

HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO

# “Frona Wallride ja sit Hardway Kakkonen”

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An Analysis of English Terminology's  
Integration into Finnish Snowboard Jargon

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<p>Sosiolingvistinen pro gradu-tutkielmani käsittelee englanninkielisen terminologian integraatiota suomalaiseseen lumilautasanastoon. Tavoitteena on perehtyä tasoihin, joilla suomalaisessa lumilautasanastossa käytettävä englannista peräisin oleva sanasto on sulautunut osaksi suomalaisten lumilauta-lajisanastoa. Tutkielman teoriatausta perustuu kielensekoittamiseen ja anglismeihin, englannin asemaan Suomessa ja käytäntöyhteisöihin.</p> <p>Aineisto kerättiin haastattelulla, johon osallistui kaksi suomalaista lumilautayhteisön aktiivista ja pitkäaikaista jäsentä. Haastateltavat katsoivat lumilauta-aiheista videota ja keskustelivat vapaasti niin videon sisällöstä kuin lumilautailusta yleisemmällä tasolla. Haastattelun nauhoite oli noin tunnin mittainen ja siitä litteroimani kirjallinen versio koostui 6128 sanasta. Analysoin tätä keräämääni aineistoa kvalitatiivisin keinoin.</p> <p>Haastateltavieni käyttämän lumilautasanaston integraatio voidaan jaotella neljään eri tasoon: (1) Muuttumattomana englanninkielisenä säilyneeseen; (2) englanninkieliseen jota on muutettu hieman ääntämisen helpottamiseksi, (3) englanninkieliseen jota on muutettu hieman suomenkieliopin mukaan taipuvaksi sekä (4) englanninkielisiin muokattuihin, joiden englanninkielistä alkuperää saattaa olla jopa vaikea hahmottaa tuntematta sanan etymologiaa. Näillä eri tasoilla suomen kieleen integroituneilla englanninkielisillä sanoilla kuvataan muun muassa tempujen nimiä, pyörimissuuntia ja joitakin esteitä. Lisäksi pieni osa lumilautajargonia on täysin suomenkielistä. Tällaisia tapauksia ovat yleisimmin varusteita koskeva sanasto ja ilmassa pyörimisen määrää ilmaisevat asteluvut.</p> <p>Englanninkielinen lumilautasanasto on lumilautailijoiden käytäntöyhteisön ulkopuolisille suomalaisille usein täysin mahdotonta ymmärtää ja voidaankin ajatella, että heidän kohdallaan tässä ilmiössä on kyse koodinvaihdosta. Lumilautayhteisön jäsenille tilanne on kuitenkin toinen. Heille sama sanasto on arkipäiväinen, täysin ymmärrettävä osa lumilauta-aiheista keskustelua. Voidaankin ajatella, että heille ne ovat anglismeja, englantilaisia lainasanoja jotka ovat integroituneet osaksi kohdekieltä, tässä tapauksessa suomea.</p>			
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## 1 Introduction

I have been an active member of the snowboard community since the year 2000, and I remember having to learn the correct terminology to describe tricks and obstacles via the internet, snowboarding videogames and magazines. I have always been fascinated with the jargon, as it seemed to me for a long time. That is, because it seemed that the snowboard community had accepted the fact that no Finnish terminology for names of tricks and snowboard obstacles exist, and simply used English terminology. Looking into the matter in a little more depth I realized, however, that that was not the whole truth. Yes, the vast majority of the vocabulary of Finnish snowboard jargon is in fact English-based. What is really interesting, however, is the way Finnish snowboarders have modified the English words to better fit into Finnish conversation without having to translate the terms that have already been established. In addition to using English origin terminology including tricks and obstacles, it seems that when snowboarders are talking about snowboarding, mixing English into Finnish spills into other vocabulary as slang-terms, even though there would be a Finnish counterpart for them. This paper's aim is to shed light on these phenomena.

As I discuss below in chapter 2, snowboarding is a relatively novel activity, and is an even newer phenomenon in Finland. It has gained popularity in the time of mass media, internet and social media. Snowboarding has been accepted into the sphere of "real" sports by Finnish mass media, due to Finnish snowboarders' success in e.g. the Olympics and the World Cup. This has led to discussion on snowboarders' language, as miscommunications and misrepresentations of snowboarders statements in the press have occurred (see Mäkinen, 2013).

In Finland, the language of some groups that are similar to snowboarders have been previously researched. A discussion on some such groups can be seen in chapter 2., Snowboard terminology and lingo, on the other hand, has remained close to without any research.

### **1.1 Purpose of the Study and Research Questions**

In this study, I look at Finnish snowboarders' language usage focusing on snowboard jargon, and the language mixing used while discussing snowboarding in Finnish. My attempt is to find out how snowboard terminology has been adapted into the Finnish language on morphological and phonological levels.

I have studied this subject before in my Bachelor's Thesis (Pircklen, 2013) and in my previous research I concluded that Finnish snowboard jargon is filled with language mixing, especially when looking at snowboard terminology. I also divided its morphological integration into Finnish into three categories, words that are directly borrowed from English; words that have been adapted into Finnish by adding a suffix to either help pronunciation or represent inflection; and words that have been modified by Finnish to an extent that they might not be easily recognizable as having an English origin.

My intention here is elaborate on my previous study and explore Finnish snowboard terminology's adaption from English into Finnish further. To do so, I have gathered a new, larger set of data by interviewing two Finnish snowboarders watching a snowboard film. I analyzed it in a similar way as in my last research. I went through every instance of snowboard terminology that occurred in the data and categorized them. Unlike in my previous study, I also took into account snowboard terminology items that were Finnish. I then compared this data with the data set gathered for the purpose of my previous research (Pircklen, 2013). I did this by counting percentages of snowboard terminology items of the overall word count in my transcriptions. My goal is to gain more knowledge on the level of integration of Finnish snowboard jargon's mixing's into Finnish. I am also investigating whether or not the situation has stayed similar to three years ago when my previous study was conducted. Since both studies only look at two speakers, the results cannot be generalized as representative of the language of the entire Finnish snowboard community. They are worth the comparison, however, as it can be used as the basis for further studies.

## **1.2 Structure of this paper**

Chapter 2 of this paper gives some background to my research. I discuss snowboarding as a phenomenon and then go on to present relevant theoretical background, including Eckert's (2006) theory on Communities of Practice and various language mixing theories. The Finnish language situation, i.e. the role of English in Finland is also discussed briefly, followed by introduction of two studies concerning other sports/hobbies and the related language in their respective terminologies in Finland. The results of these studies are compared to those of my study further in this thesis in chapter 5.

I then present the hypotheses for my thesis based on my previous research. My hypotheses concern the level(s) of snowboard terminology's integration into Finnish as well as how the situation has altered from a previous small-scale study that I conducted some years back. After that, in chapter 3, I describe the material and the collection process used for this study as well as the methods used to analyze the gathered material. Chapter 4 presents the findings and offers a discussion on samples from my data also making a comparison to findings of my previous research and finally discussing how snowboarders actually pronounce the terminology they are using in various ways. In chapter 5, I revisit the related studies presented chapter 2 and compare their results to mine. I also discuss possibilities for further research on snowboard lingo. Chapter 6 concludes the thesis.



## 2 Background

Chapter 2 discusses snowboarding as a phenomena, as well as its arrival to Finland. It also presents relevant theoretical background that this research is based on most importantly the notion of Community of Practice by Eckert (2006). Finally two related studies are introduced and discussed.

### 2.1 Snowboarding

Snowboarding as it is known today started developing in America in the 1960s after Sherman Poppen introduced to the market the first real snowboard, which he called *The Snurfer*. Having started out as an alternative sport for skateboard and surfing enthusiasts who were not even allowed on the same slopes as the skiers, snowboarding's popularity has since exploded (ABC of Snowboarding n.d.). Having looked at it two decades ago, Areng and Willners (1996, p.14) concluded snowboarding to be the fastest growing of all winter sports. In 1998 it was estimated that in the year 2000 there would be around three million snowboarders in the world (Keller 1998, p.14 cited in Hasanen 2001, p. 8). In 1996 about 80 percent of all snowboarders in the world were male. However, the amount of female snowboarders has been rising after that (Areng and Willners, 1996, p. 14).

Snowboarding did not reach Finland until the 1980's through videotapes from abroad (Alppi 200-, p. 7), but as has happened in America, snowboarding's popularity as a sport has exploded in Finland as well. In 1999 there were already more than 200 000 snowboarders in Finland (Bäckström 2000 cited in Hasanen, 2001, p. 8).

As snowboarding is a relatively novel phenomenon, having been born in the age of globalization and it spread to Finland quickly. Since it came readily accompanied with English terminology, it seems that the Finnish snowboard community has not really felt the need to develop a Finnish jargon for the sport, perhaps with the exception of the most basic terminology for snowboard equipment such as the word *lauta* to describe the *board*, which is a direct translation.

Snowboard films are a big part of the culture. Snowboarders film their tricks for (usually) one winter for a film production in order for them to be

edited together and released the following autumn. The norm is that a film consists of an introductory section, followed by individual sections by each snowboarder in the production concluded by a section rolling credits and showing e.g. bloopers and failed tricks. Snowboard films are usually 20-40 minutes long. There is of course variation to the structure as well as the length. Snowboard films are discussed further in chapter 3. The importance of snowboard films are discussed here, as one film played an important role in my data gathering since I had my participants watch and discuss it during their interview.

## 2.2 Communities of Practice

Eckert writes about communities of practice and defines them as follows: “A community of practice is a collection of people who engage on an ongoing basis in some common endeavor” (2006). Developed by Lave and Wenger, the idea of communities of practice was first formed as the core of social theory of learning (Lave and Wenger 1991; Wenger 2000 cited in Eckert 2006). Hence Wenger (2011) links group learning as a part of the nature of communities of practice. The notion was introduced into linguistics to connect broad societal categories to everyday social and linguistic practice, thus theorizing language and gender (Eckert and McConnell-Ginet 1992; Eckert and McConnell-Ginet 1992 cited in Eckert, 2006).

Eckert notes that “[t]he value of the notion *communities of practice* to Sociolinguistics and Linguistic Anthropology lies in the fact that it identifies a social grouping not in virtue of shared abstract characteristics (e.g. class, gender) or simple co-presence (e.g. neighborhood, workplace), but in virtue of shared practice” (2006, p. 1). As they are taking part in their shared activity “a community of practice develops ways of doing things, views, values, power relations, ways of talking” (Eckert 2006 p.1). That is what, according to Eckert, makes communities of practice rich sources for contextual language usage (2006). Unlike the notion of speech community, which views heterogeneous speech “based in a geographically defined population, and structured by broad and fundamental social categories” (Eckert 2006, p.2), communities of practice provides a different point of view, where the shared practice is in the core.

Snowboarders are an excellent example of such communities of practice. Most of them would consider snowboarding as not as much of a sport or a hobby as a lifestyle they have immersed themselves into. Snowboarders might not have much else in common with other snowboarders, yet they come together at snowboard resorts regularly and they always have something to talk about and plenty to bond over with each other, i.e. snowboarding. The group's core is snowboarding as a shared activity. They have developed a terminology to describe that activity and its various aspects, and that terminology is unclear without taking part in snowboarding. The terminology gets transferred to members of the snowboard community all over the world via videos, magazines, videogames and social media. Snowboarders can be said to perform their parts as members of that specific community of practice by using the jargon in addition to taking part in the activity itself and the culture that surrounds it. They can strengthen their own personal self-association as snowboarders, build an image in the eyes of non-snowboarders, or demonstrate and affirm solidarity with other members of the snowboard community just by choosing to use the snowboard jargon. The terminology is integral to the act of snowboarding as well as to the snowboarders taking part in it.

### **2.3 Theories of Language Mixing**

Anglicisms and code-switching can usually be considered as mutually exclusive phenomena. According to Görlach's (2003) definition, Anglicisms are items that are recognizably English, but accepted in the receptor language's vocabulary (this definition is discussed in more detail below in 2.3.1). By this criteria, if a word is an Anglicism, it cannot be a code-switch within the same language. However, the case might not be so straight forward when it comes to Finnish snowboard language. The English-derived snowboard terminology seems to be well established in the Finnish snowboard lingo and understood by all the members of the Finnish snowboard community. At the same time, however, it might be unfamiliar to the rest of the Finnish speaking population. For this reason I deemed it worthwhile to take a look at the theoretical concepts of both Anglicisms and code-switching.

### 2.3.1 Görlach and Anglicisms

In his book *English around the World* (2003), Manfred Görlach looks at the impact of English in other languages worldwide. He notes that different levels of English impact can be seen on different stages of the linguistic system, on whichever aspect one wants to analyze, be it spelling or pronunciation, syntax or pragmatics. He does make a note that English influence is the clearest on vocabulary.

While inspecting this English influence, Görlach uses the notation of Anglicisms. He defines them as “a word or idiom that is recognizably English in its form (spelling, pronunciation, morphology, or at least one of the three), but is accepted as an item in the vocabulary of the receptor language” (2003, p. 1). From this definition he excludes items that are so far adapted into a language, that an average language user is no longer aware of their English origin.

Görlach also notes the difficulty of English morphology compared to many other languages: “English morphology is largely undersupplied for all this, accommodations become immediately necessary when loanwords are accepted” (2003 p. 75). Finnish is no exception here, Finnish case-endings have to be applied to loan words excepted into the language.

In this thesis two of the aspects of the form of a word Görlach notes as indicators of Anglicisms are being inspected. Due to this study focusing on spoken language, spelling is impossible to be considered in my analysis, and hence the focus is placed on morphology as well as to a lesser degree pronunciation. The participants’ choice of vocabulary to describe snowboarding, as well as their morphological choices when it comes to using an English word in Finnish conversation are discussed below in chapter 4.

### 2.3.2 Auer and Language Mixing

In a classic paper *From Code-Switching via Language Mixing to Fused Lects* (1998) Auer makes a distinction between, as the title of the paper has it, code-switching, language mixing and fused lects. He treats them as points on a language alteration continuum, with code-switching and fused lects placed into opposite ends. For Auer, code-switching stands for the least integrated, unestablished language alteration, where mixes are meaningful and carry contextualized information for the interlocutors. Fused lects, then are

grammatically established and more widely used among the population at large, and language alterations have lost their local, contextual meaning. Auer notes that language mixes resemble fused lects even to a high degree, the difference being grammatical establishment. The local contextual information carried by alterations is similarly gone. In language mixing “it is often difficult to maintain the distinction between insertional and alternational juxtapositions” (Auer, 1998, p. 6) and it is typical that the two strategy types converge.

As mentioned above, this study describes snowboarders’ alteration between Finnish and English, focusing on the level of integration of English vocabulary into the Finnish matrix language. This is due to snowboard terminology’s special status for snowboarders. For people from outside the snowboard community, however, snowboard terminology does not carry the same denotations. For snowboarders, the terminology is more (if not completely) established. Due to this, it is difficult to clearly state exactly what the language alternations used by snowboarders are. The level of integration within snowboarders’ language alternation also varies (see chapter 4). For these reasons, I settle on the term *language mixing* to capture the different aspects of my data.

## **2.4 English in Finland**

In spite of the fact that Finland is officially bilingual with Finnish and Swedish, Leppänen et al state that in practice

the linguistic foundation of the country has largely been monolingualism. The majority of Finnish-speaking Finns have been able to manage by using only their first language in all areas of life, and most Swedish-speaking Finns are proficient in Finnish, too. Hence, unlike the situation in many other bi/multilingual countries where different linguistic groups have needed a vehicular language to communicate with one another and to participate fully in society, Finnish-speaking and Swedish-speaking Finns have had no need for such an additional language (2011, p. 17).

According to Leppänen et al., the growing role of English in Finland can be merited to “modernization, urbanization, technologization, and internationalization within society as a whole, all of these having impacts on business, trade and working life, as well as important educational reforms led to more effective foreign language teaching” (2011, p. 17). They note that English first entered Finland in the 1920’s, then had its position in Finland established in the 1940’s-1960’s. It started growing in people’s interest in the 1960’s and was established as the most popular foreign language in the 1970’s and 1980’s. It became a tool of international communication in the 1990’s and even further established its position as the most popular foreign language in the 2000’s (Leppänen et al. 2011, pp. 18-19).

