioskin?

# ENGLISH

1. Where can I find...?
2. Where can I find a bar?
3. Excuse me, could you tell me where I can find a phone?
4. Excuse me, could you tell me where I can find a kiosk?

# VOCABULARY

<b>Finnish</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
puhelin	telephone	noun
kioski	kiosk	noun
mistä	where, from where	pronoun
löytää	to find	verb
sanoa	to say, to tell	verb

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Jussi on taas puhelimessa.</b> "Jussi is on the phone again."</p>	<p><b>Tuo puhelin ei toimi.</b> "That phone doesn't work."</p>
<p><b>En näe kioskia.</b> "I can't see that kiosk."</p>	<p><b>Mistä voin löytää aseman?</b> "Where can I find a station?"</p>
<p><b>Jos en voi löytää apteekkia, soitan sinulle.</b> "If I can't find a pharmacy, I'll call you."</p>	<p><b>Älä sano mitään.</b> "Don't say anything."</p>
<p><b>Voisitko sanoa missä on hotelli?</b> "Could you tell me where the hotel is?"</p>	<p><b>Kun joku aivastaa, sanotaan "Terveydiksi."</b> "When somebody sneezes, we say, 'Bless you.'"</p>

**Mitä hän sanoo?**

"What is he/she saying?"

## GRAMMAR

Have you ever been in a city you don't know at all, and you are desperately looking for something you need and cannot find it? It has happened to me so many times! I wandered around without knowing where to go to find, for example, a bar, a phone, or a restroom! But don't worry! Thanks to our Survival Phrases, if you go to Finland you will always be able to ask for information and help.

In this lesson, we would like to introduce you to a phrase that will help you find what you're looking for. "Where can I find..." in Finnish is

*Mistä voin löytää...-n?*

After *löytää*, you add the name of the specific thing you are looking for, followed by *-n*.

In this sentence, you can use a basic structure in any situation in which you will need to get something. This structure is made up of the adverb *mistä* ("from where"), followed by the verb *voin* ("can"), and then the verb *löytää* ("to find").



After adding the place or thing you're looking for, you must put *-n* after the noun to make it accusative.

Now let's see what kinds of things you might need if you're traveling abroad. Let's imagine you're walking around in Helsinki, it's very warm, and you need to get something to drink. Let's go and ask where you can find a bar! "Where can I find a bar?" in Finnish is:

*Mistä voin löytää baarin?*

In Finnish, "bar" is *baari*. In this case, *baari* has the suffix *-n* to mark the accusative, and it becomes *baarin*.

With this form, you can go anywhere you need and ask for anything you are looking for. You could use another form if you wanted to be more polite and wanted to use a different expression. Let's imagine you are looking for a phone this time. "Excuse me, could you tell me where I can find a phone?" *Anteeksi, voisitko sanoa mistä voin löytää puhelimen?*

Don't you think this is more formal? Of course it is! So what do we have here? We have *anteeksi* ("excuse me"), then the construction *voisitko sanoa*, which means, "could you tell." There is really no reason to break this construction down any more; just remember that *voisitko sanoa* plus what you want to know is a polite way to ask for some information. After we have said *Anteeksi, voisitko sanoa* ("excuse me, could you tell me"), we have to add what we want to be told! In this case, we want to find a phone, which is *mistä voin löytää puhelimen?* Very similar to our previous sentence, this time the object is *puhelin* ("telephone"). Because it already ends in an *-n*, we add *-men* to the end instead. But don't worry too much about this yet—if you get the first part of the sentence right, you'll be fine.

*Anteeksi, voisitko sanoa mistä voin löytää puhelimen?*

To ask for any other item, we can just replace *baarin* or *puhelimen* with any other word and the phrase works brilliantly! Let's try it with "kiosk," which in Finnish is *kioski*.

"Excuse me, could you tell me where I can find a kiosk," in Finnish is *Anteeksi, voisitko sanoa mistä voin löytää kioskin?*

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

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Here are some other things you might be looking for. The whole accusative business is already taken care of, just put them in the sentence:

"Cinema" - *elokuvateatteri*

"Supermarket" - *ruokakauppa*

"Post office" - *posti*

"Hospital" - *sairaala*

"Pharmacy" - *apteekki*

## Quick tip 2

---

There is a wide range of bars, cafés and clubs all over Finland. Helsinki has some of the most popular clubs in the country. Whatever type of bar or club you are looking for, you will probably find it in Finland. You can enjoy a quiet drink overlooking a seaside, or head to a music club and enjoy anything from rock and techno to hip hop.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #30

## Where Can I Find This Place in Finland?

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- 2 Finnish
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- 2 Sample Sentences
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- 3 Cultural Insight

# 30

# FINNISH

1. Onko täällä lähellä apteekkia?
2. Onko täällä lähellä pankkiautomaattia?

# ENGLISH

1. Is there a pharmacy near here?
2. Is there an ATM near here?

# VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
olla	to be	verb
lähellä	nearby	adverb
apteekki	pharmacy	noun
täällä	here	noun
pankkiautomaatti	ATM	noun

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Onko sinulla siskoa?</b> "Do you have a sister?"	<b>Täällä ei ole pankkia lähellä.</b> "There are no banks nearby."
<b>Voit ostaa hammastahnaa apteekista.</b> "You can buy toothpaste at the pharmacy."	<b>Täällä on paljon ihmisiä.</b> "There are a lot of people here."

**Olen täällä.**

"I'm here."

**Pankkiautomaatti ei toimi enää.**

"The ATM stopped working."

## GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to ask to get something. In this lesson, we'll introduce you to another useful phrase for finding the place where you can get what you are looking for. This lesson's phrase is, "Is there a (place) near here?" First, we need a place. Let's use the word *apteekki*, which means "pharmacy."

In Finnish, "Is there a pharmacy near here?" is

*Onko täällä lähellä apteekkia?*

As you can see, at the end of the word *apteekki*, we have an *-a* sound. This is because it becomes an object in this sentence.

The first word, *onko*, is equivalent to "is?" in English.

The *-ko* at the end is an interrogative suffix.

This is followed by the words *täällä lähellä*, which mean "here nearby" in English. Last, we have *apteekkia*, which is "pharmacy."

*Onko täällä lähellä apteekkia?*

This literally means, "is there a pharmacy near here?"

To ask for a different place, we can just replace the word *apteekki* with any other word and the phrase works just fine. Let's imagine you need to withdraw some money from your bank account. In Finnish, "Is there an ATM near here?" is

*Onko täällä lähellä pankkiautomaattia?*

The only thing that changes is the thing you are looking for, in this case *pankkiautomaattia*.

The first part of the word, *pankki*, means "bank," and *automaatti* means "automatic."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

## Quick tip 1

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You can spot Finnish pharmacies by the green cross, lit up either in neon or against a white background. Pharmacists are usually very decent diagnosticians and a lot of them speak English. They can help you with many medical problems and can be your first line of defense if you're feeling sick in Finland.

## Quick tip 2

---

Generally speaking, you get better exchange rates if you go to a *rahanvaihto* or "exchange bureau." Most of the time, they give better rates than banks and ATMs. Getting cash from ATMs in Finland is very easy. Most machines take any kind of credit card.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #31

## Asking Directions in Finnish

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- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

# 31

# FINNISH

1. Menkää suoraan.
2. Mene suoraan.
3. Kääntykää vasemmalle.
4. Käänny vasemmalle.
5. Kääntykää oikealle.
6. Käänny oikealle.
7. Kääntykää oikealle liikennevaloista.
8. Se on oikealla.
9. Se on vasemmalla.

# ENGLISH

1. Go straight. (polite)
2. Go straight (spoken language)
3. Turn left. (polite)
4. Turn left. (spoken language)
5. Turn right. (polite)
6. Turn right. (spoken language)

CONT'D OVER



7. Turn right at the traffic light.
8. It's on the right.
9. It's on the left.

## VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
suoraan	straight	adverb
kääntyä	to turn	verb
oikea	right	noun
vasen	left	noun
liikennevalot	traffic light	noun
mennä	to go	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Menin suoraan kotiin eilen illalla.</b></p> <p>"I went straight home last night."</p>	<p><b>Kääntykää ensin vasemmalle, sitten oikealle.</b></p> <p>"First turn left, then right."</p>
<p><b>Suomessa ajamme oikealla puolella.</b></p> <p>"In Finland we drive on the right side."</p>	<p><b>Älä koskaan käänny vasemmalle tästä.</b></p> <p>"Never turn left here."</p>
<p><b>Pysähdy liikennevaloihin.</b></p> <p>"Stop at the traffic light."</p>	<p><b>Menkää toiselle puolelle katua, kiitos.</b></p> <p>"Please go to the other side of the road."</p>

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## **Menen sinne kello kahdeksan.**

"I will go there at 8 o'clock."

---

## **GRAMMAR**

In this lesson, we'll introduce you to directions that will help you find the place you are looking for. Previously, we introduced "Is there a place near here?" and "Where is ...(something)?" But while we can now ask, we haven't addressed understanding the answer. In this lesson, we're going to work on understanding what someone tells us, and we'll go over basic directions. First, we have "go straight."

In Finnish, "go straight" is *Suoraan*.

It doesn't actually contain the word "go," only "straight." That is usually how Finns get around the problem of choosing the appropriate level of politeness in grammar. Let's say they want to be more polite with you. Then, you would hear: *Menkää suoraan*.

The word *menkää* is "go" in its more polite form when talking to one person, but it is also the plural form of the verb.

You might also hear *Mene suoraan* to mean the same thing, which is normal spoken language when talking to one person, and not considered impolite. *Mene suoraan*.

