

Tarjoilija Ja jotakin juotavaa?  
 Steve Lasi tuoremehua.  
 Tarjoilija Entä jälkiruokaa?  
 Steve Otan vaapukkakiissellä.  
 Tarjoilija Ja muuta?  
 Steve Pieni kuppi kahvia. Sitten ei muuta.  
 Tarjoilija Yhteensä 52,50.

tarjo/ta, tarjoan, tarjooa, tarjosi	bar, café, eating place
herne/keitto, -keiton, -keittoa	to serve, to offer
palapihvi, -n, -ä	pea soup
peruna, -n, -a, perunoita	beef casserole
liha-makaronilaatikko	potato, potatoes
kalamurekepihvi	baked meat and pasta
nakki, nakin, nakkia, nakteja	fishcake
peruna/sose, -soseen, -sosetta	Frankfurter sausage
lihapulla, -n, -a, lihapullia	mashed potato
silakka, silakan, silakkaa, silakoita	meatball, meatballs
uunisilakka	Baltic herring, herrings
vaapukka, vaapukan, vaapukkaa, vaapukoita	baked Baltic herring
kiisseli, -n, -ä	raspberry, raspberries
jäätelö, -n, -ä	fruit pudding
hedelmä, -n, -ä, hedelmiä	ice-cream
salaatti, salaatin, salaattia	fruit, fruit(s)
	salad
	soured milk, buttermilk
tuoremehu, -n, -a	fresh fruit juice
ruis/leipä, -leivän, -leipää	ryebread
karjalan/piirakka, -piirakan, -piirakkaa, -piirakoita	Karelian pasty, pasties
munavoi, -n, -ta	butter with chopped boiled egg
Mitä saa olla?	What would you like?
suositel/la, suosittelen, suosittelee, suositteli	to recommend
enemmän	more
kala, -n, -a	fish
liha, -n, -a	meat
jotakin	something
jotakin juotavaa	something to drink
lasi, -n, -a	glass
jälki/ruoka, -ruoan, -ruokaa	dessert, pudding
Muuta?	Something else?
Ei muuta.	Nothing else (that is all).

## Hyvä tietää

### 1 Mennään syömään! Let's go and eat!

Kotiruoka *home cooking* is the best way to sample Finnish delicacies. You will also find restaurants that specialize in regional Finnish cooking. It is possible to find genuine Finnish dishes in *seisova pöytä buffet lunch table* menus in Finnish hotels and restaurants, as well as in beer restaurants and café-type restaurants, at railway stations and in department stores. Buffet lunches usually include Finnish dishes and the prices are very reasonable. You pay a fixed price and help yourself. The buffet meals served on the car ferries in Sweden and Finland are famous and well worth a try!

For the young traveller in particular, *yliopiston ruokala the university canteens* serve typical Finnish food. The multitude of pizzerias and kebab houses along the high streets show that the Finns travel a lot these days and prefer foreign food when they go out to eat. This is unfortunate from the point of view of a foreigner in Finland who would like to taste Finnish food. You can find restaurants that serve typical Finnish food, but you might have to do a little detective work. The best place to ask is the local tourist office.

Young Finnish people have taken to *hampurilainen ja ranskalaiset perunat (hamburger and French fries)* with great gusto.

### 2 Ateriat ja ruoka-ajat Meals and mealtimes

*Aamiainen breakfast* is the first meal of the day. Breakfast is also called *aamukahvi morning coffee* or *aamupala morning snack*.

A typical Finnish breakfast consists of *puuro porridge*; particularly children eat porridge, but many adults do as well. Hotels and restaurants also serve porridge at breakfast time. There are many varieties of porridge in Finland:

*kaurapuuro* made with oats  
*ruispuuro* made with rye flakes  
*ohrapuuro* made with barley as well as many combinations of mixed cereals.

*Aamiaishiutaleet breakfast cereals* or *murot rice crispies* and *mysli muesli* are also commonly available for breakfast.

*Kahvi coffee*, *tee tea*, *kaakao cocoa* are usual hot drinks at breakfast time. Finns will often have *leipää ja juustoa a slice of bread with cheese* for breakfast. Many varieties of breakfast

buns like a French-type brioche voipulla or aamiaissarvi a kind of Finnish croissant or pulla (general word for buns of different varieties) are also available.

Breakfast is eaten fairly early, around 7 or 7.30, as the working day starts very early in Finland.

Lounas *lunch* or päivärुoka *midday meal* as it is also called is often eaten fairly early. In schools päivärुoka can be as early as 10.30 or 11.00. In offices ruokatunti or lounastunti *the lunch-break* is anytime between 11.30 and 2.00

Iltapäiväkahvi *afternoon coffee* is something of an institution in Finnish society. The coffee is often accompanied by a sumptuous selection of pulla *buns*, kakku *cakes* and pikkuleipä *biscuits!* This is where you have to watch your waistline if you have a sweet tooth. There are many cafés where you will find people meeting over a cup of coffee and leivos a kind of miniature gateau. These cakes come in many varieties. In Helsinki there are several famous coffee houses worth a try!