Westernization of the Finnish society has played a great role in Finnish people’s learning of English. It gave broadcasting companies the possibility of purchasing and showing English films and television series, and making the decision to broadcast them in the original language with subtitling instead of dubbing. This has given Finns the opportunity for exposure to the English language every day. (Leppänen et al, 2011). This helped the Finnish to get acquainted and familiarized with the language, which in turn helped the overall establishment of English into Finland. Today, English is the most widely taught language in Finnish schools, and according to Kumpulainen (2010, in: Tergujeff, 2012) 99.6% of all upper secondary level education graduates had begun English studies in the lower classes of basic education.

## **2.5 Related Studies**

This subsection looks at some studies that are relevant to this one. As the snowboard lingo is lacking previous research almost completely, at least in the Finnish context, I looked at a study on skateboard lingo in a written Finnish context (section 2.5.1) and a study on Finnish fan-fiction writers’ language usage (section 2.5.2). Since snowboarding and skateboarding are very similar, and often interrelated as phenomena, comparing my study to a skateboarding study made sense. The fan-fiction study then, proved to have made a very similar categorization of features of language mixing. In addition, fan-fiction writers form

a community of practice (see Eckert 2006) quite similar to snowboarders and Eckert's theory is also discussed by one of the studies (Leppänen, 2008).

### 2.5.1 Toriseva's study on skateboard lingo

Marianne Toriseva looks at Finnish skateboard lingo in her article "*Svits flippi näistä tuplista, kelaa*" (2008) with an intention to analyze skateboarding's bi- and multilingual discourse. Skateboarding as a sport is very similar to snowboarding. Like most snowboarders, most skateboarders would consider skateboarding as a lifestyle rather than a sport. Snowboarding as a phenomenon has in fact started developing from skateboarding and surfing ((ABC of Snowboarding n.d.)) and many snowboarders skateboard during the summer and vice versa. It is, then, very reasonable to think that the discourse styles of skateboarding and snowboarding are closely related.

Toriseva gathered her data from three issues of the Finnish skateboard magazine *Dekki*, using 36 articles of different style and length. Out of the articles, she picked out words that have a transparent origin in English. She then analyzed the texts using a systemic functional analysis, paying the most attention to parts where Finnish and English words co-occur. She discusses one sample article from her data in depth.

She found that the magazine articles contained plenty of English words, in different forms and with different functions. Examples of her findings are words like *spotti*, and *svits bs flippi*. Toriseva defines the word *spotti* as the conventionalized word for Finnish skateboarders describing a place to skateboard. *Svits bs flippi*, according to her, describes a trick. She also found that the articles used plenty of non-skateboard related English-based slang words that have a Finnish counterpart. Examples of this are words such as *houstaaja* from the English word *host* to describe a host. This kind of English vocabulary builds the fused-lect language (Auer 1999, cited in Toriseva 2008) in skateboard discourse. In skateboard magazines English is both mandatory, i.e. to describe tricks, and optional, as a stylistic feature to better get the reader immersed in the context. The fact that English words are mandatory when using skateboard terminology is due to the lack of Finnish vocabulary.

Toriseva's study is similar to mine in at least two aspects. As mentioned earlier, skateboarding and snowboarding are very similar, even

sometimes intertwined as phenomena. The focus of her analysis is also on transparently English vocabulary. Some fundamental differences in mine and Toriseva's studies are, then, her focus on a written context, whereas my research is done on spoken data. She does a systemic-functional analysis on her data, and my goal is to look at the integration of snowboard terminology into Finnish. Her study and data is also older. Her study is from the year 2008 and my data is collected in 2016. In the age of the internet and social media, in which skateboard and snowboard cultures are very much performed, much can have changed in 8 years.

### **2.5.2 Leppänen's study on fan-fiction language**

A similar kind of categorization of the integration of English expressions into Finnish is presented in Sirpa Leppänen's study on online fan-fiction language (2008). In *Kielten valinta, vaihtelu ja sekoittaminen faniuden rakennusaineeksina verkkofiktiossa*, she approaches online fan-fiction by using sociolinguistic and anthropological discourse analysis. The study observes discourse selections in fan-fiction. It pays attention to how English is used by Finnish fan-fiction writers as a functional resource not only as a part of their text, but also to build their own identities, culture and communities. She does her analysis on a corpus compiled of around 700 fan-fiction texts of different types from Finnish authors. The corpus included texts with various language situations. In some cases their primary language was Finnish, in others it was English. Then there were texts where languages were mixed to various degrees. Her analysis was backed with a questionnaire distributed among Finnish fan-fiction writers, as well as interviews with three of them.

Leppänen describes fan-fiction writers as a community of practice (Eckert and McGonnel-Ginet, 1992, cited in Leppänen 2008). As different fan groups get established, they build shared models of behavior, speech and writing that might develop into norms. These communities and their norms enable fan-fiction writers to combine various linguistic elements included in the norms. That way they can create and negotiate social and textual styles and meanings.

Fan-fiction writers use Finnish and English mixed together to various degrees. Some think that since Finnish is their shared native language, their fan-fiction should be in Finnish. At the same time, though, the use of English



is increasing. English is a natural choice for some writers, since the original texts they are the fans of, are in English. It is also useful in fan culture, since fandom is an increasingly global and translocal phenomenon. English is also used in texts that are only aimed at a Finnish audience. In those cases, it is rare, however, that the texts are completely in English. It is common, then, that a varying degree of mixes between Finnish and English occur in texts aimed at a Finnish audience.

Some writers, e.g. ones in the *Xena*-fandom community seemed to have frequently made a conscious choice to write entirely in English. The reason for this might be that this way they wish to open the door to a wider audience globally. It also enables them to closely imitate the writing style of the original texts. Some writers also see that English is easier to use when writing about taboo subjects such as sexuality (Leppänen 2008).

Leppänen presents an example of language mixing that seems to happen on a level of single words or phrases. She goes on to categorize these findings into orthographically and morphologically integrated. Below is a representation of the table she uses in her categorization with the examples from her study.

	<b>Orthographically modified</b>	<b>Morphologically modified</b>	<b>Orthographically and morphologically modified</b>	<b>Semantically modified</b>	<b>Unmodified</b>
<b>Discourse particles</b>	Jep				
<b>Exclamations</b>					Ya now Woohoo oo
<b>Nouns</b>		gardenista	surffilaudan söörin		
<b>Verbs</b>			surffailemaan		
<b>Calques; adjectives</b>				NEGATIIVINEN	
<b>Sentences</b>	- The fainal fantasi staff hass arrivet to kosta tel sol!! - Whooos your daddy?				I need my master!!

Table 1: Categorization of findings by Leppänen (2008)

Table 1 shows categorization into orthographically modified, morphologically modified, orthographically and morphologically modified, semantically modified and unmodified language mixes. Leppänen's categorization also takes the mixes' grammatical functions into account. In addition to interlingual mixing, Leppänen notes that some fan-fiction writers use intralingual mixing, from a formal register to a very informal one.

Code-switching, defined according to Alvarez-Cáccamon (1990 cited in Leppänen 2008), is not only alteration between spoken varieties, but the communicational function of micro chronologically recontextualizing speech and reality. Leppänen, then, distinguishes between language mixing and codeswitching in a way that code-switches act as contextual cues (Gumperz 1982, 1992, cited in Leppänen 2008). Functions of code-switches used in Leppänen's data are listed as follows:

- Change between the writer-reader relationship

- Transition from one discourse type to another
- Discourse construction
- Change in the topic of text, character speech or dialog
- Relationships between characters' utterances' textual construction or information content
- Change in the relationships of a text's characters and the mode of their interaction
- Change in the sequential construction of characters' interaction

Mine and Leppänen's studies converge in that we are both looking at a Finnish community of practice that uses language mixes to perform their roles as parts of a community. We both look at the mixes' integration into Finnish. However, Leppänen's written context data enables a further categorization than my spoken data. I cannot look at orthographical modification, as orthographical choices in the transcription were made by me (see discussion in section 3.1.3). Leppänen's study pays attention to the language mixes grammatical function, which is not in the focus in my study.

## 2.6 Hypotheses

As mentioned above in section 1.1, this study looks at snowboard terminology's integration into Finnish in two ways. First by doing qualitative analysis on a transcript of spoken data gathered by interviewing two snowboarders watching a snowboard film. I categorized incidences of snowboard terminology based on the level of its integration to Finnish. Second, I counted percentages of those various categories out of the total word count and compared those to the ones from the data of my previous research on the subject (Pircklen, 2013).

Based on my previous research and the two studies presented above (Toriseva 2008, Leppänen 2008) the hypotheses are that:

1. The integration of snowboard terminology can be divided into a) words that are Finnish, b) words that are English, c) English words that are adapted into Finnish to help pronunciation, d) English words that are adapted into Finnish to be more grammatical and e) English words that are modified by Finnish so that they are difficult to recognize.
2. Snowboard terminology's integration has remained more or less the same, i.e. the percentages of various categories out of the

total word counts of each transcriptions are close to their counterparts'.

### 3 Material and Method

This chapter focuses on introducing the material used for this study, as well as describing the methods used to collect and analyze it. It also discusses the limitations attached to the data collection and the size of the sample and analysis methods used.

#### 3.1 Material

This section gives a description of the data used in this study, as well as its collection process and the transcription of the recorded data.

##### 3.1.1 Description of Data

One reason for choosing to approach my research problem by recording spoken language as my data, is the lack of suitable corpora. Since my study concentrates on such a specific community of practice (discussed above in section 2.2) that has previously been so little researched in a sociolinguistic context, there are no corpora, spoken or written, available that would allow me to look at the language of the Finnish snowboard community on a larger scale. The other reason my study concentrates on spoken data is that working with microscale spoken language produces as spontaneous and authentic data as possible. Spoken language changes and adopts new features faster than written language and this is what I wanted to use as my data, to find out how snowboarders really talk.

Levon (2013, pp. 201-202) describes the ways of being able to research a community. The first is using a friend of a friend. The second is using a *broker*, or a gate-keeper. The third is researching a community one is already a part of. The final way is to simply approach a community as a stranger. My situation was lucky. I was able to utilize a community I was already a part of. As an active member of the snowboard community, it was quite simple to find willing and able people who would let me record them having a conversation. I came to the conclusion that two participants would have to suffice. Transcribing a recorded conversation between more than two people might prove to be too daunting a task and would unnecessarily hinder my research. The first two people I asked were willing to take part in the study. In this study, and in the transcription they are called H and S, for their anonymity's sake. Both of my participants are from Helsinki, the capital of Finland, and they are both native Finnish speakers,

although S is bilingual with English as his second native language. S's bilingualism does not affect the results of language mixing occurrences, however, especially in the snowboard language context. This is discussed in section 4 of chapter 4. At the time of the interview, H was 28 years old, and S was 24 years old and they have both been active members of the Finnish snowboard community for more than 10 years.

In addition to being easily accessible, my hope when asking my friends as participants was that the fact that we know each other well would help make the recording situation seem as natural a scenario as possible: just a couple of friends chatting about snowboarding. This way my goal was to get even more natural data than a researcher in the same setting with previously unknown interviewees. I tried to make the situation stress-free, or at least as stress-free as possible. It could be said, that my data can be considered to be as authentic as spoken language data can get while still remaining ethically collected (see Eckert, 2013, Wray et al, 1998). The participants of this study knew they were being recorded and gave me their consent. They also agreed for me to use the recording as data for my research. In order to get as authentic data as possible, I did not explicitly specify that I would be looking at snowboard terminology. Even though H was a participant in the collection of my previous data set, he remained unaware of its purpose and results. This is because he was not interested in seeing the results of my previous research.

Studying communities of practice usually includes more ethnographic methods, but since I am myself a part of the snowboard community in Finland, I was able to offer insight by reflecting upon the community's behavior and customs. Already being a part of the community also meant I was instantly able to be perceived as a peer by the interviewees, helping my process to make the situation as authentic as possible.

My data for this research consists of roughly an hour long recording of a discussion on snowboarding. I had the participants watch a specific snowboard film (the genre is explained below) for the first time and recorded their reactions to it and the conversation it sparked. The conversation produced a transcript of 6134 word tokens. The transcription, which is also translated for the convenience of the reader, can be found in its entirety from Appendix A. The interview and transcription process is described in detail in sections 3.1.2 and

3.1.3 respectively. Limitations of my data and its collection method are discussed in section 3.2.1.

Snowboard culture revolves very much around snowboard films and other videos representing snowboarding tricks. Although social media can be argued to have changed the trend of consuming snowboard videos into favoring shorter videos published in a fast phase, snowboard films that are published in the fall, presenting the tricks of a group of snowboarders filmed over the period of the previous winter, are still a major cultural product in the snowboard community.

The film I had my study participants watch, *Resolution*, produced by *Snowboarder Magazine*, represents one of these classic format snowboard films. Published in the fall of 2016, *Resolution* features tricks by a group of snowboarders filmed over the winter season of 2015/2016. In the film, each of the rider has either an individual section where only their tricks are presented, or a split section where the tricks of two riders are presented in a mixed order. The film also features a few montage-like sections with snowboarding from a certain area or snowboard event. The film's length is 56 minutes in total, and features snowboarding from 14 riders. The film does not contain a lot of speech, but when it occurs, it is in English. Most of the audio is music, however, so it is not likely to affect the participants' language use.

### **3.1.2 Interview**

The data collection itself took place in the home of one of the participants. I set up an interview with the participants over some pizza and snowboard films. Setting the interview into a private place helped ensure there would not be interfering background noise in the recording, other than the snowboard film we were to watch. According to Schilling a "sociolinguistic interview is a loosely structured interview designed to yield large quantities of speech from interviewees that is as casual and natural as possible, with the most 'natural,' 'vernacular' speech held to occur when speakers focus their attention on what they are talking about rather than on speech itself" (2013, p. 108). That way it is possible to record speech that is in accordance with Labov's Vernacular Principle. This principle states that "the style which is most regular in its structure and in relation to the evolution of language is the vernacular, in which the minimum attention is paid to speech" (Labov, 1972b, p.112, cited in: Schilling 2013, p. 108). Setting the interview up in

a familiar place and making the context as laid-back as possible, I also hoped the participants would forget as quickly as possible the fact that they were being recorded.

Sociological interviews are discussed by Schilling (2013), referred to above, as well as Podseva and Zsiga, who described them as “generally informal conversations between one or two interviewees and one or two interviewers, intended to elicit unguarded speech” (2013, p. 176). After asking for their consent to be recorded and studied, I decided to simply record my participants reacting to and talking about the snowboard film we watched. I chose to go about it without asking any questions and simply hoped I would get relevant data. I was practically a fly on the wall listening in, only that I was present in the room and in constant vicinity of the participants, due to the limitations set by the small space we were in. I also wanted to be present, just in case it started seeming like they would not talk very much. In that case I could have improvised and led discussion with some questions. Luckily simply listening in paid off, and I got a good sample of data described above in section 3.1.1 and discussed below in chapter 4. My data collection has some features that could almost be considered an ethnographic research, described by Levon (2013). I was studying a group that could have been quite difficult to access if I was not already a part of the community. I merely observed and recorded my participants’ linguistic behavior without asking questions. Since, however, my research lacks the depth that an ethnography usually goes to in describing participants and their behavior, I refer to my data collection as an unstructured sociological interview.

To record, I used a stereo recorder, with a smartphone recording application as a back-up. I placed my phone on the table in front of my participants, and held the stereo recorder in hand, pointing it slightly at whichever participant was speaking. As it turned out, the back-up was unnecessary, and the data from the recorder was the only data I ended up using.

### **3.1.3 Transcription**

The premise for my transcription process was to capture everything the participants said. Nagy and Sharma discuss different schools of thought in whether a transcription is necessary at all. They note that “some researchers find it more efficient to proceed directly to extracting the relevant materials or examples



from the audio stream, and either transcribe only the relevant passage or code directly without transcribing” (2013). For my purpose it made sense transcribing the recording as a whole, as I knew from the interview session, that there were relevant samples all over the recording. Going through it over and over again to find all the examples without missing anything might have actually had proven to be more difficult than simply transcribing the whole recording.