Let's look at the next expression to help us turn. Let's cover "turn left," which in Finnish is *Kääntykää vasempaan*.

The first word, *kääntykää*, means "turn" again, with an elevated level of politeness (or plural). We follow this with *vasemmalle* ("to the left"). So all together, we have *Kääntykää vasemmalle*.

Remember how we mentioned that Finns might skip the verb, to make it easier and less awkward without polite speech? It's the same here too; you might just hear *vasemmalle*. The verb can also be in the spoken language form (not impolite), in that case it would be *Käänny vasemmalle*.

Now let's work on "turn right." In Finnish, "turn right" is *Kääntykää oikealle*.

We can also say the spoken-language verb *Käänny oikealle*.

Now let's try "Turn right at the traffic light."

*Kääntykää oikealle liikennevaloista*.

After *Kääntykää oikealle* ("turn right"), which we have just seen, you have a *liikennevaloista* ("from the traffic light").

*Kääntykää oikealle liikennevaloista.*

"It's on the right" in Finnish is *Se on oikealla. se on oikealla.*

The first word, *se*, means "it." Then we have the verb on which means "is." Finally, we have *oikealla* ("on the right"). So all together, we have *Se on oikealla.*

"It's on the left" in Finnish is *Se on vasemmalla.*

The only difference is the word *vasemmalla* in place of *oikealla*.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick Tip 1

---

Knowing your directions is very useful. However, your best bet is to get a map so that you don't get too lost. When buying a map, you just ask, *Onko teillä karttaa?* ("Do you have a map"), and you'll never be lost again!

### Quick Tip 2

---

Once you have mastered the rights and lefts in Finnish, knowing the words for North, East, South, and West could come in handy.

1. "North" - *pohjoinen*
2. "East" - *itä*
3. "South" - *etelä*
4. "West" - *länsi*

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #32

## Can You Take My Picture? in Finnish

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- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

# 32

# FINNISH

1. Voisitko ottaa meistä kuvan?
2. Voisitko ottaa meistä kuvan?
3. Voisitko ottaa minusta kuvan?
4. Voisitko ottaa minusta kuvan?

# ENGLISH

1. Can you take our picture? (formal)
2. Can you take our picture? (informal)
3. Can you take my picture?(formal)
4. Can you take my picture? (informal)

# VOCABULARY

<b>Finnish</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
ottaa	to take	verb
meistä	of us	pronoun
minusta	of me	pronoun
kuva	picture	noun
voida	to be able to	verb

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Otan tämän kirjan.</b> "I'll take this book."</p>	<p><b>Hän ei ottanut kuvaa meistä.</b> "He didn't take a picture of us."</p>
<p><b>Ota minusta kuva, kiitos.</b> "Please take a picture of me."</p>	<p><b>Voisitko ottaa kuvan minusta ja lapsistani?</b> "Could you take a picture of me and my children?"</p>
<p><b>Voisitko korjata sen minulle?</b> "Could you repair it for me?"</p>	<p><b>Voinko katsoa tätä kuvaa?</b> "Can I look at this picture?"</p>

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll introduce a phrase that will surely come in handy for capturing your memories on film or a memory card. Finland has a lot of beautiful locations. Obviously, you will take many pictures of the landscape and monuments. However, sometimes you'll want to be in the picture or include everyone in your party. Therefore, there are times when the question, "Can you take our/my picture?" will be invaluable!

In Finnish, "Can you take our picture?" is *Voisitteko ottaa meistä kuvan?* The first word, *voisitteko*, means "Could you?" (in a polite way, or when talking to more than one person). This is followed by *ottaa*, which means "take" in English. Then we have *meistä*, which means "of us" and at the end *kuvan*, "picture" in its accusative form with the *-n* at the end.

All together again:

*Voisitteko ottaa meistä kuvan?*  
"Can you take a picture of us?"

The same phrase in spoken language is *Voisitko ottaa meistä kuvan?* This can be used when talking to a young person or when you don't want to speak too politely.

If you are on your own and you want to ask "Can you take my picture?" in Finnish, you just need to replace *meistä* with *minusta*, so you would have *Voisitteko ottaa minusta kuvan?*

Like we mentioned before, to make this phrase informal, change *voisitteko* into *voisitko* ("could you"). Then, you would have: *Voisitko ottaa minusta kuvan?*

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

## Quick Tip 1

---

It is always polite to wave for permission before taking someone else's photo, just like in every country. Also, if you want to ask someone to take your picture, pop an *anteeksi* there in the beginning. I hope you already remember well that this word means "excuse me."

## Quick Tip 2

---

You can get cameras and digital equipment pretty much everywhere in Finland. Try to be prepared, don't let the battery die on you, and remember that Finland has round pins for the plugs and 220 volts.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #33

# May I Take Your Picture? in Finnish

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- 3 Cultural Insight

# 33



# FINNISH

1. Voisinko ottaa kuvan teistä?
2. Voinko ottaa kuvan sinusta?
3. Voiko täällä valokuvata?

# ENGLISH

1. Can I take your picture? (formal)
2. Can I take your picture? (informal)
3. Can I take a picture here?

# VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
teistä	of you	pronoun
sinusta	of you (singular)	pronoun
voida	to be able to	verb
ottaa	to take	verb
kuva	picture	noun

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Minä pidän teistä.</b> I like you.	<b>Minä puhuin sinusta.</b> I was talking about you.
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<p><b>Voisitko korjata sen minulle?</b></p> <p>"Could you repair it for me?"</p>	<p><b>Voinko katsoa tätä kuvaa?</b></p> <p>"Can I look at this picture?"</p>
<p><b>Otan tämän kirjan.</b></p> <p>"I'll take this book."</p>	<p><b>Voisitko ottaa kuvan minusta ja lapsistani?</b></p> <p>"Could you take a picture of me and my children?"</p>

## GRAMMAR

How many times have you been on a trip with your camera, trying to immortalize particular moments? In Finland, it can happen so often that not only a landscape can arouse your curiosity, but also many people! I know you don't want to jeopardize your marvelous album in Finland. That's why in this lesson, we will cover some phrases related to the one we saw in the previous lesson, "Can you take my picture?": *Voisitteko ottaa kuvan minusta?*

Now, you would like to ask for permission: "Can I take your picture?" In Finnish, this is: *Voisinko ottaa kuvan teistä?* The first word, *Voisinko*, means "Could I?" Next comes *ottaa*, which in Finnish means "take." *Kuva* means picture, and it is in the accusative form, so the -n suffix is added: *kuvan*. At the end we have the word *teistä*, meaning "of you" (in plural or polite form). *Voisinko ottaa kuvan teistä?* Literally, this means, "Can I take a picture of you?"

If you want to sound less formal, you can say *Voinko ottaa kuvan sinusta?* "Can I take your picture?"

In this sentence, we changed the endings a bit, and also lost the word for "Could I?" This way, the whole phrase sounds a little less formal. You can use this one with young people or children.

What if you are in a museum, an art gallery, or a shop and you want to ask: "Can I take a picture here?" In Finnish, this is: *Voiko täällä valokuvata?*

The first word, *voiko*, which we learned in a previous lesson, means "Is it allowed?" It is followed by *täällä* ("here"), which we know very well by now. Then you have *valokuvata* ("to take a photo" in the infinitive). *Voiko täällä valokuvata?*

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

## Quick tip 1

---

A few good places to visit and take pictures: you definitely don't want to miss Finland's port district, Kauppatori and The Dome area. Should you want to travel to another town, the first destination must be Turku in Southwest Finland, which has an old 1300s-era castle and a beautiful old city on both sides of a river. Other destinations should include Porvoo, a town in the Southeast with old wooden houses, and the area of Saimaanjärvi for fishing and summer cottage camping.

## Quick tip 2

---

People more interested in hiking will find that Northern Finland has an extensive system of colored routes around what Finns do not call mountains, but arctic hills, in Finnish *tunturi*. Well, they may not be the tallest in the world, but they still offer great views and walks. Try Levi or Yllästunturi. The landscape will be extremely beautiful during the time of autumn colors. Summer time is good for hiking too, because the temperature does not get much above +20C. Just prepare yourself for many mosquitoes with a mosquito repellent.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #34

## How Do You Say This in Finnish?

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- 2 Sample Sentences
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# 34

# FINNISH

1. Miten sanotaan "vodka" suomeksi?
2. Miten tämä sanotaan suomeksi?
3. Miten tuo sanotaan suomeksi?
4. Miten sanotaan "Happy birthday" suomeksi?

# ENGLISH

1. How do you say vodka in Finnish?
2. How do you say this in Finnish?
3. How do you say that in Finnish?
4. How do you say "Happy birthday" in Finnish?