Iltaruoka *evening meal*, illallinen *supper* or päivällinen *dinner* are all names used for the main evening meal.

Iltaruoka is served any time between 4.30 and 7 o'clock. If however you have invited friends around for a meal, it can be later. The names used for this meal vary from one family to another (cf. English usage: supper, dinner, tea). However, päivällinen and illallinen can be used for formal occasions, whereas iltaruoka is a very domestic word. Many workplaces offer their workforce a midday meal for free or at low cost and this means that the evening meal at home can then be very light.

Iltatee or iltapala *evening tea* is a snacky meal in the evening: voileipiä *sandwiches* and kuppi teetä tai kahvia *a cup of tea or coffee* or pizza or a pie, for example lohipiirakka *salmon pie* or kaalipiirakka *pie made with cabbage*. So if you have been invited for iltapala it might be well worth making some enquiries about the meal beforehand, just in case you find that you have eaten your evening meal an hour earlier and are then expected to tuck into a pie!

The Finns are famous for their hospitality (*vieraanvaraisuus*) and nothing offends a Finnish host more than a guest who does not eat!

Välipala is a *snack*. Children in particular have välipala when they get home from school.

### 3 Kahvipöytä *The coffee table*

At all celebrations – birthdays, namedays, christenings, weddings and so on – coffee with cakes and savouries is served. Also at meetings and conferences and congresses coffee is served accompanied by a selection of savouries like karjalanpiirakat or voileivät and sweet things pulla, täytekakku *cream gateau*, pikkuleivät *cookies*, kahvikakut *coffee cakes*.

## Vähän kielioppia

**Kahvia, pullaa, täytekakua ... Coffee, buns, gateau ...**

The partitive case is used widely when talking about food and drink. For the formation of the partitive see Unit 4 page 71. **Examples:**

Kupissa on kahvia.

*There is (some) coffee in the cup.*

Lasissa on karpalovotkaa.

*There is cranberry vodka in the glass.*

The partitive corresponds to English, when you talk about foodstuffs and drinks and materials and do NOT use an article, but you could put the word *any* or *some* in front of the word. **Example:**

kahvia *coffee, some coffee or any coffee.*

The partitive is also used as an object case, when talking about food and drink.

Juon kahvia.

*I drink coffee.*

Syön kalaa.

*I eat fish.*

### The partitive

This is used for:

a partial object

kalaa, kahvia *some fish, some coffee*

a general statement

Juon kahvia. *I drink coffee.*

continuous action

Luen kirjaa. *I am reading a book.*

after words that express measure:

kuppi kahvia *a cup of coffee*

lasi viiniä *a glass of wine*

after numbers (see Unit 4 page 71):

kaksi kuppia *two cups*

kolme olutta *three beers*

The partitive plural is the indefinite plural in Finnish, for example: apples, oranges, etc. In the vocabulary boxes from now on you will find the partitive plurals for all the nouns and adjectives:

omena, -n, -a, omenia *apples, some apples*  
 hyvä, -n, -ä hyviä *good*

We will come back to the formation of the plural later in more detail. In principle the endings for the partitive are the same in the plural and the singular. The plural is indicated by the vowel -i, which comes before the case ending and which can cause changes. More about that later.

### The genitive case

The genitive is used as an accusative when:  
 a the object is defined or limited in number:

Juon oluen. *I drink a(one) beer.*  
 Syön (yhden) voileivän. *I eat a(one) sandwich.*

b the action is in the future with intention to complete it:

Luen kirjan. *I'll read the book.*  
 Ostan kartan. *I'll buy a map.*

There is more about the object in Unit 8. When the genitive ending is used for the object, the case is called the accusative; other accusative forms are the singular nominative and the plural nominative with the ending -t.

### Ruoka on hyvää The food is good

When referring to food and materials the complement to the verb *to be* is also in the partitive.

Ruoka on hyvää. *The food is good.*  
 Tämä olut on suomalaista. *This beer is Finnish.*  
 Votka on kallista. *Vodka is expensive.*  
 Maito on terveellistä. *Milk is healthy.*

But the subject of these sentences is in the nominative. The object in a negative sentence is in the partitive.

En osta karttaa. *I won't buy a map.*  
 En ota olutta. *I shan't have any beer.*  
 En juo teetä. *I don't drink tea.*  
 En syö lihaa. *I don't eat meat.*  
 En käytä sokeria. *I don't use sugar.*

### Pidän kahvista I like coffee

The Finnish verb *pitää* to like, to be fond of is used with the elative case -sta/-stä. (cf. English *to be fond of*).