Nagy and Sharma also discuss limiting factors of how much of a recorded data set will be transcribed by a researcher (2013, pp. 236-238). They note that sometimes the resources of a researcher are simply not sufficient to transcribe all the recorded data they have. This seems to be a problem for research of a much larger scale than mine. For this study, my recording was only a little less than an hour long, so transcribing it in its entirety seemed feasible. It consisted of free-flowing conversation which is a little more arduous than transcribing a structured interview. As I discussed above, my intention was to transcribe all of my recorded data, but having listened through the recording once, however, I decided to exclude the times we took a break from watching the snowboard film. During those breaks the participants discussed topics that were not related to snowboarding, but for instance what the plan for the evening was after the interview was over. The decision to exclude the breaks from my data was based on the fact that the purpose of this study is to look at Finnish snowboard terminology. As during the breaks the participants did not discuss snowboarding or use snowboard terminology, the data would have been irrelevant to my research. My decision was in line with Nagy and Sharma, who continue their discussion on limiting transcription by mentioning that “some of the original oral data may not be transcribed simply because more was collected than necessary” (2013, p. 237). As my data is recorded free-flowing, naturally occurring conversation, I also encountered, expectedly, a few cases where some words were simply incoherent, and could not for that reason be written down. Those incidences are marked down in the transcription as [indecipherable]. Luckily those situations were rare, and they hardly hindered the transcription process or the analysis itself.

Although there are numerous transcription software available, I decided to transcribe my data manually. That way I could examine my data in detail, and try to see whether there are any patterns that emerged as I went on. In

addition to that, I wanted to make my own choices when it came to spelling the snowboard terminology which is uncodified in the Finnish language.

The interview was transcribed using a standard orthographic approach. In addition to this, even though vocabulary rather than pronunciation is in focus in this theses, some phonetic IPA transcription of the snowboard terminology used is given in order to shed some light on how my participants actually speak and how English snowboard terminology has been adapted to Finnish speech. Still, looking at terminology that is uncodified in Finnish, I had to make some decisions whether to spell the mixed-language words in a more Finnish or English way. This was since “even if phonetic orthography is technically dispensed with (...) the transcriber must be alert to phonetic distinctions in order to make orthographic judgements” (Nagy and Sharma, 2013, p. 239). Toriseva mentions in her study on skateboard lingo (2008), discussed in section 2.5.1, that skateboard terminology is not codified in Finnish. The same goes to snowboarding. This left me to determine whether it is better to make an orthographic choice to represent the words’ Finnish spelling or English origin. I decided to use an English spelling of the snowboard terminology that is not Finnish. This was in order to highlight their origin as well as the fact that the words are not an official part of the Finnish vocabulary. This can be seen in words such as “backi”, the spelling I chose to use instead of e.g. “bäkki”, which would be in accordance with the word’s Finnish pronunciation and orthography.

Nagy and Sharma discuss the importance of standard-language usage when making orthographic choices in order for a transcription to be more easily searchable automatically. This is especially the case when a corpus is untagged, where “[t]he only exception (...) may be when a short transcript is subjected to a one-time analysis, with a focus on qualitative interpretation and no need for searchability or computational tractability” (Nagy and Sharma 2013, p. 241). My transcription, I believe, is short enough to search manually, and my data was gathered for only the purpose of this study. Therefore I believe, taking into consideration my discussion on making orthographic selections, my choices to use an English spelling within the description of snowboard terminology, are valid.

Nagy and Sharma also note that within transcriptions “[t]here is no correct level of detail” (2013, p. 242), but go on to write that “[o]ne can argue, however, that there is a correct level of detail for a given research question”

(2013, p. 242). Since my focus here is on the participants' vocabulary with the purpose to analyze it qualitatively, my transcription is quite broad. No length of turns or breaks were measured, some hesitations were marked down, but not looked at in detail. As turn-taking is also not relevant to this study, I decided to write down the turns with over-lapping speech in a way that the turn of whoever started their turn first would be written down completely and only then the over-lapping turn would begin in my transcription. Over-lapping speech, then, is not visible in my transcription.

I included all incidences of "words" in my transcription into my word count. This includes the filler words and false starts that naturally occur in spoken language. I decided to include them, since my study is on spoken language, and they are all a part of it.

#### **3.1.4 Description of Comparison data**

The data set for my previous study was also collected by recording two Finnish snowboarders discussing snowboarding. The recording happened, albeit, in a slightly more interview-like context. I led the conversation by giving them a few topics of conversation and asking them a few questions, such as who their favorite snowboarder is, what tricks they like, etc. This data collection procedure was more clearly a sociolinguistic interview (see Podseva and Zsiga, 2013; Schilling, 2013) than the collection process of my new data.

One of the participants, H, as he is referred to in the transcription of the newer data set (he is referred to as Aapo in the previous data), was also present for this second interview. The other participant in the previous study's data set is also from Helsinki and has been an active member of the snowboard community for over 10 years.

To collect the first data set in 2012, I gave the participants a few topics of conversation by asking them a few questions. Unlike the data collection session for my new data, the 2012 interview took off a little cautiously and the participants were clearly paying attention to the content of their utterances. After a short while the conversation took off, however, and I managed to gather a sample of 848 word tokens. This data set can be found in Appendix B.

The reason I changed my data collection method from the interview described here to the one described in section 3.1.2 was firstly to gather more

authentic data and secondly to avoid the awkwardness that I, as I am sure my participants too, experienced in the beginning of the first interview.

### 3.2 Method

For my analysis, I use predominantly qualitative methods, but also some minor quantitative methods in order to take a glance at some overarching trends in my data set. Hennik, et al. give a good description of qualitative research's benefits: "Perhaps one of the main distinctive features of qualitative research is that the approach allows you to identify issues from the perspective of your study participants and understand the meaning and interpretations that they give to behavior, events or objects" (2011, p. 9). A qualitative approach gives me tools to answer my research question of *how* snowboard terminology has morphologically been adapted into Finnish through language mixing, since it gives me tools to closely analyze each individual occurrence of language mixing in my data (see Rasinger 2008).

The focus of my research is on the qualitative task of analyzing how the language mixes Finnish snowboarders use have been integrated into Finnish. I do, however use some minor quantitative research methods as well. Rasinger (2008, p. 10) sees the most important characteristic distinguishing quantitative data as the fact that it is quantifiable, i.e. it can be produced in numbers. I will be looking for overarching trends in my data to see if there is clearly more instances that are categorized to represent a certain level of mixes' integration into Finnish than others. By mixing the two approaches I am hoping to reach a more holistic view (see Sunderland 2010) of the situation in Finnish snowboarders jargon.

I will also compare my findings from this new data set with the one collected for my first study (Pircklen 2013). I will be comparing these two data sets with each other to see if snowboard lingo has developed in any way in these three years. In my hypothesis (section 2.6) I stated that I expect Finnish snowboard jargon's language mixes' level of integration to have stayed more or less the same over the last three years. To shed light on this, I will compare the numbers of this data set's instances in each level of integration category with the corresponding numbers from the previous study's data set.

Presentation and categorization of my findings can be found below from chapter 4. Comparison between the data set gathered for the purpose of this paper and the data set from my previous research can be found from section 4.3. Further discussion will be featured in section 4.2

### **3.2.1 Limitations**

The fact that I myself am a part of this community gave me some strengths, as well as weaknesses in conducting research on my peers. As I discussed in section 3.1.2, gaining access to interview participants was quite simple. Creating a situation that would feel natural to the participants was also aided by the fact that we are friends. However, as I was already a member of the snowboard community “[t]he difficulty in this type of research (...) is making the transition from “regular community member” to “researcher” as smooth as possible”(Levon 2013, p. 202). While conducting research, I tried to distance myself from a “snowboarder mindset”, but the fact that I am previously familiar with the lingo might cause me to miss out on some intricacies in it by taking too much for granted and as too self-evident.

This study cannot be considered as representative of the Finnish snowboard community as a whole, since the data is gathered by recording only two people. The amount of their snowboard terminology usage may, and most likely will to at least some degree differ from that of other snowboarders. The fact that they live in the Finnish capital Helsinki and speak a Helsinki area dialect (or slang) of Finnish is likely to affect results as well. Snowboarders that speak a different dialect might exhibit different kinds of features in their speech and the terminology may or may not be integrated into Finnish differently than what my findings indicate.

My primary data is only an hour’s worth of recorded speech, which would in a quantitative research be a very short sample. For qualitative analysis, however, it seems to be plenty, especially when examples of the researched phenomenon are as frequent as they were in my data (see section 4.1 for findings and their total amounts). I believe my data enables an analysis that will shed some light on the previously close to unresearched speech community in Finland.

Sociolinguistic interview as a data gathering practice has also been seen as problematic. E.g. Wolfson (1979, cited in Schilling, 2013, p. 109) thought

that since interviewees would expect interviews to be quite formal, they would become disoriented when an interviewer would not have a well-structured set of questions. Thus the gathered data would actually be, opposite to its purpose, unnatural. I tried to play down this risk by informing my participants beforehand, that this interview would not contain a ready set of questions, so it would not be as a shock to them. As one of my participants already took part in the interview in my previous study, he was probably more aware of what to expect. Since I changed my procedure a bit from the previous time, even he could not have known exactly what the interview would be like. Variationists are paying attention to people's everyday speech repertoires, and the various self-conscious and unselfconscious styles that are included in them. They see that the self-conscious linguistic choices as likely to become more regular as people's contact with different languages and language varieties increases (Coupland, 2007, cited in Schilling, 2013, p. 110). This would mean that the unconscious vernacular speech data would not be the absolute best kind. My participants were likely to be making a lot of stylistic choices, being their "snowboarder-selves" during the interview and the data is not, at least completely, made up of unconscious speech choices.

### **3.2.2 Categorization**

This section gives an account of my findings and presents their categorization. My data set consists of 6128 word tokens. Going through the data, which can be found in its entirety in Appendix A, I marked down all the words denoting snowboard tricks, obstacles, equipment or the act of snowboarding itself, which I will refer to as snowboard terminology from now on. I also marked down all the words that were clear examples of language mixing, even if they do not relate to snowboarding. My initial categorization was simple enough. I placed the non-snowboard related language mixes into their own category. I then divided the snowboard terminology into Finnish and English, depending on whether the word token is clearly Finnish, or is clearly an English-based word. I categorize the English-based snowboard terminology tokens further in subsection 4.2.2.

There were 124 occurrences of non-snowboard related mixed-language word tokens, 288 occurrences of English-based snowboard terminology tokens

and 70 occurrences of Finnish snowboard terminology tokens. The numbers of occurrences can be also seen in Table 5 in chapter 4.

There were a few special cases in the vocabulary that I came across in my transcription that demanded insider knowledge. Those special cases included words like *hänkkä*, which seem like they could be Finnish, but really are not, as they cannot be found in Finnish dictionaries. As a snowboarder, I know the etymology of *hänkkä* is the English word *handrail*. The term is used to describe a rail, usually in a downward angle, found as part of staircases. A Finnish speaker with no knowledge of snowboarding would not understand it, nor would an English speaking snowboarder. It is only understood by the Finnish snowboard (and possibly skateboard) community. These types of words with an English origin the etymology of which is not clearly visible, I decided to treat as English words (that are morphologically modified). A discussion of these kinds of words is presented in subsection 4.2.2.4. In most cases, however, categorizing between Finnish and English words was quite clear-cut.

The Finnish snowboard related terminology category I treated as a whole, but the English snowboard related items I categorized further. Some words were used just as they are in English. Those words I placed in the not adapted English snowboard terminology-category. Some words were clearly English, but adapted into Finnish by addition of suffixes. With closer inspection, I found that those suffixes had two purposes. Others carried no grammatical meaning, their purpose was simply to make the words pronunciation more Finnish. The others carried grammatical information, as they were case-endings to mark inflection. Those words I categorized into English snowboard terminology morphologically adapted by adding a suffix to help pronunciation and English snowboard terminology morphologically adapted by adding inflection-categories respectively. Finally, I placed the special cases discussed above into the morphologically modified English snowboard terminology-category.

## 4 Results and Discussion

In this chapter I offer examples and an analysis of my collected data. I start off by introducing the findings of my study and explain how I categorized the data into different groups, after which I continue with a presentation of specific examples from my data. Finally, as was mentioned in the end of the Data and Methods chapter, I will give a short comparison of my results with the results of my previous study.

### 4.1 Results

Category	N	Percentage of total word count
<b>English snowboard terminology</b>	289	4.7 %
<b>Finnish snowboard terminology</b>	80	1.3 %
<b>Non-snowboard related mixes</b>	161	2.6 %
<b>Other</b>	5 598	91.4 %
<b>Total number of words</b>	6 128	100 %

*Table 2: Amounts of incidences in categories of interest and their percentages of the total word count*

The high occurrence rate of snowboard terminology words was to be expected, after all the participants were reacting to a snowboard film. They described many of the tricks they saw out loud. They also started speculating their difficulty as well as possibilities for other tricks to be done on the same obstacle. Finnish terminology was not nearly as frequent. It is still significant in concluding if there is a specific pattern in what kind of terminology is Finnish and that way help determine snowboard terminology's overall integration.



Table 3 below features the different snowboard related terminology categories presented above, with English English snowboard terminology items categorized further (a discussion is found in section 4.2.2), total number of word tokens in each category and number of different words in each category.

<b>Category</b>	<b>N tokens</b>	<b>N different words</b>
<b>Finnish</b>	80	15
<b>English unadapted</b>	55	28
<b>English adapted to help pronunciation</b>	87	37
<b>English adapted by inflection</b>	88	40
<b>English modified</b>	59	25
<b>Snowboard terminology in total</b>	369	144

Table 3: Amounts of word tokens and different words in different integration categories

Word tokens are counted so that each occurrence of a word in a certain category is taken into account. For instance the word *backi* in the English adapted to help pronunciation bracket occurred 28 times in different utterances and was therefore accounted for as 28 tokens. However, it was only accounted for as one item in the different words bracket. Also the different words listing only accounts for words with e.g. different case endings but the same root as one item. For instance the words *wallist*, *walliin* and *wallin* in the English adapted by inflection category were counted as three tokens, but only as one item in the different words bracket. This is because they all have the same root *wall-* with different Finnish case-endings added to them.

Table 4 below presents the percentages of word tokens and different words in each category out of the total word count of 6 128.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Percentage of tokens out of total word count</b>	<b>Percentage of different words out of total word count</b>
<b>Finnish</b>	1.3%	0.2%
<b>English unadapted</b>	0.9%	0.5%
<b>English adapted to help pronunciation</b>	1.4%	0.6%
<b>English adapted by inflection</b>	1.4%	0.7%
<b>English modified</b>	1.0%	0.4%
<b>Snowboard terminology in total</b>	6.0%	2.4%

*Table 4: Percentages of word tokens and different words out of the total word count*

## **4.2 Discussion**

This section will exemplify and discuss the categories presented in sections 3.2.2 and 4.1., as well as present some further examples of each category to give a better insight of each category and the related discussion. The examples are presented as follows: the original line of transcription presented first, followed by a translation presented below in italics. The discussed items are bolded in each example, as are the corresponding words in the translation.

### **4.2.1 Snowboard related Finnish terminology**

This category includes those items from my data that are directly related to snowboarding, i.e. names of tricks, equipment or obstacles that are clearly Finnish in origin.

Finnish snowboard related terminology occurred 90 times in total in my data. That is 1.5 % of the data's total word count, and roughly 21 % of the total number of snowboard related vocabulary in my data. It is clear from the statistical inspection that Finnish snowboard terminology is far less frequent than English snowboard terminology in my data. I will now present some examples in attempt to build an insight on what aspects of snowboarding is described using Finnish terminology in my data.

### Example 1

S: **Satanen** fakieen tommoses **putskulinjas** on kuumottava

S: *A one-eighty to fakie in a powder-line like that is scary.*

This example offers two incidences of the snowboard related Finnish terminology category. The first one, *satanen*, can be found in the beginning of the sentence. *Satanen* is normally a colloquial Finnish term for one hundred. Here it is translated from the English word *one-eighty*, a noun describing a snowboarder's one hundred and eighty degree rotation while in the air, i.e. a trick. The other word describes an obstacle. *Putskulinjas*, a noun which translates to 'in a powder-line' is a combination of two words, *putsku* and *linja*. The inflection *-s* is shortened from the Finnish inessive case ending *-ssa* (VISK § 81). *Putsku* is a slang word for *puuteri*, which means *powder*, both the substance and here the type of light snow that can be found in untouched locations up in the mountains. *Linja*, translated as *line*, denotes here that two, or more tricks are performed during the same descend, usually in a short interval.