# VOCABULARY

<b>Finnish</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
suomi	Finnish	noun
miten	how, what a	adverb
tämä	this	pronoun
tuo	that	pronoun
sanoa	to say, to tell	verb

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Suomi on suomalais-ugrilainen kieli.</b></p> <p>"Finnish is a Finno-Ugric language."</p>	<p><b>Opiskeletko sinä suomea?</b></p> <p>"Do you study Finnish?"</p>
<p><b>Puhutko sinä suomea?</b></p> <p>"Do you speak Finnish?"</p>	<p><b>Miten pian tulet kotiin?</b></p> <p>"How soon will you come home?"</p>
<p><b>Miten voit?</b></p> <p>"How are you doing?"</p>	<p><b>Tämä viini on hyvää.</b></p> <p>"This wine is good."</p>
<p><b>Tämä on kaunein paikka Suomessa.</b></p> <p>"This is the most beautiful place in Finland."</p>	<p><b>Voi, tämä ei ole hyvää.</b></p> <p>"Oh, this is not good."</p>
<p><b>Haluan tämän kirjan, kiitos.</b></p> <p>"I want this book."</p>	<p><b>Tuo juustopala ei ole sinun.</b></p> <p>"That piece of cheese is not yours."</p>
<p><b>Haluan tuon paidan, kiitos.</b></p> <p>"I want that shirt."</p>	<p><b>Älä sano mitään.</b></p> <p>"Don't say anything."</p>
<p><b>Voisitko sanoa missä on hotelli?</b></p> <p>"Could you tell me where the hotel is?"</p>	<p><b>Kun joku aivastaa, sanotaan "Terveysteksi."</b></p> <p>"When somebody sneezes, we say, 'Bless you.'"</p>
<p><b>Mitä hän sanoo?</b></p> <p>"What is he/she saying?"</p>	

## GRAMMAR

One of the most important things to be able to ask is how to say something in another language. In this lesson, we're going to cover "How do you say [something] in Finnish?" So let's get started right away!

The Finns are famous for their vodka, so let's assume that you want to buy some but have no idea what to call it in Finnish! What do you do now? Of course, you ask with Survival Phrases!

In Finnish, "How do you say 'vodka' in Finnish?" is *Miten sanotaan "vodka" suomeksi?* The first word, *miten*, means, "how." This is followed by *sanotaan*, which is "say" in the passive form, as you all remember. In English, we could literally translate this as "how is said." Next, we have the word *vodka* (or any other word you want to ask about). Now, the only word remaining is *suomeksi*, "in Finnish."

All together, we have *Miten sanotaan vodka suomeksi?* Literally, this means, "How is said vodka in Finnish?"

Not to leave you hanging: "vodka" in Finnish is vodka.

You can also use this expression without using any English. To accomplish this, you can use the expression "How do you say this in Finnish?" In Finnish, "this" is *tämä*.

So in Finnish, "How do you say this in Finnish?" is *Miten tämä sanotaan suomeksi?* The structure is similar to the previous sentence, except that in place of "vodka," we have the demonstrative adjective *tämä*, and this time it comes before the word *sanotaan* ("is said"). This is a phrase you can use while pointing at something.

To ask, "How do you say that in Finnish?," simply substitute the word *tämä* with *tuon* ("that"). You will have *Miten tuon sanotaan suomeksi?*

But wait, it's your Finnish friend's birthday and you want to wish him/her a happy birthday-but you don't know how to say it. Let's try to ask: *Miten sanotaan "happy birthday" suomeksi?* ("How do you say happy birthday in Finnish?") The first word is *miten*, "how." Then you have *sanotaan*, which is the present tense in passive form of the verb *sanoa* ("to say").

Then the word or expression you wish someone to translate, and finally, you have *suomeksi* which you have previously seen.

"Happy birthday," by the way, is *hyvää syntymäpäivää!*

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

---

Finnish wine can make a great gift for someone at home. You should definitely try Koskenkorva, a famous vodka not easily found abroad. This has a variation of salted licorice vodka called Salmiakki Koskenkorva (*salmiakki* means salted licorice) which is worth trying as a speciality.

## Quick tip 2

---

When buying vodka, or any other alcohol in Finland, you better visit the store Alko, a monopoly owned by the government. Wines and spirits are not sold in supermarkets or kiosks, but only in the Alko store. In the supermarkets you can find beer and cider instead; they contain up to 4.7% alcohol.



## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #35

## Learn to Write in Finnish without Lifting a Pen

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

# # 35

# FINNISH

1. Voisitko kirjoittaa sen ylös?
2. Voitko kirjoittaa sen minulle ylös?
3. Miten tämä lausutaan?
4. Onko sinulla paperia ja kynää?

# ENGLISH

1. Could you write it down, please?
2. Can you write it down for me, please?
3. How do you pronounce this?
4. Do you have paper and a pencil?

# VOCABULARY

<b>Finnish</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
sinulla	on you	pronoun
kynä	pencil	noun
paperi	paper	noun
ylös	up	adverb
voida	to be able to	verb
kirjoittaa	to write	verb
lausua	to pronounce	verb
minulle	for me	pronoun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Onko sinulla sytytintä?</b> "Do you have a lighter on you?"	<b>Kynä katkesi kahtia.</b> "The pencil broke in half."
<b>Vihaan paperityötä.</b> "I hate paperwork."	<b>Älä katso ylös!</b> "Don't look up!"
<b>Voisitko korjata sen minulle?</b> "Could you repair it for me?"	<b>Voinko katsoa tätä kuvaa?</b> "Can I look at this picture?"
<b>En osaa kirjoittaa suomeksi.</b> "I can't write in Finnish."	<b>En voi lausua osoitetta.</b> "I can't pronounce the address."
<b>Opin lausumaan tämän kaupungin nimen suomeksi.</b> "I learned to pronounce this town's name in Finnish."	<b>Voitko tuoda minulle hampurilaisen?</b> "Can you bring me a burger?"

## GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to ask, "How do you say this in Finnish?" *Miten tämä sanotaan suomeksi.* Do you remember? In this lesson, because we don't want you to be caught off guard in any kind of situation in Finland, we are going to introduce you to a new phrase that is very helpful when you want someone to write something down for you. So let's start this lesson.

In Finnish, "Can you write it down, please?" is: *Voisitko kirjoittaa sen ylös?* The first word, *voisitko*, means "Could you?" Next we have *kirjoittaa*, which in Finnish is "write." *Sen* is *se* ("it") in the accusative form. Last we have *ylös*, which literally means "up."

Next, we have another way to express the same meaning: *Voitko kirjoittaa sen minulle ylös?* "Can you write it down for me?" The only extra thing in this sentence is the word *minulle*, which means "for me." Of course, you can add *kiitos* at the end of this phrase to be more polite.

Once you have the written words, you may find that you have no idea how to pronounce them. In Finnish, "How do you pronounce this?" is: *Miten tämä*

*lausutaan*? The first word, *miten*, means "how." You should all be familiar with this by now. Next we have *tämä*, which means "this" as we have seen before. Finally, you have *lausutaan* ("is pronounced").

It might happen that people are not carrying a piece of paper or a pen. So before asking: *Voitko kirjoittaa sen ylös?*, try asking: *Onko sinulla paperia ja kynää?* "Do you have paper and a pencil?" The first word, *onko*, means "Is there?" or "Do you have?"; we've already seen this. Then you have *sinulla*, which in English is "on you."

As usual, before asking about someone else's stationery supplies, it's a good idea to say "excuse me": *anteeksi*.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip

---

Finnish writing is not too complicated and once you learn to read the extra letters and the letter combinations, it gets very simple—you pronounce what you see. Just remember that we always have the accent on the first syllable, and long and short vowels and consonants are pronounced differently. Spend a moment looking at this chart of letter combinations below, they'll help you a lot!

ai: *vaimo* ("wife"), *paita* ("shirt")  
ei: *hei* ("hello"), *eilen* ("yesterday")  
oi: *koivu* ("birch"), *poika* ("boy")  
ui: *kuiva* ("dry"), *puisto* ("park")  
yi: *hymyllä* ("smile")  
äi: *äiti* ("mother"), *näin* ("like this")  
öi: *töitä* (some works), *näköinen* ("look alike")  
au: *auto* ("car"), *sauna* ("sauna")  
eu: *reuna* ("border"), *euro* ("euro")  
iu: *viulu* ("violin"), *tiukka* ("strict")  
ou: *koulu* ("school"), *joulu* ("Christmas")  
äy: *täynnä* ("full"), *käydä* ("to visit")  
öy: *löytää* ("to find"), *pöytä* ("table")  
uo: *Suomi* ("Finland"), *ruoka* ("food")  
yö: *työ* ("work"), *vyö* ("belt")  
ie: *pieni* ("small"), *kieli* ("language," "tongue")

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #36

## Read Finnish Instantly

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- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

# 36

# FINNISH

1. Miten tämä luetaan?
2. Miten tämä lausutaan?
3. Mitä se tarkoittaa?

# ENGLISH

1. How do you read this?
2. How do you pronounce this?
3. What does it mean?

# VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
lukea	to read	verb
lausua	to pronounce	verb
tarkoittaa	to mean, to signify	verb

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Lähettäjän nimi lukee paketissa.</b> "The sender's name is stated on the package."	<b>Isä lukee lehden aamulla.</b> "Dad reads the newspaper in the morning."
--	---

<p><b>Olen pahoillani, en osaa lukea nimeäsi.</b></p> <p>"I'm sorry, I can't read your name." (formal)</p>	<p><b>En voi lausua osoitetta.</b></p> <p>"I can't pronounce the address."</p>
<p><b>Opin lausumaan tämän kaupungin nimen suomeksi.</b></p> <p>"I learned to pronounce this town's name in Finnish."</p>	<p><b>Mitä tarkoitat?</b></p> <p>"What do you mean?"</p>
<p><b>A "dog" tarkoittaa suomeksi koiraa.</b></p> <p>"'Dog' in Finnish is koiraa."</p>	

## GRAMMAR

In the previous lessons, we introduced you to some phrases you can use when in Finland and this is the last lesson of the series dedicated to learning from the people around you. In this lesson, we are going to cover "How do you read this?"

In Finnish, "How do you read this?" is *Miten tämä luetaan?*

The first word, *miten*, means "how." Next, we have the demonstrative adjective *tämä*, in English, "this." Then we have the verb *lukea* ("to read"-in present passive form: *luetaan*).