Pidän kahvista. *I like coffee.*

In colloquial Finnish the verb *tykkä/tä* is also used to mean *to like* and it is also followed by the -sta/-stä ending:

Tykkään suklaasta. *I like chocolate.*

Here are the main parts for these two verbs:

*pitää* (to like, to be fond of)

#### Present and future tense

pidän, pidät, pitää, *I like, you like ...*

pidämme, pidätte, pitävät

#### Negative present and future tense

en/et/ei/

emme/ette/eivät *pidä*

*I don't like, you don't like ...*

#### Imperfect (the simple past)

pidin, pidit, piti

pidimme, piditte, pitivät

*I liked, you liked ...*

#### Negative past tense

en/et/ei *pitänyt,*

emme/ette/eivät *pitäneet*

*I didn't like, you didn't like ...*

*tykkä/tä* (to like, to be fond of)

#### Present and future tense

tykkään, tykkäät, tykkää, *I like, you like ...*

tykkäämme, tykkäätte, tykkäävät

#### Negative present and future tense

en/et/ei/

emme/ette eivät *tykkää*

*I don't like, you don't like ...*

#### Imperfect (the simple past)

tykkäsin, tykkäsit, tykkäsi,

tykkäsimme, tykkäsitte *tykkäsivät*

*I liked, you liked ...*

#### Negative past tense

en/et/ei *tykännyt,*

emme/ette/eivät *tykänneet*

*I didn't like, you didn't like ...*

NB. the past participle used in the negative past tense is formed with **-nut/-nyt** ending in the singular and with **-neet** in the plural. The ending is added to the infinitive stem: **pitä/ä** → **pitänyt**, **pitäneet** **syö/dä** → **syönyt**, **syöneet**, **juo/da** → **juonut**, **juoneet**.

En pitänyt. *I didn't like.*  
 En juonut. *I didn't drink.*  
 Emme syöneet. *We didn't eat.*

In group IV verbs (i.e. verbs ending in a vowel plus **ta/tä**) and the verbs in the V group, which end in the vowel **-i** plus **ta/tä** (e.g. *valita to choose*) the past participle ending is **-nut/-nnyt** in the singular and **-neet** in the plural.

En tavannut. *I didn't meet.*  
 Emme tykänneet. *We didn't like.*

The group III verbs have the consonant from their stem plus **ut/yt tul/la** → **tullut**, **tulleet**, **ol/la** → **ollut**, **olleet**, **nous/ta** → **noussut**, **nousseet**.

En ollut. *I wasn't.*  
 En noussut. *I didn't get up.*

### The past tense of (syödä) and (juoda)

The diphthongs **uo**, **yö** and **ie** lose the first vowel when the **-i** of the past tense is added.

syön	<i>I eat</i>	söin	<i>I ate</i>
syöt	<i>you eat</i>	söit	<i>you ate</i>
syömme	<i>s/he eats</i>	söi	<i>s/he ate</i>
syötte	<i>we eat</i>	söimme	<i>we ate</i>
syövät	<i>you eat</i>	söitte	<i>you ate</i>
	<i>they eat</i>	söivät	<i>they ate</i>

juon	<i>I drink</i>	join	<i>I drank</i>
juot	<i>you drink</i>	joit	<i>you drank</i>
juo	<i>s/he drinks</i>	joi	<i>s/he drank</i>
juomme	<i>we drink</i>	joimme	<i>we drank</i>
juotte	<i>you drink</i>	joitte	<i>you drank</i>
juovat	<i>they drink</i>	joivat	<i>they drank</i>

### viedä to take

vien	<i>I take</i>	vein	<i>I took</i>
viet	<i>you take</i>	veit	<i>you took</i>
vie	<i>s/he takes</i>	vei	<i>s/he took</i>
viemme	<i>we take</i>	veimme	<i>we took</i>
viette	<i>you take</i>	veitte	<i>you took</i>
vievät	<i>they take</i>	veivät	<i>they took</i>

### Pidätkö ...? Do you like?

Mistä sinä pidät?	<i>What do you like?</i>
Millaisesta viinistä sinä pidät?	<i>What kind of wine do you like?</i>
Pidätkö enemmän punaviinistä vai valkoviinistä?	<i>Do you like red wine more than white wine? (or) Do you prefer red wine to white wine?</i>
Haluaisitko mieluummin kahvia vai teetä?	<i>Which would you rather have coffee or tea?</i>
Tykkäätkö suklaasta?	<i>Do you like chocolate?</i>
Tykkäätkö suomalaisesta oluesta?	<i>Do you like Finnish beer?</i>

These verbs are not limited to talking about food and drink:

Pidätkö musiikista?	<i>Do you like music?</i>
Millaisesta musiikista sinä pidät?	<i>What kind of music do you like?</i>
Mistä säveltäjästä sinä pidät eniten?	<i>Which composer do you like most?</i>
Pidän Sibeliuksista.	<i>I like Sibelius.</i>