### Example 2

H: Jäätävä backi **seiska**.

H: *A huge backside seven twenty.*

This example displays a Finnish terminology item *seiska*, used to describe an amount of a snowboarder's aerial rotation during a trick. The amount in question is 720 degrees, and is translated as *seven twenty*. The word *seiska* itself is a slang word for *seven* in Finnish. The trick name, or the amount of rotation to be precise,

is shortened to only the first number. This is probably due to the fact that one can only ride a snowboard in two ways, left foot forward or right foot forward, so it is only possible to ride away from an aerial rotation if it is an even number with an interval of every 180 degrees. Because some rail tricks require a snowboarder to slide in a 90 degree angle on an obstacle surface, aerial rotation before and after rail tricks are counted with a 90 degree interval, which can be seen below in example 3.

### Example 3

S: Siis tän **kakkoset** sisään hänkkään, niinku mikä vaan **kakkonen** on nii älytön

S: *This guy's two seventies onto a handrail, like any two seventy, is just so insane*

Here in example 3 S uses the word *kakkonen* twice, once in its nominative singular case as *kakkonen*, and once in its nominative plural case as *kakkoset*. The word is translated into *two seventy*, and it describes an aerial rotation of 270 degrees, before landing on a rail in this case. The literal translation of *kakkonen*, which is a noun derivate from the Finnish numeral *kaksi* (VISK § 791), would be *two*.

In my data, the clear majority of descriptions of rotation amounts are in Finnish. In fact, there was only one incidence of a rotation being described in English. This incidence can be seen below in example 4.

### Example 4

H: **Cab two.**

H: *Cab two.*

In example 4 H seems to code-switch (see Auer, 1998) by describing a trick entirely in English. He has shortened the trick name from 'two seventy' into simply 'two', a phenomenon he has probably picked up from the internet or social media. The same shortening then happens in both English and Finnish, as is

evident from example 4. Why he chose to describe the trick in English here, instead of using the above discussed word *kakkonen*, seems arbitrary. He has even chosen to describe the same trick using *kakkonen* elsewhere in the data, as can be seen below from example 5.

### Example 5

H: Ei ni, ois pitäny gappaa sielt se cab **kakkonen etukantilt** sielt iha ylhäältä asti.

*H: No, it wasn't, he should have gapped the cab **two seventy off the front edge** from all the way up there.*

In addition to describing amounts of rotation in the more common Finnish way, example 5 also depicts another Finnish snowboard related category item, describing snowboard equipment, or part of one piece of it to be exact. He talks about the front or toe edge of a board by using the word *etukantilt*, the ablative case for *etukantti* (VISK). H's urban slang usage can be seen here again, as the grammatical ablative form would be *etukantilta*, yet he has dropped the final vowel. Examples of snowboard equipment being described in Finnish can also be found from elsewhere in my data, as example 6 below will demonstrate.

### Example 6

H: Sit se oli ihan keskel **lautaa** silleen...

*H: And then it was like in the middle of the **board** like...*

It can be concluded that Finnish terminology is used to describe some obstacles and snowboard equipment. Rotation amount is also predominantly described in Finnish. However, there are also exceptions to this rule, but they seem arbitrary. Otherwise trick names do not seem to be Finnish.

#### 4.2.2 Snowboard related English terminology

The English snowboard terminology category includes those items in my data that are directly related to snowboarding, i.e. names of tricks, equipment or obstacles

that are English in origin. These items have been further categorized into words that have not been adapted into Finnish in any way, words that have been morphologically adapted to help pronunciation, words that have been morphologically adapted by adding case-endings and words that have been morphologically modified in a way that they might not be immediately recognizable as having an English etymology.

#### 4.2.2.1 English snowboard terminology not morphologically adapted into Finnish

The first subcategory of English snowboard terminology in Finnish snowboarders' dialogue is very straight forward. It consists of items that are not modified from their English language origin

##### Example 7

S: **Butter switch** backi femma... seiska!

S: A *butter switch* backside five-fourty... seven-twenty!

In example 7, there are two tokens that are situated in the “not adapted into Finnish” category. *Butter*, denoting a snowboarder's quick turn right before jumping off a kicker, and *switch* indicating that a snowboarder is riding or performing a trick with their weaker foot facing forward thus making the trick harder. Both of the words are used here as a part of the description of one single trick. The only modified aspect here is the lack of an article. It could, however be missing from an English-speaking snowboarders exclamation as well. *Switch* seems pretty well established into the lingo of the participants. It occurs 18 times during the conversation, and S and H use no modified counterparts in its place.

##### Example 8

S: Noni, **hand drag**

S: *Here we go, hand drag*

Here S describes a snowboarder jumping off an obstacle, board already in the air, “dragging” their hand on the ground. He uses English vocabulary and has not modified the words into Finnish in any way.

**Example 9**

H: **Truck driver crippleri**

H: *Truck driver crippler*

H uses *truck driver* when he describes a trick where a rider grabs the both edges of their board simultaneously using both hands. This is exactly the same case as in the previous example where S describes a trick using the unchanged English words. The next word, *crippleri* is also almost unchanged, except for the addition of the *-i* suffix. These kinds of cases are discussed in subsection 4.2.2.2.

#### **4.2.2.2 English snowboard terminology morphologically adapted by adding a suffix to help pronunciation**

Even though a lot of the snowboard terminology used during the recorded discussion is clearly English, a lot of the terminology items my participants used had a short suffix, often no longer than one letter, attached to them. The suffixes, bearing no lexical or grammatical meaning, can only be assumed to have been used as a way to make the snowboard terminology items themselves fit into the Finnish spoken language better. These types of words with minor modifications are placed in the “English snowboard terminology morphologically adapted” category. Examples of items in this category are presented and discussed below.

**Example 10**

H: Pieni **lay-backi**.

H: *A little lay-back.*

Here H is using the word *lay-backi* to denote a trick where the snowboarder places one hand on the ground behind them while riding. The English origin *lay-back* is very clearly visible. It has been modified by only adding the suffix *-i*. The suffix bears no grammatical meaning, so it can thus be deduced that the only reason for its addition is to make the pronunciation of the word appear more Finnish.

Although it is common that the only adaption made is adding a single vowel suffix, it is also not uncommon that when incidences from this category occur in conversation, the participants pronounce them so that the words would be spelled with a doubled last consonant before the final vowel in Finnish. Hence they are written down in that manner in the transcription. The consonant doubling is illustrated below in examples 11 and 12.

### Example 11

H: Taas **backflippi**... Portaist. Tota se tykkää tehdä.

*H: Another **backflip**... Off of stairs. He likes to do that.*

### Example 12

S: Vähän niinku King of the Roadis piti tota tehdä **handplantti** jonku päähän

*S: Kinda like in King of the Road where they had to do a **handplant** on somebody's head.*

As the single vowel suffix, this doubled final consonant has neither lexical nor grammatical meaning. The sole purpose seems to be to accommodate English terminology into a Finnish speakers language use in these types of cases as well.

This is an interesting phenomenon that happens quite often in the data. Out of all the snowboard terminology categories, the pronunciation category items occur the second most frequently. It must be noted, however, that some level of overlap between this category and the morphological adaption by inflection category can exist. The inflection category items, of course only occur in situations where they are grammatically demanded. It would be interesting to see what the participants would define as the basic forms of the words in that category, and see whether or not those items have ungrammatical suffixes attached. The snowboard terminology that is morphologically adapted by inflection is discussed below in section 4.2.2.3.



#### 4.2.2.3 English snowboard terminology morphologically adapted by adding inflection

##### Example 13

S: Kakkonen **lipslideen**, tai mikä toi on

S: *A two-seventy into a lipslide, or whatever that is*

This excerpt from my data exemplifies the “English snowboard terminology adapted morphologically by adding inflection”-category with the word *lipslideen*. The Finnish illative case ending *-en* (VISK § 93) has been added to the English word *lipslide* signifying movement to a *lipslide*. This can also be seen in the translation. The participant is describing a trick where the snowboarder rotates 270 degrees in the air before continuing with a certain type of slide on an object, a handrail in this particular case.

##### Example 14

S: Kyl. **Polest poleen**.

S: *Yes. Off a pole onto a pole*

In example 14, S is describing movement off of one obstacle and onto another. He does this by adding Finnish inflection to the *pole* word stem. The first one, *-st* is a shortened slang version of the elative case *-sta* (VISK §81), describing movement from somewhere. The second, *-en*, is the illative case (VISK §93) that also occurs above in example 13. There are more than one incident of S using an identical construction to this example, also describing a snowboarder’s movement from one obstacle onto another. This can be seen from example 15:

**Example 15**

S: Mä katoin et tekee tyylillä toiseen seinään tai jotain, mut ei haha. **Wallist walliin** kakkonen

*S: I thought that he would do something on the other wall or something, but no haha. Off a **wall** onto a **wall** two seventy.*

**Example 16**

H: Backi taili tommoseen **ledgeen**, noin korkeeseen.

*H: Backside tailslide onto a **ledge** like that, so high.*

In example 16, H describes a trick happening on a certain kind of obstacle. A snowboarder glides their board down a concrete ledge. So not only do the participants use Finnish inflection to modify words describing movement from one trick to another (see example 13), or one obstacle to another (examples 14 and 15), they also use it to modify descriptions of obstacles that tricks are happening on.

#### **4.2.2.4 English snowboard terminology that has been morphologically modified**

**Example 17**

S: Siis missä on tollasii **hänkkii**?

*S: Where can you find **handrails** like that?*

The morphologically modified English snowboard terminology category is seen here in example 17 with the word *hänkkii*. It is a very interesting example. It is a slang form of the word *hänkkiä*, which again is the plural form with the Finnish partitive case ending (VISK §87) for the word *hänkkä*. *Hänkkä*, then, although a seemingly Finnish word, cannot be found from Finnish dictionaries. It denotes *handrail* and *handrail*, here has been modified by Finnish snowboarders into *hänkkä*.

*Hänkkä* is also modified into compound words. This can be seen below in example 18.

### Example 18

S: Se ei oo sillee niinku **putskujätkä** joka käy niinku **hänkällä** tai **hänkkäjätkä** joka käy niinku **putskus** sillee, vaan se molemmis osaa niinku silleen ylittää itensä ja sillee tehdä luovia asioita.

*S: He's not like a **powder dude** who rides like **handrails**, or a **handrail dude** who rides like **powder**, but he can push his limits in both terrains and like do creative things.*

A compound word including *hänkkä* occurs here in example 18 as *hänkkäjätkä*, translated as *handrail dude*, describing a snowboarder, who prefers to use handrails as obstacles and do tricks that utilize them. A similar rider type description using a snowboard terminology compound with *-jätkä* (translated as *dude*) can be found from the same sentence. *Putskujätkä*, translated *powder dude* describes a snowboarder who prefers to ride deep, light snow in the backcountry, away from groomed slopes. The structure of a snowboard terminology word (most probably one describing type of terrain or an obstacle) + *-jätkä* seems, then as an established way of describing a snowboarder with a preferred riding style or terrain.

### Example 19

S: Mä haluan vetää sen spotin ku Mathesi veti sen kinkkii **bänä fiffen** sit siihe **backi** walli inee, ni mä haluisin vetää siihen sillee satanen switch **fiffen** switchin tai jotai. Tai pystyis vetää poikittain sillee noseslident sit vaa poppais siihe fakieen.

*S: I want to ride that same spot as Mathes when he did the **backside fifty-fifty** on that kinkrail and then jumped into that **backside** wallride. I would like to do like a one-eighty into a switch **fifty-fifty**. Or if you could do it sliding sideways, like a **noseslide** and then you would just pop into fakie on it.*

Example 19 contains two items that are morphologically modified by Finnish: *bänä* and *fiffe*, seen in the example in the Finnish genitive case (VISK § 83) *fiffen* and the slang form of the illative case (VISK § 93) *fiffee*. The reason I wish to discuss them here, is that they both words have other variants with the same meaning in my data, which are more closely reminiscent of their original English counterparts. First discussed is the variant pair *bänä* and *backi*, both of which can be found from example 19. Example 22 below demonstrates a variant with the same meaning as *fiffe*. A discussion of that pair of variants takes place below example 22.

As discussion above has it, *bänä* is derived from the English word *backside*, meaning either that a snowboarder is approaching an obstacle from their heel edge's side, or that the direction of an aerial rotation is towards the snowboarder's stomach side. Here, both *bänä* and *backi* denote approaching an obstacle from a snowboarder's heel edge side. *Bänä* can only be found in my data twice, but *backi* occurs 33 times in total. Out of the two, *bänä* is a far more infrequent variant in my data set. *Backi* is placed into the morphologically adapted by inflection-category. S has shortened into *back* and then added the suffix *-i* in the end. The suffix carries no grammatical or lexical function and is only added to help pronunciation. It is the less modified of the two variants. Since its occurrences are much more frequent, it seems to be the more established of the two. A similar pattern can be seen with the description of rotation to the opposite direction.

### Example 20

H: Nii, paitsi mä veikkaan et Antti oli sillee et se ei vaan oikeen pärjänny enää.

**Frontti** seiskoil ei oikeen pärjää. Tai yseil.

*H: Yeah, except I think that Antti's case was that he just wasn't really good enough anymore. **Frontside** sevens aren't really good enough. Or nines.*

### Example 21

H: Toi oli periaattees **frona** wallride ja sit hardway kakkonen.

*H: That was basically a **frontside** wallride and then a hardway two seventy.*

Similarly to the description of a “backside” rotation, the description of a “frontside” rotation also has two variants in my data. *Frontti* and *frona*, seen in examples 21 and 21 respectively, are in fact very similar to the case of *backi* and *bänä*. *Frontti* is also shortened by excluding *-side* and it has had an *-i* suffix added to help pronunciation. Also the last consonant has doubled, most likely for the same reason as the suffix addition, i.e. to aid pronunciation. *Frona*, then has replaced the last consonant cluster and the *-i* suffix with and *-a* suffix. The same thing occurred with *bänä*, except the final letter was an *ä*. *Frontti* and *frona* are more rarely found from my data, as *frontti* appears twice, and *frona* only once.

### Example 22

H: Nollie backi **fiftari**. Seinään creepperi.

H: A nollie backside **fifty-fifty**. A creeper onto the wall.

As mentioned above, I will now discuss *fiffe* (seen in example 19) and its variant pair *fiftari*, which can be found here in example 22. They are both derived from *fifty-fifty*, meaning a trick where a snowboarder slides on a rail with their board parallel to it. Their denotation is the same, there is no variation to the trick that either of the words would describe. They are both placed in the morphologically modified category. It could be argued that *fiftari* is slightly less modified than *fiffe*, since there’s more letters from the original word left, but both have been modified to a degree where it might be difficult to tell their origin. In both cases the reduplication of the original trick name has been dropped. In my data, *fiftari* occurs two times, whereas *fiffe* occurs three times. Their occurrence, then, is more or less equal here. It is difficult to start drawing conclusions on their individual frequency in snowboard lingo over all however, since their incidences in my data are so few.

#### 4.2.2.5 Interesting cases

This subsection discusses some interesting examples taken from my transcription. For instance, the word *japani*. It was pronounced the Finnish way and already has a meaning in Finnish, that of Japan (the country). It is translated to *japan*, as well and has the same two connotations in English. The case here is, then that the word

has acquired a new meaning in Finnish, identically to the situation in English. *Japani* can be seen in usage in example 23 below.

### Example 23

H: Tai periaattees **japani - japani**. Normi**japani** switch **japani**.

H: Or *japan - japan* in principle. A normal *japan* to switch *japan*.

### Example 24

S: **Butter switch backi** femma... seiska!

S: A *butter switch backside* five-fourty... seven-twenty

There were some interesting examples like example 24, where multiple category items appear in the description of the same trick. As discussed in section 4.2.2.1, the first two words, *butter* and *switch* are directly from English. They are used to describe what happens before the snowboarder jumps off a kicker. A quick turn on the ground right before the edge of the kicker, with their “weaker” foot forward. Next in the description is the direction of the rotation. The word *backi*, translated *backside* is also discussed e.g. in 4.2.2.4 as example 19. S has shortened *backside* into *back* and added the suffix *-i* that bares no grammatical function, simply to help pronunciation. Lastly S describes the amount of the rotation, which, as discussed in section 4.2.1, usually takes places using Finnish. This is also the case now. Items from three categories are thus used to describe one single trick

### Example 25

H: Mite sillei niinku täydellinen ja helppo hyndäpaikka siis sillei niinku toi **landi** nyt oli vähän roughi, mut just tollanen niinku mäki,sit siin on tollanen tasanen juttu ettei tarvii ku niinku taputella se vaa.