The entire sentence goes: *Miten tämä luetaan?*

If you are pointing at something, probably on a book, a newspaper, or simply a street sign, you might also like to ask, "How do you pronounce this?:"

*Miten tämä lausutaan?*

*Lausutaan* is, "is pronounced," the verb *lausua* ("to pronounce") in present passive form.

After you have learned the reading and the pronunciation, you will probably want to know about the meaning. So why don't you try to ask,

*Mitä se tarkoittaa?* ("What does it mean?")

The first word *mitä* means "what." Next, we have *se*, meaning "it" in English and at

the end, *tarkoittaa*, which in English means, "means."

So all together, we have *Mitä se tarkoittaa?* Literally, this means, "What does it mean?"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip

---

Did you know that one of the arch enemies of modern word processors is the Finnish letter *ä* and *ö*? Even today, eBook readers and other electronic devices tend to corrupt this letter to some other character. If you try pronouncing the word *käsi* with the [ä] sound similar to the American "-a" sound in "that," you get *käsi*, the Finnish sound of amazement. Another particular sound is *ö* which you can hear in the "-e" sound when pronouncing the American "the." This is often together with the [y] sound and they make syllables in many words, like *yö*, meaning "night," and *löytää*, meaning "to find," in English.



## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #37

## Finnish Hotel - Checking In

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- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

# 37

# FINNISH

1. Minulla on varaus nimellä...
2. Haluaisin yhden huoneen.
3. Saisinko nimenne, kiitos.
4. Voisitteko tavata sen?

# ENGLISH

1. I have a reservation under the name...
2. I would like a room.
3. Your name, please.
4. Can you spell it?

# VOCABULARY

<b>Finnish</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
varaus	reservation	noun
nimi	name	noun
haluta	to want	verb
tavata	spell, meet	verb

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Minulla on huonevaraus kahdelle yölle.</b></p> <p>"I have a room reservation for two nights."</p>	<p><b>Kenen nimellä varaus on?</b></p> <p>"Whose name is the reservation under?"</p>
<p><b>Toimistotyöntekijät halusivat donitsin.</b></p> <p>"The office workers wanted the donut."</p>	<p><b>Haluaisin vuokrata auton täksi päiväksi.</b></p> <p>"I would like to rent a car for a day."</p>
<p><b>En osaa tavata näitä pitkiä nimiä.</b></p> <p>"I can't spell these long names."</p>	

## GRAMMAR

In Finland, you'll find many hotels, guesthouses and hostels. In this lesson, we'll help you check in! Let's jump right into the lesson!

In Finland, when you get to a hotel and you want to check in, there are two possible phrases you can use. If you have already booked the room and you want to say, "I have a reservation under the name..." in Finnish, it is

*Minulla on varaus nimellä...*

The first words, *minulla on*, mean "I have."

Next we have the noun *varaus*, which means "reservation."

Then we have *nimellä* which means "under the name," and at the end you insert your name.

All together, we have: *Minulla on varaus nimellä...*

This means, "I have a reservation under the name of ..."

If you have not booked the room yet, the phrase "I would like a room" in Finnish is:

*Haluaisin yhden huoneen.*

The first word, *haluaisin*, means "I would like."

Then we have *yhden*, meaning "one" in accusative form, and finally *huoneen*, which means "room" in accusative form. *Yhden huoneen*.

All together: *Haluaisin yhden huoneen*. "I would like one room."

You will most likely be asked, "Your name, please." In Finnish, this is *Saisinko nimenne, kiitos*.

The first word, *saisinko*, means "May I?" or "Could I get?", which we have already learned in previous lessons.

Then you have *nimenne*, which is a formal "your name."

At the end we have *kiitos*, "please."

*Saisinko nimenne, kiitos*. "Could I get your name, please?"

Remember, this phrase is only used in highly official circumstances, so don't try to start a conversation with this line in Finnish. People will think you're the police.

You might also be asked, "Can you spell it?" In Finnish, this is:

*Voisitteko tavata sen, kiitos?*

The first word, *voisitteko*, means "Could you?" in formal Finnish.

The next word, *tavata*, means "to spell."

At the end is *sen*, which is *se* ("it") in accusative form.

We could stop at this point, but they'll probably add *kiitos*, which by now we all know means "please."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

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A summer cottage, or *kesämökki*, is a great option to see how the local Finns live during the summer. You can rent a cottage near by a lake with sauna, enjoying fishing, swimming and spare time in nature.

### Quick tip 2

---

Do you know any words that English borrowed from Finnish? You surely know at least one: *sauna*.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #38

## Finnish Hotel - I'd Like More of This, Please

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- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

# 38

# FINNISH

1. Mihin aikaan meidän täytyy jättää huone?
2. Saisinko saippuaa.

# ENGLISH

1. What time is checkout?
2. Can I have some soap?

# VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
Mihin aikaan	what time	
jättää	to leave	verb
saippua	soap	noun
huone	room	noun
meidän täytyy	we must	verb

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Jätämme huoneen kahdeltatoista.</b> "We'll leave the room at noon."	<b>Menen ulos ostamaan saippuaa.</b> "I'll go out to buy some soap."
<b>Haluaisin yhden huoneen.</b> "I'd like a room."	<b>Meidän täytyy kiirehtiä.</b> "We must hurry."

# GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll introduce you to some more useful phrases for hotels and the like. The first phrase is "What time is checkout?" In Finnish, this is

*Mihin aikaan meidän täytyy jättää huone?*

The first two words, *mihin aikaan*, mean "at what time" in English.

Then you have *meidän*, which means "ours," but together with *täytyy* it means "we must."

After that you have *jättää*, which is "to leave."

Following that, we have *huone*. This means "room."

All together: *Mihin aikaan meidän täytyy jättää huone?*

"What time do we have to leave the room?"

Now let's imagine there is something you need, and you want to ask for it.

Let's try to ask, "Can I have some soap?" This is

*Saisinko saippuaa?*

The first word, *saisinko*, means "Could I get?"

The noun *saippuaa*, "soap," is in the partitive case, which is the correct form to use when an uncountable noun is an object in the sentence.

*Saisinko saippuaa?*

If we were using just a piece of soap, the noun could be *saippuan*, in its accusative form. The accusative is usually marked by *-n* at the end of the word. Next, we'll give you a list of words you can use, already in the accusative or partitive case. Just put them in our previous sentence and they'll all work just fine.

"Towel" is (*pyyhe*). In our structure, it becomes *pyyhkeen*.

"Toothbrush" is (*hammasharja*) In our structure, it becomes *hammasharjan*.

"Toothpaste" is (*hammastahna*). In our structure, it becomes *hammastahnaa*.

"Shampoo" is (*shampoo*). In our structure, it becomes *shampoota*.

"Soap" is (*saippua*). In our structure, it becomes *saippuaa* (used if asking for liquid soap), or *saippuan* (used if asking for a piece of soap).

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

## Quick tip 1

---

There are many low budget hotels and hostels in Finland with quite high standards. If you decide to stay at a hotel, remember that you don't need to tip. Tipping is not part of the Finnish culture, but of course if you feel like tipping after a delicious meal, I'm sure that your gesture will be more than welcome.

## Quick tip 2

---

The income from tourism is growing as a part of the Finnish economy. Setting up numerous gift shops in each area has created many new jobs and supported many businesses. As well number of visitors is growing each year, so the services for tourists are getting better and better.



## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #39

## Finnish Post Office Part I

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- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

# # 39

# FINNISH

1. Haluaisin lähettää tämän Italiaan.
2. Haluaisin lähettää tämän postikortin Italiaan.
3. Haluaisin lähettää tämän kirjeen Italiaan.
4. Haluaisin lähettää tämän paketin Italiaan.

# ENGLISH

1. I would like to send this to Italy.
2. I would like to send this postcard to Italy.
3. I would like to send this letter to Italy.
4. I would like to send this package to Italy.

# VOCABULARY

<b>Finnish</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
lähettää	to send	verb
postikortti	postcard	noun
kirje	letter	noun
paketti	package, packet, parcel	noun

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Lähetän sinulle postikortin.</b> "I will send you a postcard."</p>	<p><b>Haluaisin lähettää tämän huomenna.</b> "I would like to send this tomorrow."</p>
<p><b>Sain postikortin Amerikasta.</b> "I got a postcard from the U.S."</p>	<p><b>Haluaisin lähettää tämän kirjeen siskolleni.</b> "I would like to send this letter to my sister."</p>
<p><b>Lähetän tämän paketin Kaisalle.</b> "I will send this package to Kaisa."</p>	<p><b>"Haluaisin lähettää tämän paketin isoäidilleni."</b> "I would like to send this package to my grandmother."</p>

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson we're going to take a trip to the post office. "Post office" in Finnish is *posti*

The post office sign is in orange and blue, and you can find an orange mailbox outside of the building.

In this lesson, we're going to work on how to send postcards, letters, and packages. The expression we need to accomplish this is, "I'd like to send this to..." and then the desired destination. For today's lesson, we'll use Italy.

In Finnish, "I would like to send this to Italy" is

*Haluaisin lähettää tämän Italiaan.*

The first word, *haluaisin*, means, "I would like."

Next we have *lähettää*, which in English is "to send."

Then we have *tämän*, which is *tämä* ("this") in its accusative form.

Finally we have *Italiaan*, which means "to Italy."

All together, we have *Haluaisin lähettää tämän Italiaan*. Literally, this means "I would like to send this to Italy."

Let's look at the other words. We were talking about packages, letters, and postcards, so let's try to send a postcard!

"Postcard" in Finnish is *postikortti*

"I would like to send this postcard to Italy" in Finnish is

*Haluaisin lähettää tämän postikortin Italiaan.*

Notice that *postikortin* and *tämän* are both in the accusative form. *Tämän postikortin* means "this postcard."