### Words endings in -nen

There are a lot of words in Finnish which end in **-nen**. Here are some examples conjugated in the different cases. All words which end in **-nen** conjugate in this way:

suomalainen Finnish, a Finn	millainen? What kind?	nainen woman	punainen red	virtanen (surname)
suomalai/nen	millai/nen	nai/nen	punai/nen	virta/nen
suomalaise/n	millaise/n	naise/n	punaise/n	Virtase/n
suomalais/ta	millais/ta	nais/ta	punais/ta	Virtas/ta
suomalaise/lla	millaise/lla	naise/lla	punaise/lla	Virtase/lla
suomalaise/lla	millaise/lla	naise/lla	punaise/lla	Virtase/lla
suomalaise/ta	millaise/ta	naise/ta	punaise/ta	Virtase/ta
suomalaise/le	millaise/le	naise/le	punaise/le	Virtase/le
suomalaise/ssa	millaise/ssa	naise/ssa	punaise/ssa	Virtase/ssa



suomalaise/sta	millaise/sta	naise/sta	punaise/sta	Virtase/sta
suomalaise/en	millaise/en	naise/en	punaise/en	Virtase/en
suomalaise/na	millaise/na	naise/na	punaise/na	Virtase/na
suomalaise/ksi	millaise/ksi	naise/ksi	punaise/ksi	Virtase/ksi
<b>plural nominative</b>				
suomalaise/t	millaise/t	naise/t	punaise/t	Virtase/t
<i>the Finns</i>				
<b>plural partitive</b>				
suomalaisi/a	millaisi/a	naisi/a	punaisi/a	Virtasi/a
<i>Finns, Finnish</i>				

- Me söimme suomalaisessa ravintolassa.  
 Kaisa Virtasella on kolme lasta.  
 Virtaset asuvat meidän talossa.  
 Millaisesta musiikista sinä pidät?
- We ate at a Finnish restaurant.  
 Kaisa Virtanen has three children.  
 The Virtanen family live in our block of flats.  
 What kind of music do you like?

## Harjoitellaan!

- ▶ 1 You have just been asked: **Haluaisitko kupin kahvia?**  
 a How would you say *yes, please?*  
 b How would you say *no, thank you?*
- ▶ 2 You have been recommended fish from the menu at the restaurant. How would you say: *I don't like fish?*
- ▶ 3 You are at a bar. It is time to order a drink. Ask for the following:  
 a a beer  
 b two beers  
 c a fruit juice  
 d a large cup of coffee  
 e a Coca Cola  
 f a glass of water (vesi; part. vettä)  
 g a cup of cocoa  
 h a glass of milk
- 4 You would also like some ryebread. How would you ask for that?
- 5 Here is a list of drinks. Say which ones you like and which ones you don't like. **Example:** Pidän oluesta. or En pidä oluesta.

- a maito e piimä i appelsiinimehu  
 b viski f votka j kahvi  
 c tee g kaakao k limonaati (*lemonade*)  
 d punaviini h valkoviini l shamppanja
- 6 Cultivated and wild berries are used a lot in Finnish cooking. See if you can spot them in the word search:

A M A N S P U O P A M U J S M S J J H G D  
 V A A P U K A U O H E S S U T J O L A I  
 U S T I K J U S O T H E L M E S P O R U I S  
 K A U P A T O S L N E R Ä T A T U L O I R A  
 O M U U R A I N U K U L A I N U S T I N  
 U N A M P S O R K U I V K A K U L L O P  
 L O I S A T I S I A N K O S M A N S I K K A  
 K A R V I A I N E N K O S M A N S I K K A  
 U U K S O I A K U I T A S O E U S L U O T  
 R U K A R P A L O I T A S O E U S L U O T

- vaapukka *raspberry* karviainen *gooseberry*  
 mansikka *strawberry* puolukka *lingonberry*  
 mustikka *blueberry* muurain *arctic cloudberry*  
 herukka *currant* karpalo *cranberry*

A *lingonberry*, also called a red whortleberry is used to make a sauce that is served with meat in the same way that cranberries are used.

- 7 What kind of music do you like? Say which ones of the following you like and which ones you don't like. **Example:** Pidän .../En pidä ...  
 a klassinen musiikki d pop-musiikki  
 b jatsi (*jazz*) e rock and roll  
 c kansanmusiikki f tanssimusiikki  
 (*folk music*) (*dance music*)
- 8 You have just tasted a particularly delicious cake. How would you compliment the hostess?
- 9 What time of day would you eat **lounas**?
- 10 You have a friend visiting you.  
 a Ask your friend what he would like to drink.  
 b Ask him, if he would like to taste some **laktalikööri** (*cloudberry liqueur*).  
 c Tell him it is very good.