H: *How like perfect and easy place for a kicker, like that **landing** is a bit rough, but just that kind of like hill and then there's a flat part so that it only needs to be padded down.*

*Landi* seems to adopt a different meaning in Finnish than it has in English. H uses the word to describe the landing area after a kicker, but in English the word for it would be *landing* rather than *land*. The verb *to land* on the other hand would be used to describe a snowboarder completing, or landing, a trick. H has taken the verb form and used it as a noun with an added *-i* suffix to help pronunciation. *Landing*, then can be found in the participants speech as *landays* as demonstrated by example 26 below.

### **Example 26**

S: Toi oli kyl vähä outo tapa vetää, toi **landays** oli vähän sketchy. Sit ne leikkas sen pois siit, mut aika paha silti

*S: That was kind of a weird way to do it, the **landing** was a bit sketchy. Then they cut it out of it, but it was kind of sick anyway.*

### **4.2.3 Non-snowboard related mixes**

Both participants also use some English vocabulary in their discussion that is not related to snowboarding. Some of it is clearly used to give further description of the tricks or other phenomena they witness in the snowboard film they were watching. In those cases it is likely that they have picked up those sorts of adjectives from snowboard media. Some of the language mixes they use, however, are general, catch-phrase type items. Those general mixes are certainly personal choices that stem from their personal language contact history as well as desire for certain kind of self-representation. Examples 27 and 28 present cases where the participants use language mixes as adjectives describing features of snowboard terrain. Examples 29 and 30, then, show the H and S using entire phrases that are in English.

**Example 27**

H: Mite sillei niinku täydellinen ja helppo hyndäpaikka siis sillei niinku toi landi nyt oli vähän **roughi**, mut just tollanen niinku mäki, sit siin on tollanen tasanen juttu ettei tarvii ku niinku taputella se vaa.

*H: How like perfect and easy place for a kicker, like that landing is a bit **rough**, but just that kind of like hill and then there's a flat part so that it only needs to be padded down.*

**Example 28**

S: Toi oli kyl vähä outo tapa vetää, toi landays oli vähän **sketchy**. Sit ne leikkas sen pois siit, mut aika paha silti

*S: That was kind of a weird way to do it, his landing was a bit **sketchy**. Then they cut it out of it, but it was kind of sick anyway.*

Examples 27 and 28 were also used above for discussion on the usages of *landing*. Here on the focus are the words *roughi* and *sketchy*, one from each example respectively. In example 27, H describes a landing, or the spot where a snowboarder comes down after a jump as *a bit rough*, by using the word *roughi*. It is clear the word is only changed from its English equivalent by the addition of the meaningless *-i* suffix. This is most likely in order to help pronunciation and make it fit better into Finnish language, as discussed on snowboard terminology items in section 4.2.2.2. Example 28 shows S's usage of *sketchy* to describe a snowboarder's act of landing. It has been directly borrowed from English. Both of these descriptions could have been done with Finnish vocabulary, however the participants have chosen to use English borrowings. It is likely that the context of watching a snowboard film and talking about the subject matter of snowboarding prompted these mixes. The participants are likely to have seen descriptions like the ones they have chosen to use being used in snowboard magazines and social media channels, and heard the terms in usage in other snowboard films.



**Example 29**

S: Mut siis, puuttuu vähä semmost kunnon niinku **banger**... No okei tos oli kyl aika kova, mut silleen niinku Louiffin pätkää pitää venaa et tulee semmosii oikeesti semmosii **momenttei** et on niinku **holy shiiit**.

*S: But I mean, this lacks the real kind of **banger**... Well ok that was pretty good, but like you have to wait for Louif's part to get those kinds of moments that you're like **holy shiiit**.*

**Example 30**

H: Mut mä en tiedä miten toi on nii **fucking sick** ku siin sen, siin sen tota, Deja Vu-**partis** sil oli paljon isompaan raiiin tommonen samanlainen?

*H: But I don't know how that's so **fucking sick**, when in his, um, Deja Vu-**part** he had a similar trick on a much bigger rail.*

The two excerpts above have two things in common. Both include a language mix that is often present in the extreme sports media language; *banger* and *sick*, and both include swear words, in English. *Banger* and *sick* in the participants' language use are adjectives describing tricks, most likely derived from snowboard media, which is the case in the above examples 27 and 28. They are both direct switches from English. It has been studied that swearing in another language mitigates the force of the word, and thus lowers the threshold of using swearwords (Dewaele 2010). However, mitigation is not necessarily what the participants are after. The direct code-switch *fuck* occurs in my data 4 times, whereas the Finnish equivalent *vittu* can be found 5 times. However, the other curse word in my data; *shit* only occurs once, and its translation *paska* is not present at all in my data.

There are also some incidences of code-switching being the length of an entire sentence, as can be seen in the below examples 31 and 32.

**Example 31**

S: So you think five will do?

*S: So you think five will do?*

The above example would not need a translation, but for the sake of consistency one is provided nonetheless. Here S is expressing ironically what he “assumes” a certain snowboarder would say. The snowboarder in question is American, so S probably code-switches to make his joking assumption as realistic as possible.

### **Example 32**

H: Just väisti ton seinän. Ja viel tuli yli. **Can't stop the flow.**

*H: Just managed to evade that wall. And came over too. **Can't stop the flow.***

In example 32, H also switches into English for an entire sentence, which is more common for S. He's narrating the movement of a snowboarder in Finnish, and then switches into English to describe the style, or the “unstoppable” quality of the snowboarder. It seems a little unclear, why he chooses to switch here, but it might be that he has heard similar kind of description being done by an English speaking commentator while watching a snowboard contest. This is of course only speculation, the reason can stem from a number of factors from his personal language contact history.

### **4.3 Comparison to Previous Data**

This section will compare statistical data in new data and the data collected for my BA-thesis (Pircklen, 2013) in order to see whether any development in the number of words in different integration categories can be found. Table 5 below will present the incidences of terminology word tokens in Pircklen, 2013.

<b>Category</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>English snowboard terminology</b>	57	6.8 %
<b>Finnish snowboard terminology</b>	13	1.5 %
<b>Non-snowboard related mixes</b>	4	0.5 %
<b>Other</b>	770	91.2%
<b>Total number of words</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>100 %</b>

*Table 5: Amounts of word token incidences in different categories in Pircklen 2013*

As can be seen from table 5, the data for my 2013 study was significantly smaller than the data collected for this study (see table 2). However, looking at the percentages of each category gives insight on different category items' incidences in the sample. This can be compared with percentages of the incidences in the data collected for the purpose of this study, which is done in table 6 below. The column portraying percentages of incidences out of the total word count in the data collected for this study is marked 2016, and the column portraying those of the 2013 study is marked 2013. The 2016 percentages are rounded up to the first decimal in order to match the 2013 percentages and make comparison a little bit simpler.

<b>Category</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>English snowboard terminology</b>	6.8 %	4.7 %
<b>Finnish snowboard terminology</b>	1.5 %	1.1 %
<b>Non-snowboard related mixes</b>	0.5 %	2.0 %
<b>Other</b>	91.2%	92.1 %

*Table 6: Percentages of incidences in different categories out of the total word count*

Looking at the percentages in table 6, a comparison can be made between the previous study and the new study. There are several things that can be seen from the comparison. First of all, the 2013 data has a higher percentage of English snowboard terminology than the data collected for this study. The same pattern continues in the Finnish snowboard terminology category. One likely explanation for this could be that the 2016 material was collected by recording a longer sample, which was a more free form discussion. The 2013 data was a more straight-forward interview, with the participants answering questions about snowboarding-related topics. As is discussed in more detail in chapter 3 of this paper, in participants did not answer questions, but only reacted to a snowboard film they watched, resulting in more of a discussion between them.

Also, non-snowboard related mixes occurred more in 2016. This is most likely due the participants' personal way of using language. Section 4.4 will take a look at the individual differences between the participants in the data collected for this study. Again, since the data for this study consists of more of an actual discussion, it is likely to effect the amount of non-snowboarding related mixing. A more free-form discussion allows for more personal tones of the participants being present in the resulting data. That includes their preferred amount of mixing. A free flowing discussion also means a bigger proportion of

non-snowboard related talk, naturally resulting in more non-snowboard related language mixing.

The division between English and Finnish snowboard terminology is similar in both sets of data, which can lead to the interpretation that the over-all situation in Finnish snowboard-lingo is that the majority of the terminology is still English mixes. This is discussed further in chapter 3 as well as earlier in chapter 4. It is clear, that the vocabulary for trick names is almost entirely English (excluding description of the amount of rotation). The vocabulary for obstacles is more divided between Finnish and English terminology, and the terminology describing snowboard equipment is mostly Finnish. Snowboard equipment, however, is a significantly smaller field of possible entities to describe than the vocabulary for tricks. This could be seen as the explanation for the English majority in the snowboard lingo's vocabulary.

#### **4.4 Differences between participants**

As mentioned above in chapter 3, S's, father is an English native, and S himself identifies a bilingual. This section discusses briefly whether there are significant differences in the usage of language mixes between the participants. Below in table 7, language mixes in different categories have been separated according to individual participant usage.

<b>Category</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>Combined</b>
<b>Number of English snowboard terminology</b>	155	134	289
<b>Percentage of English snowboard terminology</b>	53,6 %	46,4 %	100 %
<b>Number of Finnish snowboard terminology</b>	43	37	80
<b>Percentage of Finnish snowboard terminology</b>	53,8 %	46,2 %	100 %
<b>Number of non-snowboard related mixes</b>	75	86	161
<b>Percentage of non-snowboard related mixes</b>	46,6 %	53,4 %	100 %
<b>Total number of words</b>	3349	2779	6128
<b>Percentage of total number of words</b>	54,7 %	45,3 %	100 %

*Table 7: Language mixes in different categories separated according to individual participant usage*

Only word tokens are displayed here on table 7 with the total amount of respective mix occurrences and their percentages according to user, since if the different words were looked at, the figures would be distorted due to possible overlap between the participants' use of different words. It can be seen that both H and S use mixes very similarly to each other. H uses a little more snowboard terminology, both English and Finnish than S. Then again H talked a bit more, and the percentages of his terminology usage are in accordance with the proportion of the total number of words he used in the interview. S, who is bilingual, then, used a little more language mixes with non-snowboard category vocabulary. This is explained by the fact that when he used English in the non-snowboarding vocabulary cases, he would use code-switching to quote longer

phrases or entire sentences more often than H. An example of S code-switching can be seen below in example 33. H on the other hand mixed more between single words or short phrases when he used non-snowboard vocabulary mixes.

### **Example 33**

S: Mut Grendys vaa oli kommentoinu siin Instas vaa sillei **“Yeah he didn’t even want it in his part”**

*S: But Grendys had commented on Instagram “Yeah he didn’t even want it in his part”*

The differences between the participants’ language usage are quite small, and can be considered insignificant for the purpose of this study, i.e. the fact that S is bilingual doesn’t seem to affect his language mixing much, not at least when it comes to usage of mixed language snowboard vocabulary. It seems as though the fact that the participants use English derived snowboard terminology, then can be attributed to the subject matter of snowboarding, rather than personal language background.

## **4.5 Pronunciation of English Snowboard Terminology**

In addition to examining the morphological elements of snowboard terminology usage in Finnish, it would be a waste of my data if the phonological aspects of it were completely overlooked. For an outsider to the Finnish snowboard community it might even be difficult at times to imagine how some of the snowboard terminology items found in my data would be pronounced. For that reason, this segment will give a brief look into the pronunciation of some of the interesting items in my data, to see whether the level of an English terminology item’s integration into Finnish affects how it is pronounced. Due to this study’s primary focus on snowboard-related vocabulary, this section will only focus on the participants’ pronunciation of snowboard terminology and disregard the pronunciation of other language mixes, as fascinating as they would be. In this segment, it is good to bear in mind that my data is collected from only two participants. The pronunciation choices the participants have made might not

reflect the broader snowboard community and the pronunciation choices they would make.

The discussion on the pronunciation of snowboard-related words from my data is presented below by first introducing examples followed by a discussion of each sample respectively.

### Example 34

**S: Creeper ledgee, backi fif...**

*S: A creeper onto a ledge, backside fif...*

This example proves how fast the pronunciation of the participants varies between English and Finnish. S pronounces the first word in an “English way”: [kɪ:pəɹ]. He uses alveolar approximants instead of alveolar trills to pronounce the letter *r*, which would be typical for Finnish. He also pronounces the first E-letters as [ɪ:], instead of [ɛ:] which, again, would be the “Finnish way”. The “schwa”-sound in the final syllable is also a sign of an English pronunciation, as it is absent from the Finnish language. In Finnish, the final *e* would be pronounced as [ɛ]. The second word *ledgee*, is derived from the word *ledge*, by adding a Finnish illative case ending (VISK § 1256) *-en* and then shortening it to a simple *-e* in an urban slang fashion. The word *ledge* would be pronounced [ledʒ] in English. However, S pronounces *ledgee* as [ledʒɛ:], i.e. giving the word a completely Finnish pronunciation. Finally, before breaking off his sentence, S uses a kind of hybrid pronunciation for *backi*, a word that is placed in the “English word morphologically adapted to help pronunciation”-category (see section 4.2.2.2). He says [bækki], whereas an English pronunciation would probably be [bæki], and the Finnish [bakki].

### Example 35

**H: Toi oli periaattees frona wallride ja sit hardway kakkonen.**

*H: That was basically a frontside wallride and then a hardway two-seventy.*

In this example H demonstrates similar mixed pronunciations as S did above in example 34. He pronounces the first trick-describing word in a very Finnish way: [frona], using e.g. an alveolar trill sound for *r*. The next word,



however is pronounced almost completely the English way, with the exception of using the alveolar trill *r* instead of an alveolar approximant: [wɔ:lɾɑɪɪ]. The fact that the word has gotten a suffix *-i* to make it easier to pronounce in Finnish is also reflected elsewhere in the words pronunciation. H says *hardway* in a similar way: [hɑ:rdwei]. Here there is no need to add a pronunciation-easing suffix, since the word already ends in a vowel-sound, but he does use the alveolar trill *r* again. In English one would probably pronounce the word [hɑ:ɪd] or [hɑ:d], depending on the speaker's accent. What is interesting in the way H pronounces *hardway* is also that he chooses to maintain the long vowel that occurs in the English pronunciation, when in Finnish the long vowel is indicated in a word's orthography by a double vowel and for this reason the "correct" Finnish pronunciation for the word would not include a long vowel sound. It must be kept in mind here that H does not see the word written anywhere and that the word's pronunciation is probably derived more from personal experience than his knowledge of Finnish orthoepy.

### Example 36

S: Eiks Nic Sauve oo tehny tohon myös tommosen? Tai joku vastaava? Ehkä se veti pelkän niinku, silleen **mute hand drag** tai **backi** ykkösen?

S: *Hasn't Nic Sauve also done something like that on that? Or someone like him? Maybe he did like a **mute hand drag** or a **backside** one-eighty?*

Here S pronounces the word *mute* "exactly how it's written", i.e. in a very Finnish way: [mutɛ]. The English pronunciation would be probably be e.g. [mju:t]. The following words, however have a textbook English pronunciation: [hænd] [dræg]. *Backi* is pronounced exactly the same way as S did in the above example 34: [bækkɪ]. The interesting part in this example is how S switches pronunciation styles from a completely Finnish to a completely English from *mute* to immediately adjacent *hand drag*. Both items are unmodified by Finnish, yet *mute* is pronounced as it was Finnish.

Example 37 is an incidence of both participants describing the same trick, one after another, pronouncing the terms differently.

**Example 37**

S: **Butter switch backi** femma... seiska!

S: ***Butter switch backside** five-fourty... seven-twenty!*

H: Törkeen siisti... **Butter switch backi** seiska.