Now let's try "letter," which in Finnish is *kirje*

"I would like to send this letter to Italy" in Finnish is

*Haluaisin lähettää tämän kirjeen Italiaan.*

As you can see, we replace *postikortti* with *kirje*, the word for "letter." You may have also noticed that the word endings changed a bit. That's because now they are in the accusative.

Now let's try to send a package. In Finnish, "I would like to send this package to Italy" is

*Haluaisin lähettää tämän paketin Italiaan.*

"Package" in Finnish is *paketti*, but we use the accusative here: *paketin*.

All together, we have *Haluaisin lähettää tämän paketin Italiaan.*

Now the package requires a closer look, which we'll take in the next lesson.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

---

If you already have your letter or your postcards ready for sending, you don't need to look for a post office. You just need to find a mailbox or a letterbox, which in Finland you can recognize by its bright yellow color. You find them throughout neighborhoods all over the country. You can see the sign POSTI, and sometimes a notice with the timetable for collection and the time and days of collection.

### Quick tip 2

---

The Finnish post has a reputation of being quite quick but a bit expensive. A postcard or letter price is pretty normal but when it comes to parcels or letters it's better to consider if it is convenient to send. Also, they are open during the weekends only Saturday morning until noon.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #40

## Finnish Post Office Part II

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- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
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- 4 Cultural Insight

# 40

# FINNISH

1. Haluaisin lähettää tämän paketin Italiaan.
2. Mitä paketissa on sisällä?
3. Mitä paketti sisältää?

# ENGLISH

1. I would like to send this package to Italy.
2. What's in the package?
3. What does the package contain?

# VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
paketti	package	noun
sisältää	to contain	verb
sisällä	inside	noun
mikä	which, what	adverb
lähettää	to send	verb

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Tässä paketissa ei ole lääkkeitä.</b> "There is no medicine in the package."	<b>Se ei sisällä alkoholia.</b> "There is no alcohol in it."
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<p><b>Tämä saattaa sisältää pieniä palasia pähkinää.</b></p> <p>"It may contain traces of nuts."</p>	<p><b>Olemme hotellissa sisällä.</b></p> <p>"We are inside the hotel."</p>
<p><b>Mikä on tämän paikan nimi?</b></p> <p>"What is this place's name?"</p>	<p><b>Lähetän sinulle postikortin.</b></p> <p>"I will send you a postcard."</p>
<p><b>Haluaisin lähettää tämän huomenna.</b></p> <p>"I would like to send this tomorrow."</p>	

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson we're going to work on getting your package one step closer to its intended destination. In the previous lesson, we discussed the phrase "I would like to send this package to Italy," which was

*Haluaisin lähettää tämän paketin Italiaan.*

Again, the location is interchangeable.

When sending a package, though, you will probably have to explain what's inside it. In Finnish, "What's in the package?" is

*Mitä paketissa on sisällä?*

The first word, *mitä*, means "what."

Next, we have the word *paketissa*, "in the package."

Then we have *on*, the verb "is."

Finally, we have *sisällä*, the Finnish word for "inside."

All together, it's *Mitä paketissa on sisällä?*

"What's inside the package?"

If you want to be sure to name all the things you are sending correctly, English is perfectly acceptable.

Another way they can ask you "What's in the package?" is



*Mitä paketti sisältää?*

"What does the package contain?"

The first word, *mitä*, means "what."

Then you have *paketti* ("package").

Finally, you have *sisältää*, "contains."

All together, we have *Mitä paketti sisältää?*

"What does the package contain?"

Please remember that even in Finland as in many other countries, there are some rules for things you can and cannot send. You can learn about this by visiting the Finnish post website at [www.posti.fi](http://www.posti.fi).

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

---

Buying stamps in Finland is very simple. They sell normal stamps at the *posti*, kiosks and some supermarkets, so saying *Haluaisin postimerkkejä, kiitos*. ("I would like some stamps") is the simplest and most common way of asking for them. Remembering your numbers comes in handy here, as they will most likely ask you how many you want. It's as easy as that!

### Quick tip 2

---

Finland uses the metric system. There is one exception: drinks. When ordering beer, you can order by pints, which are *iso* ("big," .5 liter) or *pieni* ("small," .3 liter). Wine is served in centiliters, which are 12cl, 14 cl, and 21 cl. These serving portions are due to a very strict alcohol serving restrictions in Finland. One portion cannot be bigger than 21cl of wine, or 12cl of liquor.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #41

## A Guide to Foreign Exchange in Finland

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- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
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- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

# # 41

# FINNISH

1. Onko täällä lähellä pankkiautomaattia?
2. Onko täällä lähellä pankkia?
3. Onko täällä lähellä rahanvaihtoa?
4. Missä voin vaihtaa rahaa?
5. Saisinko pientä rahaa?
6. Voisitko rikkoa tämän?

# ENGLISH

1. Is there an ATM near here?
2. Is there a bank near here?
3. Is there an exchange office near here?
4. Where can I exchange currency?
5. Smaller denominations, please.
6. Break this, please.

# VOCABULARY

<b>Finnish</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
pankki	bank	noun

rahanvaihto	exchange office	noun
vaihtaa	to exchange	verb
pieni	small	adjective
raha	money	noun
rikkoa	to break	verb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Mikä pankki on kulman takana?</b></p> <p>"Which bank is that round the corner?"</p>	<p><b>Pysäytä auto rahanvaihdon edessä.</b></p> <p>"Please stop the car outside an exchange office."</p>
<p><b>En tiedä missä voin vaihtaa rahaa.</b></p> <p>"I don't know where I can exchange money."</p>	<p><b>Tarvitsen pieniä seteleitä.</b></p> <p>"I need some small bills."</p>
<p><b>Kauppiaat haluavat mielummin pientä rahaa.</b></p> <p>"Shopkeepers prefer small bills."</p>	<p><b>Olen pahoillani, mutta en voi rikkoa sitä sinulle.</b></p> <p>"I'm sorry, I can't break it for you."</p>

## GRAMMAR

Exchanging money in Finland is quite convenient. You can exchange money at airports, special money exchange kiosks and banks, or withdraw money from an ATM. Rates applied when withdrawing money from an ATM are likely to be higher. As a general rule, try to find one of the countless exchange offices. So first things first: let's find a location that will exchange money.

First, let's review some previous phrases and patterns we've already covered.

In Finnish, "Is there an ATM near here?" is

*Onko täällä lähellä pankkiautomaattia?*

We covered this sentence in lesson 30.

Now, to ask for a bank, we can just replace the word for ATM with the word for bank and the phrase works just fine. "Is there a bank near here?" is

*Onko täällä lähellä pankkia?*

It's not very different from the ATM sentence, and lucky for us, "bank" in Finnish is *pankki*.

Let's ask for an exchange office now. It is very similar: insert the word *rahanvaihto* in the previous sentence.

*Onko täällä lähellä rahankvaihtoa?*

For times when there is neither a bank nor an ATM, you can ask, "Where can I exchange currency?" In Finnish, this is

*Missä voin vaihtaa rahaa?*

The first word, *missä*, means "where."

Then we have *voin*, which in English is "I can":

Then there's *vaihtaa*, "to exchange."

Finally we have the word *rahaa* ("money") in the partitive case.

All together, we have *Missä voin vaihtaa rahaa?*

Literally, this means "Where can I exchange money?"

Exchanging currency is pretty straightforward—you need to fill out some forms and then present the amount you want exchanged. One extremely useful phrase is "Smaller denominations, please." It's usually beneficial to have smaller amounts of currency on you for paying for the bus fare, taxi fare, and so on.

In Finnish, "Smaller denominations please" is

*Saisinko pientä rahaa?*

The first word, *saisinko*, means "Could I get?"

Next we have *pientä*, which means "small," in the partitive case.

Then, you have *rahaa*, "money," in the accusative case.

All together, we have *Saisinko pientä rahaa?*

In English, this means, "Could I get small change, please?"

Finally, you can also use the phrase "Break this, please" to indicate you would like smaller units of the currency. In Finnish, "Break this, please" is *Voisitko rikkoa tämän?*

The first word means "Could you?"

Then we have *rikkoa*, which means to break (literally and figuratively).

Finally we have *tämän*, which you'll recognize as *tämä* in the accusative form.

Here's the question again: *Voisitko rikkoa tämän?*

Ask this when you have a big bill that you want to break.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

---

Finnish shopkeepers don't like so much to break bills. Sometimes it's a better idea to buy something small and get your bill broken that way.

### Quick tip 2

---

Finnish money exchange places are safe even though they might charge more for the exchange than a bank would. Check the rates first and don't forget that a commission fee will be taken from your exchange amount.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #42

# Buying Prepaid Cell Phone Cards in Finland

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

# 42

## FINNISH

1. Myyttekö pre-paid liittymiä?
2. Yksi kymmenen euron pre-paid liittymä, kiitos.
3. Yksi viidentoista euron pre-paid liittymä, kiitos.
4. Onko täällä lähellä yleisöpuhelin?

## ENGLISH

1. Do you have telephone cards?
2. A 9.90 prepaid cell phone card, please.
3. A €15 prepaid cell phone card, please.
4. Is there a public phone near here?

## VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
viisitoista	fifteen	numeral
myydä	to sell	verb
prepaid liittymä	prepaid cell phone card	noun
kiitos	please	noun
yleisöpuhelin	public phone	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES



<p><b>Täällä ei myydä viiniä.</b></p> <p>"They don't sell wine here."</p>	<p><b>Kadotin prepaid liittymäni.</b></p> <p>"I've lost the prepaid cell phone card."</p>
<p><b>Tämä tässä, kiitos.</b></p> <p>"This one here, please."</p>	<p><b>Yleisöpuhelin ei toimi.</b></p> <p>"That phone booth doesn't work."</p>

## GRAMMAR

While most people wouldn't or couldn't step outside without their cell phones, when visiting another country, sometimes it's a little too far for your local carrier. You can of course use your cell phone when you get to Finland, but you have to pay very expensive charges. So if you feel like saving your money, the good old ways work like a charm.

But to help you out, in Finland, you can buy prepaid phone cards for cell phones. These prepaid cell phone cards are sold in kiosks and phone operator offices. These include a SIM card with PIN and PUK security codes and of course a Finnish phone number. You can insert the SIM card into your mobile phone and use it with a Finnish number. How easy it is! That is what we will focus on in this lesson.

Before asking for a prepaid card, you'll want to know whether the shop you're at even carries them. In Finnish, "Do you sell prepaid cell phone cards?" is

*Myyttekö pre-paid liittymiä?*

The first word, *myyttekö*, means "Do you sell?"

In this sentence, the second-person plural is used, both because the plural makes it polite and because the shop can be thought of as a group of people.

Next we have the Finnish noun for "prepaid cell phone connection," pre-paid *liittymä*, but in the accusative, *pre-paid liittymiä*.

All together, we have *Myyttekö pre-paid liittymiä?*

Literally this means, "Do you sell prepaid cell phone connections?"

The answer to this will be "yes" (*kyllä*) or "no" (*ei*). If they do have the cards, you'll want to ask for one of the denominations we talked about.

Let's start with a 10€ card.

In Finnish, "A 10€ calling card, please" is

*Yksi kymmenen euron pre-paid liittymä, kiitos.*

The first word, *yksi*, means "one."

Then you have *kymmenen euron* ("ten euro").

Next we have *prepaid-liittymä*, "calling card."

Finally, you have *kiitos*, which means "please."

Here's the entire sentence: *Yksi kymmenen euron pre-paid liittymä, kiitos.*

Literally, this means, "A 10€ pre-paid cell phone card, please."

For a 15 € card, you just have to change the value this way:

*Yksi viidentoista euron pre-paid liittymä, kiitos.*

If you are looking for a payphone, you will have to ask

*Onko täällä lähellä yleisöpuhelinta?*

The first word, *Onko*, means "Is there?"

Then, as we have already learned in Survival Phrases Number 30, *täällä lähellä*, translates as "near here" in English.

Then we have the word for "phone booth," *yleisöpuhelinta*.

All together, we have *Onko täällä lähellä yleisöpuhelinta?*

In English this means, "Is there a phone booth near here?"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

---

In Finland, public phones are getting rarer and rarer. There are some, and they accept coins. You can find them near by sightseeing spots and stations.

### Quick tip 2

---

Finnish people don't really use telephone cards anymore and only use cell phones

or prepaid cell phone cards when they need to talk to someone abroad. It is easy to find them, usually they are sold in kiosks and telephone operators' shops.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #43

## Renting a Vehicle in Finland

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

# 43

# FINNISH

1. Haluaisin vuokrata auton.
2. Haluaisin vuokrata skootterin.
3. Haluaisin vuokrata moottoripyörän.
4. Haluaisin vuokrata polkupyörän.
5. Milloin minun täytyy palauttaa se?

# ENGLISH

1. I would like to rent a car.
2. I would like to rent a scooter.
3. I would like to rent a motorbike.
4. I would like to rent a bike.
5. When must I return it?

# VOCABULARY

<b>Finnish</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
vuokrata	to rent	verb
auto	car	noun
skootteri	scooter	adjective
moottoripyörä	motorcycle	noun

polkupyörä	bicycle	noun
palauttaa	to return	verb
jonnekin muualle	somewhere else	adverb
milloin	when	adverb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Ajattelimme vuokrata auton Suomessa.</b></p> <p>"We are thinking of renting a car in Finland."</p>	<p><b>Auto on erittäin uusi ja iso.</b></p> <p>"The car is very new and big."</p>
<p><b>Joku varasti skootterin!</b></p> <p>"Someone stole the scooter!"</p>	<p><b>En osaa ajaa moottoripyörää.</b></p> <p>"I can't drive a motorcycle."</p>
<p><b>Et voi parkkeerata polkupyöräsi tähän.</b></p> <p>"You can't park your bike here."</p>	<p><b>Milloin palautan tämän skootterin?</b></p> <p>"When do I return this scooter?"</p>
<p><b>Mennään jonnekin muualle.</b></p> <p>"Let's go somewhere else."</p>	<p><b>Milloin sinun syntymäpäiväsi on?</b></p> <p>"When is your birthday?"</p>
<p><b>Milloin sinä menet Suomeen?</b></p> <p>"When do you go to Finland?"</p>	

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll introduce you to a phrase that will help you get to the places you need to be! In some places, trains and subways are the way to travel, but it's also very useful to know how to rent a car, scooter, or bicycle.

In Finnish, "I would like to rent a car" is

*Haluaisin vuokrata auton.*

The first word, *haluaisin*, is a word we've already covered in some previous lessons; it means "I would like."

Next, we have *vuokrata*, which in English is "to rent" in the infinitive.

The last word in the sentence is *auton*, which is "car" in the accusative form.

The whole sentence again: *Haluaisin vuokrata auton.*

"Motorbike" in Finnish is *moottoripyörä*, but again, we need the accusative, *moottoripyörän*. Let's use it in our sentence now:

*Haluaisin vuokrata moottoripyörän.*

Renting a scooter is not as popular as in some Mediterranean countries, but you might want to try that too:

*Haluaisin vuokrata skootterin.*

Again, we only have one new word: *skootteri*, or "scooter", in the accusative. *Haluaisin vuokrata skootterin.*

Finally, why not rent a bike as well?

*Haluaisin vuokrata polkupyörän.*

*Polkupyörän* means "bike" in the accusative.

If you're renting something, it's also important to know when you must return it! Therefore, we're giving you a phrase you can use to make sure you return it on time.

In Finnish, "When must I return it?" is

*Milloin minun täytyy palauttaa se?*

The first word, *milloin*, means "when."

Next we have *minun täytyy*, which in English is "I must."

This we have seen before, and as you might remember, the first word is genitive "my" and the second word, *täytyy*, stays the same no matter what the subject.

Then we have *palauttaa*, which literally means "to return."

All together, we have *Milloin minun täytyy palauttaa se?* Literally, this means "When must I return it?"

Finally, you may want to return it at a different location. In Finnish "Can I return it somewhere else?" is

*Voinko palauttaa sen jonnekin muualle?*

*Voinko* means "Can I?"

We've already seen the second word, *palauttaa*; it means "to return."

Next we have *sen*, which means "it", in the accusative.

At the end, we have *jonnekin muualle*, which together mean "to somewhere else."

The entire sentence again: *Voinko palauttaa sen jonnekin muualle?*

The answer should be a big yes and the name of the location.

*Kyllä,....*

If you're unlucky, they'll say *Ei, ette voi*, which literally means "No, you cannot."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

---

Driving in Finland can be very convenient because there are very few traffic jams. The highway network is getting better every year, and unlike other European countries, in Finland you don't have to pay to use it. On the other hand, certain areas are still not connected to the highways very well, and the two-lane roads are not so fast to take. Be careful when off the motorway.

### Quick tip 2

---

Pretty much the same goes for bikes. During the summer Finland has many beautiful places in the cities and outside in the countryside that are nice for a ride. Remember that driving a car or riding a motorbike in Finland, you need an appropriate driver's license. Sometimes it takes a while to get the international one in your country, so remember to prepare yourself in advance before traveling.



## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #44

## One Ticket to a Culturally Rich Stay in Finland, Please

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

# 44

# FINNISH

1. Yksi pääsylippu, kiitos.
2. Kolme pääsylippua, kiitos.
3. Viisi pääsylippua, kiitos.
4. Pääsylippunne, kiitos.

# ENGLISH

1. One ticket, please.
2. Three tickets, please.
3. Five tickets, please.
4. Your ticket, please.

# VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
pääsylippu	admission ticket	noun
lippu	ticket	noun
pääsylippunne	your ticket	noun
yksi	one	numeral
kolme	three	numeral
viisi	five	numeral

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Meidän täytyy ostaa kolme pääsylippua.</b></p> <p>"We have to buy three tickets."</p>	<p><b>Haluaisin kolme lippua, kiitos.</b></p> <p>"I'd like three tickets please."</p>
<p><b>Saisinko nähdä pääsylippunne, kiitos.</b></p> <p>"Could I see your ticket, please."</p>	<p><b>Kykloopilla on yksi silmä.</b></p> <p>"A cyclops has one eye."</p>
<p><b>Minulla on yksi omena.</b></p> <p>"I have one apple."</p>	<p><b>Saisinko kolme päärynää.</b></p> <p>"May I have three pears, please."</p>
<p><b>Isälläni on kolme sisarusta.</b></p> <p>"My father has three siblings."</p>	<p><b>Kolme meistä menee tänä iltana.</b></p> <p>"The three of us are going tonight."</p>
<p><b>Viidellä pojalla on sama nimi.</b></p> <p>"Five boys have the same name."</p>	<p><b>Viisi tyttöä.</b></p> <p>"Five girls."</p>

## GRAMMAR

There is so much to do and see in Finland, and there are times when access to some must-see places requires an admission ticket. So in this lesson, we're going to work on getting you through the gate, as we'll look at buying tickets.

In Finland, ticket is *pääsylippu*.