H: *So cool... **Butter switch backside** seven-twenty.*

This example demonstrates the differences between the interviewees pronunciation of terminology placed in the English category. It must be noted here for clarification that in the participants' utterances described above *butter* means a trick where a snowboarder turns a 180 degrees just before launching off a kicker, not a dairy product. Here, S pronounces the phrase [bʌrð] [swɪtʃ] [bækkɪ], whereas H says [bʌtər] [svɪts] [bækkɪ]. S's pronunciation could be described as an English pronunciation, whereas H's could be described as a Finnish pronunciation. During their discussion, S and H clearly understood each other, and neither seemed to find the other's pronunciation unorthodox. Their pronunciation seems independent from the other's, since here they pronounce the words *butter* and *switch* differently. There are also incidences in my data, where the participants use the other pronunciation, as they did in their utterances here in example 37. One such case is presented in the following example 38.

**Example 38**

H: Mä kelasin just sillee et **switch** fiffest niinku **switch** wallridee siihe.

H: *I was thinking about like a **switch** fifty-fifty to like a **switch** wallride on that.*

It can be seen in example 38 that H fluctuates between the "English" and "Finnish" way in pronouncing the word *switch*. Here he pronounces both incidences of *switch* as [swɪtʃ], whereas in the previous example 37, he pronounced it [svɪts].

## 5 Further Discussion

The aim of this chapter is to discuss my findings and compare my results with the findings of some of the studies presented in my Background chapter, to be precise those of Toriseva's study on skateboard lingo in a written context (2008) and those of Leppänen's online fan-fiction study (2008), both presented in chapter 2. My hypotheses will also be revisited in this chapter to see whether they were realized or not. I will then go on to discuss how this study could be elaborated on in the future.

### 5.1 Comparison to Studies by Others

#### 5.1.1 Toriseva's Skateboard Lingo

A striking similarity in Toriseva's and my studies is the occurrence of the word *spotti*. Toriseva defines it as the conventionalized word for Finnish skateboarders describing a place to skateboard. The word can be defined similarly in snowboard terminology. Snowboarders use it as a conventionalized description for a place to snowboard. In skateboard magazines the word's orthography is identical to what I have chosen to use in my transcription, as can be seen below in example 39.

#### Example 39

H: Vitsi toi oli siisti **spotti** viel, tommonen niinku himmee lumipalanen tuolla vaa  
*H: Damn that was a cool spot too, just like a crazy piece of snow just there*

Toriseva notes that Finnish terminology does not seem to exist for description of some skateboard phenomena. The case is similar in snowboard lingo. Especially trick names are all English with the exception of rotation amount description discussed in section 4.2.1. In her study the fact she used written data gives some indication of how the writers' chose to integrate the English terminology describing skateboarding, but as that was not in the focus of her study, it is naturally not addressed. Nonetheless, it can be concluded already based on my study and hers, that snowboard and skateboard language are very similar to each other. The sport-specific terminology of both seems to be mostly English-derived and since the skateboard lingo in her material was not in any way explained by the writers', it can perhaps be inferred to be well understood by both

the writers and the intended audience, meaning the lingo is somewhat established to the members of the skateboard community, even if it seems alien to people outside of it. The situation seems indeed very similar to my findings of the Finnish language of snowboarding.

### **5.1.2 Leppänen's Fan-Fiction Language**

Snowboarders and fan-fiction writers studied by Leppänen (2008) as groups can be considered similar, because they are both communities of practice. Both groups have developed certain ways of using language over their shared activity. Members in both groups “perform” their roles as a part of the community by using the language of the community. Snowboarders have a more specific, established terminology, whereas fan-fiction writers language use varies according to specific fandoms and goals of writing, and it is thus maybe more contextual, but plays an important role within the community nonetheless. For both, English is also a way to connect wider with members of the respective international communities, so knowing the English lingo is important. The similarity of both these communities of practice is clear.

When revisiting Leppänen's study and looking at the table categorizing her findings (table 1 in section 2.5.2) some resemblance can be found as to how I categorized my findings in chapter 4. Leppänen categorizes her findings to orthographically modified, morphologically modified, orthographically and morphologically modified, semantically modified and unmodified. I, then categorized my findings to Finnish, English unadapted, English adapted to help pronunciation, English adapted by inflection and English modified.

On one hand, the orthographic aspect is missing from my study, since my data was all spoken language and the orthographic choices were made by me, as pointed out in chapter 3. Morphological modification, on the other hand, is analyzed further in my study, looking at the various possible grounds for morphologic modification, the discussion of which can be found in chapter 4. Table 8 below visualizes the similarities and differences in categorization of findings in this study and that of Leppänen (2008).

<b>Categorization by Leppänen</b>	Orthographically modified	Morphologically modified	Orthographically and morphologically modified	Semantically modified	Unmodified
<b>Categorization in this study</b>	-	English adapted to help pronunciation / English adapted by inflection / English modified		(English modified)	English unadapted

*Table 8: Comparison of the categorization in Leppänen's (2008) study and this thesis*

It can be seen, that the majority of what my study focused on can be grouped under Leppänen's morphologically modified category. I have placed my English modified category under Leppänen's semantically modified category in brackets. This is due to the possibility of further investigation of snowboard vocabulary producing results fitting under the semantically modified category as well. This prediction, however is open to discussion.

Leppänen's approach using sociolinguistic and anthropological discourse analysis means her study also takes a look at discursal functions of language mixes in her data. This aspect is lacking from my study, as I set out to explore the versatility of English words' integration into Finnish snowboard vocabulary. However, table 9 below gives a brief look at how some items from my data might be situated in Leppänen's categorization of discursal items.

	<b>Orthographically modified</b>	<b>Morphologically modified</b>	<b>Orthographically and morphologically modified</b>	<b>Semantically modified</b>	<b>Unmodified</b>
<b>Discourse particles</b>	Jep				
<b>Exclamations</b>					fucking sick
<b>Nouns</b>		Wallist walliin			
<b>Verbs</b>		gappää			
<b>Calques; adjectives</b>					
<b>Sentences</b>		Hänkkä to multikinkki			Harsh zeach to scorp

Table 9: Example of my findings categorized according to Leppänen's (2008) study

## 5.2 Revisiting Hypotheses

For this study I had two hypotheses. The first one was that:

the integration of snowboard terminology can be divided into a) words that are Finnish, b) words that are English, c) English words that are adapted into Finnish to help pronunciation, d) English words that are adapted into Finnish to be more grammatical and e) English words that are modified by Finnish so that they are difficult to recognize. In sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 I have divided the findings from my data exactly along the lines I anticipated in my hypothesis. Each category had plenty of incidences. It can be thus stated that my first hypothesis was met.

Hypothesis number two predicted that snowboard terminology's integration has remained more or less the same since my previous study (Pircklen 2013), i.e. the percentages of various categories out of the total word counts of

each transcriptions are close to their counterparts'. First it must be noted, that the structure of my data collection processes was a little different this time around than it was in 2013, as discussed in chapters 3 and 4. Having learned from last time, trying to get as authentic data as possible, I restructured the recording session from the free form interview I conducted in 2013 to a more free form of conversation happening over shared experience of snowboard culture, i.e. watching a snowboard film. This, I assume affected slightly the relationship of snowboard vocabulary to other vocabulary, but not very much. The relationship of English and Finnish snowboard terminology remained similar to the 2013 comparison data. From this it can be concluded that the over-all situation in Finnish snowboard-lingo is still that the majority of the terminology is English mixes, meaning the situation has indeed stayed quite similar, rendering my second hypothesis met.

The most interesting of my findings, however, is something I did not really set out to look for or focus on, but what I kept coming across during my research nonetheless. That is how the role of English derived snowboard vocabulary can be perceived differently by the members of the community and people outside the community. Section 5.3 below will discuss this phenomenon that I seemed to have stumbled across by more or less of a happy accident.

### **5.3 Revisiting Theoretical Background**

As I discussed earlier in this thesis, snowboard lingo is very difficult to categorize as as consisting of straight forward Anglicisms, or as code-switches making up much of the vocabulary used to describe so many different tricks and obstacles. At least for now, I have left with no choice but to conclude snowboarder vocabulary's status as Anglicisms or code-switches to be dependent on the context.

Snowboarders using the English-origin vocabulary are accustomed to it, and everyone in the community seems to understand the terminology without a problem. According to my findings in this study, many items of the English terminology does even seem to have a Finnish counterpart. In many cases the Finnish counterpart is simply derived from the English word, perhaps leaving the

origin unclear to anyone outside the community itself. For snowboarders, the lingo is clearly Anglicisms, English words adopted into the Finnish language.

For an outsider listening in on the community discussing snowboarding, snowboard lingo is mostly made up of English words that probably mean little next to nothing to the outsider. They'll hear a bunch of familiar English words the meaning of which seems out of place in the context of snowboarding, and then some words that are complete gibberish. For outsiders then, it will seem as though snowboarders are making stylistic choices, i.e. code-switching, perhaps to strengthen their self-image as snowboarders. And to those outsiders, it seems, describing the incidents of English origin words in snowboard lingo as code-switches seems perfectly valid. Those words do not have the same meaning to them as they do to snowboarders.

Snowboarders seem to have formed a very strong community of practice over their beloved lifestyle. Their shared language is one factor that helps them show companionship to each other, strengthening their communal sense of belonging. This exemplifies very well Eckert's idea of communities of practice as good sources of contextual use of language (2006).

#### **5.4 Possibility for Further Research**

The aim of my study is to open Finnish snowboard language for more research. There are many possibilities to study the intricacies of snowboard terminology further. Looking at written language in snowboard magazines and social media would seem a quite natural next step in mapping how Finnish snowboarders describe the phenomena affiliated with the sport. A study of written Finnish snowboard terminology would enable researchers to gather a corpus for a future study that is more representative of the entire snowboarding community in Finland, as well as looking into the orthographic choices made in using English terminology. Based on data from that study, it would also be possible to see, whether the adaption of snowboard terminology into Finnish is similar to adaption of Anglicisms into Finnish in general. A study on written data would also enable studies on orthography, much like how Leppänen looked at fan-fiction writer's integration of English words into Finnish (2008). Replicating Leppänen's approach using discourse analysis would be an interesting method of studying



Finnish snowboard lingo. That way the grammatical function of the English words in Finnish snowboard discourse could be investigated, shedding light on English words' integration into Finnish snowboard language on a more grammatical level.

A more representative spoken sample collection would also seem reasonable. It would, however demand a larger-scale study than this. I do realize, however, that accessing a big number of snowboarders of both sexes and different ages to interview might prove to be a difficult task. Another way of gathering more representative data on snowboard language in Finland would be to replicate my study using snowboarders from elsewhere than the Helsinki area.

Researching attitudes affiliated with snowboard language would also make an interesting study. This could, for instance be done by compiling a questionnaire of snowboard terminology to be distributed among snowboarders to see if they would use those words, and if they could come up with some corresponding variables they have either used themselves, or heard/seen used before.

Another way would be to ask for non-snowboarders opinions and attitudes towards snowboard language. This could again be one by a similar questionnaire that is distributed among people who do not snowboard and try to find out how well they understand the terminology, or what their attitude toward it would be.

A full scale ethnography described by Levon (2013) would also be very interesting in the study of snowboarders' language usage. This could shed light on snowboarders as a community of practice (Eckert, 2006) and how their usage of the terminology helps them play their role as parts of the community.

## 6 Conclusion

This thesis has taken a look into English terminology's integration into Finnish snowboarders' jargon. It has suggested a categorization of the terminology's integration into Finnish words, English words, English words adapted to help pronunciation, English words adapted by adding inflection and English words modified by Finnish. Examples were provided and discussed to illustrate all of these categories. Having analyzed the data gathered for this study, incidence amounts were compared with those of a data set gathered for a previous, small scale study (Pircklen, 2013). To shed further light on the usage of these integrated items, their pronunciation was discussed shortly. A comparison of findings was also made to related studies by Toriseva (2008) and Leppänen (2008).

Having looked at Finnish snowboarders' language use in depth, it can be concluded that for the members of this community of practice, i.e. snowboarders in Finland, snowboard terminology can be considered as Anglicisms. For Finnish speakers outside the snowboard community, however, the jargon could be seen as consisting of code-switches. This phenomenon is truly fascinating, and certainly worth exploring further.

All in all, it can certainly be stated that English vocabulary, by various levels of adaption, has been profoundly integrated into the Finnish snowboard lingo. Using the English origin jargon strengthens the users' self-image of belonging to community of snowboarders thus giving more things in common to the members of the community of practice formed over the act of snowboarding. This, in turn, establishes snowboard lingo even further, probably meaning snowboard vocabulary's status quo will remain the same with regards to not needing Finnish counterparts for the terminology. It will be interesting to see, whether integration of English words will go further in terms of more items getting adapted into Finnish by various ways of modification or by a larger number of English words being adapted. Knowing language, it is certain that Finnish snowboard lingo, however established it may be, will keep evolving in one way or another.

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## Appendix A

Appendix A contains the transcript of the recording of the new interview used as the data for this research. Comparison data (from Pircklen 2013) discussed in section 3.1.4. and used in section 4.3. is featured in Appendix B.

### Recording starts

S: Mut toi Grendys on oikeesti outo jätkä, mä en tavallaan fiilaa sitä, mut sit tavallaan niinku kunnioitan sitä.

H: Siis ei sitä silleen niinku, ei sitä pysty fiilaa, mut on se kyl iha

S: Se kelaa sen juttui niinku makeesti

H: Se on hemmetin paha. Siis silleen et, sä mietit Grendys, sä oot sillee et no, öö, aika semmonen perus. Semmonen niinku äijä sillee et ei se mitää hammereit vedä, mut sit ku sä katot sen pätkän, ni kylhän se vetää ihan sika pahoi juttui. Mut se vaikuttaa just semmoselt, se on just semmonen perus, tietsä, semmonen parkkiäijä, et se vähän neppailee backi taili kakkosii ja sillei, sä et muista niit juttui. Mut sit ku alkaa mieltii sillee et, nii, Grendys tais olla se äijä joka Koivukyläs otti siit fiftarist yli pois lipparii sen jonku kolmen metrin pudotuksen siit ja katkasee laudan ni sit sä oot sillee nii.

S: Mä haluan vetää sen spotin ku Mathesi veti sen kinkkii bänä fiffen sit siihe backi walli inee, ni mä haluisin vetää siihen sillee satanen switch fiffee switchin tai jotai. Tai pystyis vetää poikittain sillee noseslidesit sit vaa poppais siihe fakieen.

H: Se ois kyl siisti, mut siinä on joku cracki siin kinkis.

S: Nii mä mietin et siin on mun mielest semmonen jökki.

H: Mä kelasin just sillee et switch fiffest niinku switch wallridee siihe.

### Snowboard film starts

H: Mitä v\*\*\*\*a?

S: Onks toi Shaun? Miten noi laitto Shaunin tähä, eka tommonen shotti Shaun White

H: Oliko se muka? Ei se oo Shauni, se oli salee

S: No on se toi miten se teki sen metukan oli tommonen iha säälittävä muka vääntö

H: Oho

S: No huh

H: Aika siisti

H: Ei mut siis tota...

S: No voi se olla Ben Ferguson

H: Mä veikkaan et se oli Ferguson. Kyl se varmaan niinku, tuskin ne mitää Whitee tähän, se on nii ohi jo

S: Nii. Mut vähä outo kunnia sillee eka shotti

H: Aaaa! Jake OE. Oho suoraan perseelleen tohon vastapalloon ja silti pysty jatkaa. Näytti aika hc:lta. Loskat naamaan.

H: Siistei metukoit.

H: Dab! Gooneri vähä dabbaa.

H: Toi oli oikeesti Gordoni! Siis toihan oli ihan murha. Onks se goofy vai regu?

S: Mun mielest kai goofy.

H: Backi taili tomloseen ledgeen , noin korkeeseen.

S: Betoniledge

H: Mitä ne on syöttäny sille? Pumpannu sen täyteen jotai...

S: Eiköhän Jenkeis oo tommonen instasponssi, joku semmone tee joka auttaa sun niinku vatsan kaa.

H: Mä veikkaan et se on ottanu vähä yayoo ni se on saanu lisää itseluottamusta. Puuteroinu nenää ja sit lähteny vetää.

S: Onks sponssilistat viel niinku ajankohtasii?

S: Ongelmana näis Transworldin ja Snowboarder Magin leffois on et ne on aina niinku sama kaava ihan sillee niinku, ne ei yhtään niinku, sillee reinventtaa itteään.

H: Siisti. Saanu Nexenin rengassponssin. Varmaa noi on johonki noihi putskutruckeihi

H: Louiffii. Oli jotenki vähä louiffin näkönen toi asento

S: Oli vähä silleen jännä

S: Mä katoitin et tekee tyylii toiseen seinään tai jotain, mut ei hahah. Wallist walliin kakkonen

H: Toi oli siisti. Tost on tullu ihan törkeen siisti kuva

S: Siis se on se yks kansikuva

H: Oii! Harsh zeach to scorp!

S: Scorpion !

H: Toi oli kyl ihan sairas, mut...

H: Miten siisti! Backi japani ja sit tuck-knee siihe.

S: Metukka

H: Tai periaattees japani – japani. Normijapani switch japani . Kummin sen haluu sanoo. Ihan v\*\*\*n siisti, toivottavasti toi tulee uudestaa.

S: Scott Blum on muuten joku 30 vissiin...

H: Eli vähän niinku mä?

S: Ei, ku se ei oo kauheen pitkään ollu silleen, ihan niinku skenes mukana

H: Late-bloomer

S: Jep, meki ollaan kaikki.

H: Aa, face tats ! Stay gangsta . Ai Danny Daviski on täs? Toi on kyl sillee siistii et tol on kyl hienot valinnat nois sen jutuissa.

S: Mä haluan vaa nähdä Danny Davisin switch metukan pipes.

H: Toi on kyl nii siis tommonen äijä et...

S: Nii siis onks olemas joku joka on kiinnostunu tost äijästä?

H: Toi on kyl niinku, sil ei oo mitään niinku sanomaa, toiki on ollu games joku 20 vuotta, laskenu Burtonille.

S: Toi on ollu jokatoises leffas jonka mä oon niinku kattonu sillee

H: Ja mä en muista yhtään temppuu siltä. Se on just oikeesti sellanen näkymättömän työn tekijä."

S: Jake Blauvelt ihan saleen eka

H: Nii on. Koska, oliko se viime leffaski tyyliin eka? Jossain leffas sil ainaki oli eka partti kans

S: Mahollista. Ohan se nyt siisti äijä kumminki

H: Siis toi on siisti toi niinku toi, sil on sellanen surffityyli.

S: Nii siis vetää silleen, siin on se idea, tietsä, et ku sä oot mäen päällä, ja sit sä pistät niinku pallon menee mäkee alas, ja mist se menee, ni se on se sun linja mist sä lasket tavallaa.



H: Ai silleeks se kattoo jonku linjan vai?

S: Tietsä et sä jos, niinku jos mäki menee näin, ni sit sä käännyt näin ja jos se kääntyy takas, ni sit sä käännyt myös sen mukana

H: Nii eli menee niinku sen myötä. Mut toi on aika kova äijä silleen, ku toihan

vois olla niinku joku X-Games triplacorcki-äijä jos se haluis, mut sit se vaa...

Sehän kisas ennen ja se oli ihan v\*\*\*n hyvä, mut sit se otti vähän eri suunnan ku sitä ei oikeen kiinnostanu se kisaaminen.

S: Teki Antti Autit.

H: Nii, paitsi mä veikkaan et Antti oli sillee et se ei vaan oikeen pärjänny enää.

Frontti seiskoil ei oikeen pärjää. Tai yseil.

S: Toi on aika levoton linja jo

H: Toi on varmaan ihan sikavaikkee spottaa noit linjoi, niinku et jos sä katot jostai kopterist ja sit ku sä oot siin, ni se on ihan eri näkönen siitä mist sä meet, ku siitä, et miten sä näät sielt.

S: Hyppäät sinne huipulle ja laitat siteet kii ja oot sillee olikohan tää nyt se mun linja

H: Nii et se alkaa helposti mennä vikaan, just silleen, et jos niinku kadottaa oikeesti sen

S: Silleehän jengi on oikeesti niinku delannu et ne on missannu niiden linjan, ne onki ajanu jostain hullust pudotuksesta vaan alas.

S: Toiki kuitenkin niinku hallittua tippumista käytännös toi niinku meininki

H: V\*\*\*u toi oli siisti, toi oli taputellu jollai laudal vaa tasaseks. Tos ei ollu mitään hyndää!

S: Nii luonnon lippa.

H: Jäätävä backi seiska

S: Mut se on Jake Blauveltin juttu et se ei jaksa tehdä jotai hyndii

H: Nii nii, mut se on just siisti sillee et sil on tommonen et se löytää tommosen pienen lipan mist se vaan pystyy ampuu backi seiskan tolleen et se vaa... ajaa. Ne on sairaimpii just semmoset linjat mist näkee niinku, et niit ei oo ajettu kertaakaan ja sit se vaa vetää niinku näkee et se ajaa vaa siihen linjaana sit se vetää siit ekalla jonku backi femman tai jonku sillee et se... tavallaan et se on kattonu vaan, et tost mä nyt vedän ja sit se viel saa sen ekal päälle sillee. Mut se on miten vaikee niinku tommost putskuhyndäst on lähtee sillee niinku, ku et sä pysty ottaa yhtään kantilla

S: Satanen fakieen tommoses putskulinjas on kuumottava

H: Toi oli siisti. Aaaaah. Mies. Mut toiki on sai... Miten siisti! Tollaseen kallioon, kunnon gappi vielä. Toiki on siisti. Törkeen siisti toi.

S: Jake Blauveltti vetää tommostesta ihan niinku kasatusta nokasta

H: Joo. Harvinaista herkkua.

H: Siisti carve

S: Ampuu jonnekki taivaaseen vaan.

H: Kunnon carve

S: Mikä mesta... Siis... Ihan tajuton linja

H: Forestiki on siisti sillee ku se on ihan sairas vetää railejä mut sit se osaa laskee putskuuki ihan yhtä hyvin.

S: Se on ihan joka paikan höylä.

H: Se ei vaan niinku sillei, ei välttämät laske, mut sit se vaa, sit ku se meneeinne ni se osaa sitäki laskee. Toi on sairaan näkönen!

S: Se ei oo sillee niinku putskujätkä joka käy niinku hänkällä tai häkkäjätkä joka käy niinku putskus sillee, vaan se molemmis osaa niinku silleen ylittää itensä ja sillee tehdä luovia asioita. Jotai putskus makeit linjoja jossai pillows sillee heittää jotai tuck-knee seiskoja tai jotai.

H: Nii ja yllättää kaikki

S: Se ei sillee kasaa sitä yhtä putskunokkaa yhel matkalla ja sit tee siitä joku femma.

H: Mite sillei niinku täydellinen ja helppo hyndäpaikka siis sillei niinku toi landi nyt oli vähän roughi, mut just tollanen niinku mäki, sit siin on tollanen tasanen juttu ettei tarvii ku niinku taputella se vaa.

S: Semmonen tabletoppi vaa.

H: Nii

H: Nyt tulee tupla. Näki tost hyndästä

S: Oikee kunnon tuplalinko

H: Näki just sillee et siin on semmonen tenku et nyt tulee muuten tupla. Mut aika täydellinen tosiki toi profiili tolle just tommonen niinku iso kumpu mis...

S: Mut seki on aika läppä sillee, katotaa nyt ku tupla... Ei siin niinku... Ei se sano enää paljon mitää, sillee jengi heittää jonku tuplan jostai putskust ni on vaa sillee no nyt tulee tupla joo, siinähan se meni.

H: Sillee et, okei, Blauvelttiki on oppinu ton.

S: Siis kova oli sillee John Jackson, se yks pätkä miss il oli jotai kolme tai neljä tuplaa sen pätkän lopus ni oli vaa sillee...

H: Joka suuntaan

S: Joo, matchaavat asut

H: Grenier on hirvee Patriots fani. Toi on just hyvä

S: Drink Water (brand)!

H: Boston

S: Aika aitoo laittaa hokii tähä alkuun.

H: Kyl, kaikki noi urheilulajit

S: Siis katugapist (gäpist) tulee Grendysilt mielee vaan se Espoos se footplantti siihen lamppuun, joka on ihan siis... Ihan hullu

Both exclaiming

H: Minkä otti viel! Preuseli. Miten se vääns ton tuolt?

S: Jotenki toi kinkki tolleen heitti sen

H: Sit se oli ihan keskel lautaa silleen

H: Miten toi meni ihan tee... Ai?

S: Ei kai näkyny toi

H: Nii mä luulin kans et se meni siihen toiseen putkeen vaan

Both: Ohhoh!

H: Boardiin

S: Tää on kyl aika money

H: Jep, boardiin tulee.

H: Tota ne veti siin yhes toiseski leffas. Se... Mikä oli se...

S: Toi oli kyl vähä outo tapa vetää, toi landays oli vähän sketchy. Sit ne leikkas sen pois siit, mut aika paha silti

H: Aika paha, mmm.

S: Mut sillee seivas sen. Toi on paljon helpompi tehdä tolleen et sä annat niinku... Lanaa sen ländii päin

H: Toi oli taas niinku aika silleen yllättävän iisin näkönen, tai sillee Grendysilt olis ehkä voinu odottaa enemmän

H: Mitä?!

H: Toi on kyl jotenki niin amis-valinta, mut helvetin paha tollee niinku

tailpressistä ja sit tohon niinku... Toi oli vähän semmonen niinku kans niinku, vähä, aika iisi. Ei ollu mikään iso droppi ees tai mitään

S: Tää näky jossain aikasemmin ni mä just mietin et vähän silleen tylsä silleen et jos ajattelee et se on tehny just sen Suomes se...

H: Nää oli just siin näky

S: Noni, hand drag

H: Toiki oli just siin niitten äijien leffas, mut mä mietin just et minkä takii kukaan ei vedä siihen handplanttii, nehän vaan ajo alas tost jotain

S: Eiks Nic Sauve oo tehny tohon myös tommosen? Tai joku vastaava? Ehkä se veti pelkän niinku, silleen mute hand drag tai backi ykkösen

H: Louiffi! Ei! Yritti, mut...

S: Haki.. Aaa mitä?!

H: Vittu toi oli hyvä!

S: Aaa we got played (American (AAVE) accent)

H: Näytti just et se haki louiffii, mut sit se oliko Louiffi ite ku vetiki backi kakkosen. Aika hyvä!

S: Toiki oli paha switchinä toi kinkki toi pitkä flatti.

H: Jep

S: On kyl ihan hullun siisti kinkki.

H: Ihan sairaan siisti handplantti

S: Aika kova linja

H: Jep

S: Minne se lentää? No huh.

H: Aika iso

S: Aa ei se lentäny inee johonki juttuun

S: Mut toi, toi Louiffi-juttu oli kyl paha

H: Taas backflippi... Portaist. Tota se tykkää tehdä.

H: Mitä?! Varmaan menee johki katuspotille jollai moottorikelkal.

H: Vähä toi oli siisti.

S: Butter switch backi femma... seiska!

H: Törkeen siisti... Butter switch backi seiska

S: Nii, sillee eka se satanen ja siihen se seiska päälle

H: Piti toiki ajaa alas

H: Scotty Boy! Mitäh?

S: Tää on sillee et jos halua nimetä näit temppui ni niit saa vähän aikaa mieltii.

H: Toi näytti ihan Suomelt

S: Toi on Suomest.

S: Toi on kyl ihan Suomen näkönen

H: Aika siisti.

S: Eiköhän toi oo sieltä Kuopiosta ku mä olin siel

H: Suomes on just tommoset putket.

H: Backi tailpressi

S: Emmä tiedä. Vähän helppo

H: Mut silti kyl se pitää niinku...

S: Vähän tommonen ilmanen matsku

H: Kyl se pitää saada... Toi oli aika paha

S: Toi sen steezi oli kyl aika vimpan päälle

H: Aika löysän näkönen

S: Tollanen hands down

H: Jep

S: Mitä noi oli?

H: Tohon oli laitettu se

S: Aa täs oli backi kakkonen

H: Toi oli ihan törkeen siisti.

S: Kakkonen lipslideen, tai mikä toi on

H: Toi oli periaattees frona wallride ja sit hardway kakkonen

S: Nii

H: Mut toiki oli vähän perseest, toi oli spoilattu. Siis toi oli ton vika. Ni se oli just siin leakis spoilattu toiki.

S: Niinpä. On kyl oikeesti kunnon vitsaus toi spoilaaminen. Kyl niinku vika temppu, kyl niinku ender pitää olla sillee niinku, kyl se pitää olla salaisuus loppuu asti.

H: No nii. Siis muutenki, niinku, luulis et noi itekki haluis et ne pidettäis salassa, ettei niit spoilattais

H: Äijä. Hipulit haisee pahalle. Toi näyttää sellaselt likaselt hipilt. Sillon ku toi oli juniori ni se oli vähän freshimpi, ja sit se löys weedin ja sit tapahtu, tapahtu pieni hipuloituminen

S: Mitä? Tos oli Mickey Rencz myös. Näky siin nimis. Aa ei se onneks ottanu sitä.

Both laughing

H: Vähä sketchy, varmaan katkes viel toi lauta

S: Lauta poikki

H: Toi oli aika siisti, sille esiin oli kyl total commitment

S: Jep

S: Tos oli siisti tailbone. Danny Davis vetää aina viimesen päälle noi tweekit ja bonet. Se sillee, se miettii niit sillee makeel taval

H: Se tekee oikeesti niinku hyvin.

H: Kiva set-backi tos. Ihan jäätävä set-backi tos laudas

H: Onks tää Blumi? Siin oli ihan oikeesti silleen et se nose oli joku kolmemetrinen verrattuna siihen tailiin.

S: Mut tos äsken toi backi ykkönen, mul tulee aina silleen hyvä fiilis ku näkee ku vetää tietsä, backi ykkösen sillee steezaa vaan, ei tee mitään, silleen ei ota laudast kii tai mitää, et on vaa semmone blindina vaan hengaa siin ilmas

H: Jep

S: Noni

H: Toi oli siisti, kääns tolleen etukäteen. Mut kyl siin, oliko siin pieni nose tapi?

S: Se niinku odottelee et se landi tulee sielt sillee

H: se on siistin tuntunen kyl vetää ihan gangstana. Gangsta backi ykkönen.

S: Onks toi se sama hyndä mikä on joka leffas toi äskeine? Tosi saman näkönen mesta

H: Mut siistein backi ykkönen on Gesmen tailpressi bänä ykkönen siihen isoon pömpeliin ja sit siin on se hullu droppi ku se ottaa siit sillei steezaa latena.

S: Siis Scott Blum on makee, silleen luova katu... tai sillee, se ei mee ikinä mihkään basic hänkälle vaan sil on aina jotain outoja niinku monumentteit tai jotain, mihin se vetää se jutun.

H: Ui! Toi oli siisti

S: Miitää?

H: Toisest kuvakulmast haluisin nähä kiitos

S: Siis mitä, tost tulee sen jälkeen joku hullu backcountry-lasku

H: Aa, siis se oli tommonen tunneli. Aika siisti.

H: Toi on ihan törkeen siisti siis tommoseen niinku, kunnon ilmal tonne kiveen sisään. Ihan sairas silleen, et sun pitää oikeesti gappää ylös tommoseen niinku, extensionii ja sit siitä

S: Jep

S: Nää on just näit Scot Blum –juttui just, tai ei kukaan niinku kelaa tommost spottii et jostai sillalt, tai, emmä tiä...

H: Aika rento wallie.

H: Mut ootekste miettiny ikinä, et ons Scott Blumilla muuta pipoo ku se yks ski maski mikä sil on aina se oranssi Volcomin ski maski. Se on aina.

H: Truck driver crippleri

S: Siis mä en tiä, mä jostain kelasin et se on ollu joku snoukkatoimittaja tyyliin ennen. Mä en tiä onks se ollu?

H: Nyt niit switch metukoit. Pliis!

H: Oho! Aika paha ottaa tost kiinni

S: Liuku viel

H: Kyl se vähä liikku

S: Vähän niinku King of the Roadis piti tota tehä handplantti jonku päähän

H: Vitsi toi oli siisti spotti viel, tommonen niinku himmee lumipalanen tuolla vaa

S: Toi on niinku semmonen mikä se on se leffa The Gringe tai jotai mis on se kansi kuva mikä on semmonen niinku uloke, kieleke

H: Ihan törkeen siisti ja tost ku joku kuva ni varmaa näyttää ihan sairaan siistiltä.