Literally this means entrance ticket. Sometimes a simple *lippu* without the prefix will be used, meaning just a ticket. In this lesson, though, we will use the word *pääsylippu*.

In Finnish, "one ticket, please" is *Yksi pääsylippu, kiitos*.

The first word *yksi* means, "one."  
 Next, we have *pääsylippu*, which in Finnish is "entrance ticket."  
 To recap here, we have *yksi pääsylippu*. Let's look at the next word, which you know very well, *kiitos*, and it means, "please." So all together, we have *Yksi pääsylippu, kiitos*. Literally, this means, "an entrance ticket please."

We'll work on getting tickets for the rest of the party now.

Let's recap numbers from one to ten.

"one" - *yksi*

"two" - *kaksi*

"three" - *kolme*

"four" - *neljä*

"five" - *viisi*

"six" - *kuusi*

"seven" - *seitsemän*

"eight" - *kahdeksan*

"nine" - *yhdeksän*

"ten" - *kymmenen*

"Three tickets, please" in Finnish is  
*Kolme pääsylippua, kiitos.*

The first word *kolme* means, "three."

Next, we have *pääsylippu* in partitive case, so there is an extra *-a* at the end.

The same rule applies to numbers above one, so from two on, remember to use the partitive case. So all together, we have *Kolme pääsylippua, kiitos*. Literally, this means, "Three tickets, please."

"Five tickets, please" in Finnish is  
*Viisi pääsylippua, kiitos.*

Very often, you may be asked to show your ticket at places other than the entrance, so keep them with you until you leave the place you are visiting. They will ask you,

*Pääsylippunne, kiitos.*

This means, "Your ticket, please." The first word is *pääsylippunne* ("your ticket" in polite form).

Then, you have *kiitos* ("please").

One more time all together, that is: *Pääsylippunne, kiitos.*

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

---

You can get discount tickets for groups, students, children, or the elderly at many places. A full price ticket for one person should be between 7 and 10 euros. In many museums children under 18 don't need to buy a ticket.

### Quick tip 2

---

The museum holiday, just like everywhere else, is Monday. National holidays are worth remembering, as you may end up not getting in where you want on these days:

January 1st

May 1st

December 6th

December 24th and 25th

November 1st

Midsummer eve and Midsummer day

Good Friday

### Quick tip 3

---

Remember this lesson well, because all of the words and sentences here are applicable when you buy tickets for any type of place where you need an entrance ticket. You can even use the same phrase omitting the first part of the word (*pääsy*) to buy train and subway tickets, for example, *Yksi lippu, kiitos*.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #45

## Do You Have an English Guide in Finland?

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### CONTENTS

- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

# # 45

# FINNISH

1. Onko teillä englannin kielistä opastetta?
2. Onko teillä ranskan kielistä opastetta?
3. Onko teillä japanin kielistä opastetta?

# ENGLISH

1. Do you have an English information guide?
2. Do you have a French information guide?
3. Do you have a Japanese information guide?

# VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
opaste	information	noun
kieli	language	noun
ranskan kieli	French language	noun
Japanin kieli	Japanese language	noun
englanti kieli	English language	noun

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Onko teillä kiinan kielistä opastetta?</b> "Do you have a Chinese information guide?"	<b>Mitä kieliä sinä osaat puhua?</b> "What languages do you speak?"
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---

**Ranskan kieli on kaunis kieli.**

"French is a beautiful language."

**Japanin kieli on erittäin vaikeaa.**

"Japanese is very difficult."

---

**Englannin kieli on yksi puhutuimmista kielistä.**

"English is one of the most spoken languages."

---

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce you to crucial phrase for you travelers who are interested in learning more about the tourist attractions you're going to visit. Learning about the history and the cultural significance of places you visit can be just as rewarding as seeing them. So now we'll cover "Do you have an English information guide?".

In Finnish, "Do you have an English information guide?" is

*Onko teillä englanninkielistä opastetta?*

The first two words, *onko teillä*, mean "Do you have?".

This is followed by *englanninkielistä*, which means "English language."

The last word, *opastetta*, means "guide or information" in the accusative.

All together, we have *Onko teillä englanninkielistä opastetta?*

This sentence can refer to a guide, or just a pamphlet at the entrance of the museum.

To ask for a guide in a different language, we can just replace the word for "English" with the word for any other language and it works just fine. Let's try "French" in Finnish. "Do you have a French information guide?" is

*Onko teillä ranskankielistä opastetta?*

The only thing that changes is the language you are looking for. In this case it's *ranskankielistä*

The first word, *ranskan*, is the genitive of *Ranska*, "France."

Together with the next word, *kielistä* (which is *kielinen* in the nominative), it means "the French language."



Let's try now with a Japanese guide! It's not so unlikely to find an information guide in Japanese because Finland is very popular among Japanese tourists all year round.

"Do you have a Japanese information guide?" is

*Onko teillä japaninkielistä opastetta?*

Piece of cake!

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

---

The official languages are Finnish and Swedish, but English is widely spoken in most tourist areas, so an English guide will most likely be available. Finnish schools also teach German, French, Italian and Spanish, so if you see some young people around you, you're likely to find one who speaks one of these languages.

### Quick tip 2

---

Here are some other languages you might need to ask about!

"German" - *saksa*

"French" - *ranska*

"Spanish" - *espanja*

"Italian" - *italia*

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #46

# How Do You Eat This Finnish Food?

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

# 46

# FINNISH

1. Miten tätä syödään?
2. Onko tämä raskasta ruokaa?

# ENGLISH

1. How do you eat this?
2. Is this a heavy food?

## VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
syödä	to eat	verb
raskas	heavy	adjective
ruoka	food	noun
tämä	this	pronoun
miten	how, what a	adverb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>En tykkää syödä tomaatteja.</b> "I don't like to eat tomatoes."	<b>Se ruoka oli liian raskasta.</b> "That food was too heavy."
<b>Mitä ruokaa meillä on tänään?</b> "What are we having for dinner today?"	<b>Tämä on tyypillistä suomalaista ruokaa.</b> "This is typical Finnish food."

<p><b>Tämä viini on hyvää.</b> "This wine is good."</p>	<p><b>Tämä on kaunein paikka Suomessa.</b> "This is the most beautiful place in Finland."</p>
<p><b>Voi, tämä ei ole hyvää.</b> "Oh, this is not good."</p>	<p><b>Haluan tämän kirjan, kiitos.</b> "I want this book."</p>
<p><b>Miten pian tulet kotiin?</b> "How soon will you come home?"</p>	<p><b>Miten voit?</b> "How are you doing?"</p>

## GRAMMAR

In Finland there are many delicious dishes! We've already covered how to order them, but now it's time to learn how to eat them! That is not always so obvious. In this lesson, we'll learn how to ask, "How do you eat this?"

In Finnish, "How do you eat this?" is

*Miten tätä syödään?*

The first word, *miten*, means "how."

Then we have *tätä*, which means "of this." This is the partitive case of *tämä*, which we already know means "this."

Then you have *syödään*, which means "eat" in present passive form.

Literally this means "How is this eaten?". While most Finnish dishes are quite straightforward, home cooking can get you more complicated dishes. Use this question when in doubt:

*Miten tätä syödään?*

Finnish cuisine is known for being often very creamy or buttery. While it's usually not as heavy as fried food, for example, it can come as a shock to the unprepared.

The question "Is this heavy?" in Finnish is

*Onko tämä raskasta ruokaa?*

The first word, *onko*, means "Is?" as a question.

Next we have *tämä*, which means "this."

Then we have *raskasta*, which in English is "heavy." This word is the partitive case of *raskas*, "heavy."

At the end we have *ruokaa*, which means "food" in the partitive case.

All together, it becomes *Onko tämä raskasta ruokaa?*

"Is this food heavy?"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

---

Lovers of creamy and buttery dishes will find a lot to eat in Finland. Usually these are marked with *kermainen* ("creamy") or *voissa paistettu* ("cooked in butter") on the menu. Also, in Finnish restaurants, bread is always served with butter or different kinds of cheeses. Many times they use a kind of fresh butter that is very tasty. I think it's worth enjoying the fresh dairy products while in Finland!

### Quick tip 2

---

There are many kinds of restaurants in Finland. Sometimes it's more difficult to find typical Finnish food than ethnic restaurants! Try to ask some locals or your hotel staff where you can have a nice Finnish meal. It is common to enjoy fresh seasonal vegetables and berries as well as fish and mushrooms. Try to ask for a seasonal speciality, and don't forget to save some room for delicious desserts. Finland is a great place to enjoy sweets and cakes.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #47

## Being a Vegetarian in Finland

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

# 47

# FINNISH

1. Olen kasvissyöjä.
2. En syö lihaa.
3. En syö juustoa.
4. Sisältääkö tämä lihaa?

# ENGLISH

1. I am vegetarian.
2. I don't eat meat.
3. I don't eat cheese.
4. Does this have meat?

# VOCABULARY

<b>Finnish</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
sisällyttää	to include	verb
kasvissyöjä	vegetarian	noun
liha	meat	noun
juusto	cheese	noun
syödä	to eat	verb
sisältää	to contain	verb

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Olen ollut kasvissyöjä kolme vuotta.</b></p> <p>"I have been a vegetarian for three years."</p>	<p><b>En syö punaista lihaa.</b></p> <p>"I don't eat red meat."</p>
<p><b>Suomessa on monenlaisia juustoja.</b></p> <p>"Finland has many varieties of cheese."</p>	<p><b>En tykkää syödä tomaatteja.</b></p> <p>"I don't like to eat tomatoes."</p>
<p><b>Se ei sisällä alkoholia.</b></p> <p>"There is no alcohol in it."</p>	<p><b>Tämä saattaa sisältää pieniä palasia pähkinää.</b></p> <p>"It may contain traces of nuts."</p>

## GRAMMAR

This lesson is not only for all of the vegetarians out there, but it's also for anyone with an aversion to a particular food! There are many reasons a person won't eat a particular food, and there may be times when communicating this is necessary. In this lesson, we'll go over some phrases to make sure you don't get any unwanted surprises on your plate.

In Finnish, "I am vegetarian" is

*Olen kasvissyöjä.*

The first word *olen* means "I am." Then we have *kasvissyöjä*, which means, "vegetarian."

To recap here, we have *Olen kasvissyöjä*. This means, "I am vegetarian."

Another way you can communicate that you don't eat a particular food is by saying just that!

In Finnish, "I don't eat meat" is *En syö lihaa*.

The first word *en* means, "I don't." Next, we have *syö*, which in English is "eat" in its short form. To recap here, we have *en syö*. Literally, this means, "(I) don't eat." Let's look at the last word *lihaa*, which means, "meat" in the accusative.

All together, we have *En syö lihaa*. Literally, this means, "(I) don't eat meat."



We can use this sentence pattern for other kinds of food by simply changing just one word! So let's look at some other possibilities. Let's try "cheese," which in Finnish is *juusto*, but since we need the accusative here: *juustoa*.

Now let's try the phrase with this word. "I don't eat cheese" in Finnish is *En syö juustoa*.

If you want to make sure some food doesn't have an ingredient you can't or you don't want to eat, you should simply ask about it.

For example if you want to make sure a meal doesn't have meat, you should ask,

*Sisältääkö tämä lihaa?*

The first word *Sisältääkö* means, "does include?," then you have *tämä*, which means, "this." Finally, we have *lihaa* which we already know means, "meat."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

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Generally speaking, being a vegetarian in Finland is not harder than in any other European country. In Finland there are many vegetarians, or people who don't like to eat meat. You can find a variety of vegan and organic places here. There is always a section in almost every restaurant's menu with vegetarian dishes.

### Quick tip 2

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Refusing to eat anything when you're a guest of a Finnish family is a little bit rude. Try to inform people of your eating habits beforehand, and I am sure they can prepare dishes suitable for you too. Vegetarianism is widely understood and refusing to eat red meat is seen as a healthy diet.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #48

## Asking for Help in Finnish

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

# 48

# FINNISH

1. Apua!
2. Soittakaa poliisi!
3. Poliisi!

# ENGLISH

1. Help!
2. Call the police!
3. Police!

# VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
apua	help	noun
poliisi	police	noun
soittaa	to call	verb

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Tarvitsen apua.</b> "I need some help here."	<b>Jos näet poliisin, pyydä apua.</b> "If you see the police, ask for help."
<b>Soittakaa ambulanssi!</b> "Call an ambulance!"	

# GRAMMAR

We hope that in this lesson we'll introduce you to some phrases that you won't have to use. While physical violence is not prevalent, when traveling to Finland you should always be careful. In addition, this phrase is not limited to threatening situations, but you can also use it if you or someone around you is in need of immediate assistance. In this lesson, we'll learn how to call for help.

Even if everyone wishes nothing bad or dangerous happens while on holiday in Finland, it's better if you know some important useful phrases to use in case of emergency.

In Finnish, "Help!" is *Apu!*

Literally, this means, "Help."

If you need to call the police, shout, *Poliisi!*

Literally, this means, "Police!"

You also want to learn to say: "Call the police!" It's

*Soittakaa poliisi!*

The first word, *soittakaa* means "call" (plural), while the second word is *poliisi*, or "policeman."

The phone number for the police in Finland is 112. You can easily call it from a public phone or a cell phone. Make sure that in an emergency you know how to ask for a public phone.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

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Getting mugged or jumped is very rare in Finland. If you want to be safe, the same considerations apply here, as in any other European country. Watch out for pickpockets, avoid drunk people, watch your belongings, and you should be fine. In the unlikely event that you become the victim of crime, contact the Police by dialing 112. In case of a health emergency visit the nearest hospital or health center, or dial 112. It is the general emergency number.

### Quick tip 2

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Be careful when walking around the railway station in Helsinki. This area is always crowded with lot of tourists. If you are approached by someone trying to help you to get on the train or to carry your luggage, just refuse him or her. As well avoiding

crowded places is good way to avoid being robbed.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #49

## Using Finnish to Get Medical Assistance

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

# 49

# FINNISH

1. Voisitko viedä minut sairaalaan, kiitos.
2. Voisitko viedä minut lääkäriin.

# ENGLISH

1. Please take me to the hospital.
2. Please take me to the doctor.

# VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
viedä	to take	verb
sairaala	hospital	noun
lääkäri	doctor	noun
minut	me	pronoun

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Voisitko viedä minut postiin?</b> "Could you take me to a post office?"	<b>Missä on sairaala?</b> "Where is the hospital?"
<b>Onko täällä lääkäriä?</b> "Is there a doctor here?"	<b>Voisitko viedä minut hyvään ravintolaan?</b> "Could you take me to a good restaurant?"

# GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll introduce you to some phrases you will find useful in case you need medical assistance. When traveling, sometimes the body takes a little time to adjust, and the immune system is no different. In this lesson, we'll go over some phrases that will help get you to a location where you can get medical assistance. We'll start with the phrase "Please take me to the hospital."

In Finnish, "Please take me to the hospital" is

*Voisitko viedä minut sairaalaan, kiitos.*

First, we have *voisitko*, which in English literally means, "could you." Then we have *viedä* which means "to take." To recap here, we have *Voisitko viedä*. Literally, this means, "could you take."

Let's look at the next word, *minut*, which literally means, "me" in accusative form. Next we have *sairaalaan*, which means to hospital. The last word is *kiitos* and you know it very well. It means, "please."

All together, we have *Voisitko viedä minut sairaalaan, kiitos*. Literally, this means, "Please, could you take me to the hospital." We translate it as "Please take me to the hospital."

If you would like someone to take you to visit a doctor, you can use the following phrase. "Please take me to the doctor," which is

*Voisitko viedä minut lääkäriin.*

As you can see, this phrase is very similar to the previous one. You have *voisitko viedä minut* ("could you take me"), and then *lääkäriin*, which literally means, "to a doctor." So in this phrase, the only thing that changes is *lääkäriin* in place of *sairaalaan*.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip 1

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Visitors from EU countries are entitled to medical treatment under the EU Reciprocal Medical Treatment agreement. Before you travel, you should collect an E111 form from your local social security office. You may also obtain this form in post offices.

### Quick tip 2

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Summer in Finland doesn't get so hot. Recently, there have been summers when the temperature climbs up to 30 degrees Celsius, but as the climate is very dry,



it's still comfortable. Remember that even the sun does not get high above your head, the ozone zone is thinner nearby the poles, so it's better to remember the sun protection to avoid sun burn.

## LESSON NOTES

# Survival Phrases S1 #50

## Explaining Symptoms in Finnish

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- 2 Finnish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

# # 50

# FINNISH

1. Saisinko flunssalääkettä, kiitos.
2. Minulla on päänsärkyä.
3. Minulla on vatsa kipeä.

# ENGLISH

1. A cold medicine, please.
2. I have a headache.
3. I have a stomachache.

# VOCABULARY

Finnish	English	Class
flunssa	a cold	noun
lääke	medicine	noun
kipu	pain	noun
päänsärky	headache	noun
vatsa	stomach	noun

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Sain flunssan viime viikolla.</b> "I caught a cold last week."	<b>Minä en tuonut lääkkeitä mukanani.</b> "I didn't bring any medicine."
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**Minulla on selkä kipeä.**

"I have some back pain."

**Minulla on vähän päänsärkyä.**

"I have a bit of a headache."

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**Vatsaani vaivaa jokin.**

"There is something wrong with my stomach."

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## GRAMMAR

Once you are in the pharmacy, you will need to explain how you feel in order to let the pharmacist give you the right medicines. In this lesson, we'll work on explaining symptoms so you can get the proper treatment and any medicine you may need.

Let's try to make a list of all the possible things you might need.

In Finnish, "cold medicine" is *flunssalääke*.

"Could I have cold medicine, please" in Finnish is

*Saisinko flunssalääkettä, kiitos.*

The first word *saisinko* means, "Could I have." Then you have *flunssalääkettä*, which we can divide in two words: the first one *flunssa* means, "cold," and the second word *lääke* (here in the accusative *lääkettä*) means "medicine." At the end we have *kiitos*, and this one we know already.

Let's see how to explain your symptoms.

In Finnish, "I have a headache" is

*Minulla on päänsärkyä.*

The first words *minulla on* mean, "I have." Next, we have *päänsärkyä*, which means, "headache" in the partitive case. All together, we have *Minulla on päänsärkyä*. Literally, this means, "I have some headache." In this case we translate it as "I have a headache."

A different way to say you are in pain, for example your stomach, is

*Minulla on vatsa kipeä.*

This is a very straightforward sentence. *Minulla on*, which we saw previously, means "I have." *Vatsa* means, "stomach," and *kipeä* means "sick." The only thing that changes is the phrase *vatsa kipeä* ("stomach aches"). This sentence is easy to

use for other aches too, just changing the word *vatsa* with another body part.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Quick tip

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Here's a list of over-the-counter medicine for various problems:

Burana C 400g, Aspirin - cold.

Burana, Aspirin, Panadol - headache

Agiolax - constipation

Imodium - diarrhea

Laastari - band-aid

Maxitrol - eye infections

Don't forget to consult a doctor or pharmacist before taking any of these!