H: Ja takas viel fakieen

S: Toi on siisti ku vääntää, et niinku lähtee siihen caba spiniin mut sit vetääki viel takas päin.

H: Tos on siisti, tollanen kunnon Springbreak-lauta

H: Toi on ihan jäätävää ku mä en ymmärrä noit handplanttei.

S: Nyt oli vähän tota, Red Bull-kuvaus, tommonen HD-ilmakuva

S: Vähän liian aikasin aukes.

H: Meinas tulla kiire, kato.

S: Switch metukka incoming

H: Huh minkä kokonen mäkkäri. Toi on kyl siisti ku ne vetää ton japanil.

S: Siis tulee aina mieleen Dillon Ojo... Mitä... Ei Dillon Ojo

Both: Eeeih

H: Mee Tomaatti himaas. Miks?

S: Paska leffa

H: Oo, B-Shaw! Keepsin it gangstah

S: Mikä linja!

H: Nyt on kunnon surffi-linja

H: Onks toi niinku luonnon corneri?

S: Nii siis toi landi

H: Oli vähän jäätävän näkönen toi landi.

S: Ihan hullu ilma

H: Ja sit minkä kokonen toi nokka oli

S: Toi ehti käydä aakkoset läpi ilmas.

H: Vitsi minkä näkönen. Vähän tommonen et sä et oikeen tiiä mis tos on se sweet-spotti ku se oli silleen nii semmonen kaareva, kunnan roll-ini

S: Mihin toi nyt lentää? Aa.

H: Ho! Meni tost... Aika tommonenniinku Frisco tommonen street hill bombi ja sit sen jälkeen vaa pannuttaa ja liukuu perseellään jonku viis metrii.

S: Asflatti-lautailuu

H: Siis varmaan sil oli kyl varmana niin lähel ettei sil tökänny siihe... Se meni suoraan sen penkin yli siin viel.

S: Aika pitkä pätkä. No huh toi oli siisti

H: Vitsi tos on siisti kuva sillee varmaan ku se otti kuvan. Kunnan niinku...

S: Handplantti inee bankkii

H: Kato sama pipo taas päässä. Nyt siel on vaa... Oli niin kuuma ettei voinu pitää alhaalla

H: Shaun Palmer, rest in piece, ei se oo ees kuollu.

S: Tuleeks nyt se switch metukka vielä?

S: Uu toi siisti alley-oop backi femma, vai mikä toi oli?

H: Terje tulee vetää mäkkäreitä

S: Ainii, seki on tässä. Legenda status milkkausta vähän.

H: Tää on Mt. Hoodil. Aika siisti sillee oikeesti, snow skedel kunnan bonelessi tuolt

S: On se aika paha.

H: Toi on se Mt. Hoodin pipe vissii.

H: Toi, argh, toi on niin siisti

S: Pitäs tuoda alley-oopit takas kyl. Vähän niinku Heikin linja Olympialaisis.

H: Jep, se oli kyl siisti.

H: Oij, oij oijoiioi

S: Noni, banked slalom



H: Mut se on oikeesti, se on varmaa niinku yks siisteimpiä juttui mitä voi tehdä pipes, niinku backi alley-ooppi tavallaan, niinku ykkönen ja sit ne ottaa sen jonku metukan, tai sit just jonku tuck-kneen. Niinku toi just, toi, toi Sam Taxwoodi vetää niit ihan törkeen siistei niinku alley-oop metukoita, tai se ottaa niinku stalefishin, mut sillee näyttää niinku methodilt. Se vetää niit niist cornereistki, ihan törkeen näkösi.

S: Kiva et ostaa leffan ja saa jonku slide-shown

H: Nyt on kyl semmost fiilistelyä, et...

H: Noi on oikeesti sikapahoi tommset pillow-linet ku miettii et toi onki pelkkii kivii tos alla.

S: Mikä? Polven ulkopuolel, mut hyvä bone toi on aika paha, niinku dilemma

H: Nii, vähän kyseenalainen, mut jos se ois laittanu sen metukaks ni sit se ois ollu japani ni sit se ois ollu ihan legit . Nyt toi oli vähän tommonen Shaun White. Mut Burtonin jätkil on joku vika et ne ei pysty ottaa siit niinku polven sisäpuolelt kiinni. Se on joku syndrooma

S: Siis toi on OK ottaa nykyään indy niinku polven ulkopuolelt tai jotai, emmä kyl niinku, nykyään kaikki viljelee sitä joka paikkaan.

H: Jos sä oot Mike Ravi, ni sen mielest se on iha OK, Mut sen mielest... UI! Pikkunen overshotti.

S: Oliko toi sweet-spotti?

S: Siis taas tollee polven ulkopuolelt backi seiska indy, mut sit sillee...

H: Miks?

S: Kyl niinku tää on ennen tehny ne kunnolla, ni miks niinku

H: Pukeekohan tonki mutsi ton vielä niinku Mike Ravin mutsi? Onks se niinku se syndrooma et sillon sä saat ottaa polven ulkopuolelt grabit kii jos sun äiti pukee sut?

H: Ei kyl pärjänny toi pieni, pieni tota...

S: Mikä mesta toi on? Iha hullu. Ois voinu tehdä niinku lippoi vaa joka paikkaa.

H: Toi kelkka-shotti ei kyl pärjänny ihan sille backflip yritykselle

H: Landasko se sen? Eiku se oli, oliko se Jenssi ku yritti sitä, siit oli joku kuva mis se on iha pää alaspäi ku se yritti backflippiä. Tornaris joskus sil rattikelkal. Mut kylhä, Lohehan veti ne frontflipit ja rodeot, ja kaikki niil bladeil siit vikast boxist

S: Onks tää, Mikkeli Bangiki on menny nyt tämmöseks niinku Alaska-linja jätkäks, sillee ettei enää tuu mitään temppei, tai niinku siis no joo tulee, mut,

emmä tiiä, tavallaan siistii et jengi pääsee toteuttaa sen unelman, mut sit niinku tavallaan ehkä kyllästyttää ku siistei jätkii menee aina sillee niinku tommoseks Alaska-jätkiks. Ei enää jaksa kattoo.

H: Toisaalt jos miettii miten ton laskeminen on kehittyny täs 15 vuoden aikana ku se on ollu tuol ammattilaisena Burtonilla, ni tota

S: Siis ainoo laskeminen mikä ei oo kehittyny on Alaska-linjat. Ne on sillee niinku, no ehkä ne on, mut mä en tiedä niist mitään, mut siis sillee ne on aina samaa leffas

H: Ei mut siis oikeesti, ku Mikkel Bang on tehny noit ihan samoi juttui niinku sillon pienenä. Se on tehny pienen pahempii juttui. Nyt se tekee backi seiskoi niinku viel huonommin ku sillo. Sillon se sai ehkä viel polvien sisält kiinni ja nyt se ottaa ulkopuolelt. Ja silti sille maksetaan älyttömästi palkkaa.

S: Se on vähän ku Made:ssä et on kolme steppi vähemmän, ni noi ottaa nykyään polven ulkopuolelt ku ne alkaa eläköityy.

H: Täs on Drink Water -partti

S: Siel vähä henkensä kauppal

H: Toi on kyl oikeesti aika sairaan näköstä toimintaa jo

S: Noi on vaikeet nää kuvaukset näihin, ne ei ikin saa silleen näytettyy sitä niinku sitä kulmaa ja niinku sille hyvin

H: Kyl mun mielest tohon tarviis fisu follow camin

S: Ois kyl siisti, kunnon fisu follow cami jossai putskulinjas Alaskas vaa

H: Ottais jonku pillow linen silleen GoPro:l peräs

S: Nykyään on semmosii steady cam-keppei tavallaan, tai semmosii pienii juttui jos on aika vakaa kuva, ni semmosel vois

S: Olipa

H: Oi! Olipa hieno. Siin oli oikeesti, miettikää, aito lien. Toi ei ollu mellakka, toi oli lien se boneas sen pystyyn. Frontti tonni lien.

S: Toi oli niinku tosi tollanen off-axis spini, tai silleen niinku,

H: Toi oli aika siistin näkönen, toi pyöri jotenki oudosti

S: Se ei oo flatti spini, se ei oo niinku semmonen luonnollinen niinku et se vaa niinku eka lähtee flattinä ja sit lähtee vähän killiin siit nii

H: Toi switch backi ysi, se oli siisti ku se meni jotenki vähä sillee hassun näkösee killiin

S: Miten täydellinen hyndäpaikka, niinku tollanen kyhmy vaan.

H: Jep, mut huomaa kyl miten vaikeeta siitä oli vetää kun se ponnistaminen meni vähän niinku myöhäseks ja se tavallaa ponnisti vast sen jälkee kun se oli jo lähteny siitä. Mut iha hyvin se kuitenkin tuli.

S: Vanha kunnon Mikkel Bang, backi femma.

H: Toi oli steeze

H: Kuka? Mikä?

S: Lucas Debari. Oon mä nähny tän nimen jossain, mut on aika neverheard.

Silleen, ei sano mitään.

H: Ilmeisesti

H: Joku Jeremy Jones kakkonen.

S: Nää on vähän pitkii nää vitun putsukupätkät tässä. Ku siis let's be real, nää toistaa itteään. Mut hei, onneks tää on vaa 57 minuuttii putskuu ja sit siel on 10 sekuntii hänkkii

H: Toi oli siisti

S: Mikä toi ees oli, niinku, oliko toi niinku joku backflip tavallaa? Tai se oli tavallaa niinku...

H: Se oli vähän niinku...

S: Siis se oli melkein backflip

S: Mikä?

H: Siin oli kunnon bone

S: Tupla nosella

H: Toi oli aika siisti. Kunnon niinku...

S: Siis toi niinku taivutti tota lautaa oli nii tiukasti kiinni

H: Nii, näky et se taipu

S: Mut se on just siistii kun jengi kelaa sillee ettei ota enää pelkkää muttee et se on niinku sillee, on vähä niinku passé ottaa niinku mute, et kandee ottaa vaa jostai muualt kiinni, sit nose ja taili on niinku pahimmat mitä voi ottaa kun sä et saa semmost niinku...

H: Sehä oli vähän niinku se puu-juttu, ni se oli vähän niinku haakkoni

S: Toi oli siili-flippi melkee

H: Tavallaa niinku haakkoni, mut se tuli niinku taaksepäi. Taaksepäin jotenki haakkoni, emmä tiiä aika outo puust puuhu

S: Voi nyt jumal... Ota nyt tavallinen indy ees sisäpuolelt

H: Ja sit pysähty vauhit.

S: Onks tää Mikkel Bangin vika temppu?

H: Frankie-boy

S: Toi on aika silleen, toi vaa niinku leijuu sillee mä pystyn niinku tahallaan jäädä kiinni tohon ja silti tehä niinku lipsliden.

H: Mut mä en tiedä miten toi on nii fucking sick ku siin sen, siin sen tota, Deja Vu-partis sil oli paljon isompaan railiin (reiliin) tommonen samanlainen.

S: Noni, katotaan mikä biisi on, jos on huono ni laitetaan I Don't Give a Fuck tulee taustalt

S: Ei tää kyl kuulosta nii hyvält biisilt

H: Täst tietää et tää on taattuu... Oih vähän rento.

S: Hänkkä to multikinkki

H: Boardi, jess!

S: Vähän toi tuntuu hyvält kyl sillee (imitating the sound of sliding on a certain type of rail). Laudan keskiosal vaa sillee et se taipuu vaa joka kinkis

H: Oii, aii, suoraan päälleen, miks sä teit noin? Ei! Se on puuta Frank, älä tee sitä!

Ei! Miks sä oot noin Frank? Ulospäin voltti, hieno! Ilman lautaa.

H: Siis minkä takii Frankie-boy tekee viel switchistä tommosen tempun?

S: Onks tää se sama mis Stevensi oli? Ei kyl voi olla. Oliko se?

S: Switchinä. Mitä se? Aik kuumottava spotti jos niinku siit hänkässä jotenki lähtee alta ni kaatuu tommostee kuoppaan vaa.

H: Toiki oli spoilattu. Ja tää oli myös. Mä oon nähny nää clipit. Emmä muista mis.

H: Oo, swagway-kolausta

S: Toi oli siisti.

H: Aika sairas, jotenki, niinku tos ei oo mitää kontrollii ku sä oot tos, sun pitää tulla vaa sikakovil vauheil et sä pysyt siin niinku, menee eteenpäi.

S: Nääki on nähty

H: Pretzel

S: Toi oli kyl aika siisti. Tai sillee, ei siin oo paljoo aikaa tehä.

H: Miten pieni toi raili oli mihin se osu viel tost

H: Toi kyl tykkää noist kattopelleist.

H: Toi oli rento

S: Se oli aika hauska. Silleen helppo, hyvä shotti mut silleen

H: Pädyst sisään nollie lippari kakkonen, eipä.

S: Siis tän kakkoset sisään hänkkään, niinku mikä vaan kakkonen on nii älytön

H: Mut viel päädyst ni, toi on niinku nollie lippari päädyst sisään. What ?

H: Tänki, eiku ei, toi oli se Frank Bourgeoisin sama spotti, mut...

S: Nonii ja sielt taas toinen kakkonen, toi on toi joku maailman isoin hänkkä

H: Miten toi löytää noit vittu maailmanpisiimpi metsärailei? Toi on niinku keskel metsää. Siis mitä vittuu tuol Kanadas kelataan ku ne tekee noit paikkoja?

H: Toi on kyl aika Chris Dobstaff

S: Tää on vähä jännää ku toi on niinku... Aa toi on, toi on aika paha

H: Ai siin oli tommonen lopus

S: Nii mä mietin et aika silleen huono shotti, mut sit siel oliko lopus sentää tollane.

H: Mäki kelasin et switch nosepressi tommosee mailan kokosee

S: Vähän siisti

H: Toi oli kyl siisti. Hyppää yli. Ei tullu.

S: Creeper ledgee, backi fif...

H: Wou, wou, miten toi oli ihan taipunu toi railin loppu?

H: Oo, miten jostai kalliolta? No ois ny vetäny tuolt ylhäältä asti

S: Siis toi on nii Nic Sauve tiiätsä, et kakkoset on nii hyviä et se pystyy viljellä niit aina niinku semmosee pahaan spottiin, saa aina haltuu.

H: Oli kyl kova, mut ei ehkä niin kova mitä mä oisin odottanu.

S: Kuka toi Drink Water-äijä oli? Eli Red Bull.

H: Ei ollu kyl nii kova mitä mä kelasin.

S: Nyt on Mark Sollors, eli...

H: Tos oli Sauve, jes bisse kädes koska Frankie-boy. Frank on kyl legit äijä. Mut kyl se ois pitäny vetää tuolt ylhäältä asti

S: Oli toi ihan ok pätkä, mut ei ollu sen siistein pätkä.

H: Ei ni, ois pitäny gappää sielt se cab kakkonen etukantilt sielt iha ylhäältä asti.

H: Triplakinkki gappays

S: Tääl on viel Louiffi, Magooni ja Gordon.

H: Louiffil vika pätkä

S: Emmä luule et sillä on, koska se ois aika niinku, kliseistä et Louiffil on taas

H: Ei oo, koska Gooneril on, koska face tats. Sil on full commitment. Se on varmaa ottanu face tatil tän leffan nimen naamaa

S: Pitäis olla Nate Bozungil vika pätkä, koska se on niinku eniten face tat.

H: Boznuzi ei pysty enää tekee mitään muuta ku dokaa ja joraa.

S: Tekee niit sillee skede caba juttui. Nollie fakeen.

H: Kyl se välil käy skedee ja laskee, mut ei se kyl tee en mitään. Just ku kattonu jotai sen, ku mä seuraan sitä Instas, ni se on nii vitun sekasi et sitä on hauska kattoo

S: Se on hyvä ku ne on muka niinku clean , mut sit ne on aika hullun sekavii postauksii kaikki silleen

H: Jep

S: So sober

H: Välil se on just jotai jossai Barcelonas tekemäs jotai itsemurhaa ja kaikkee. Sen muija jätti sen ni sit se oli jotai (uncomprehensible murmuring) iha pihal. Se oli aika kova se haastis sillee, sai niinku iha kunnol

S: Aa voi ottaa nokoset, sanokaa sit ku tää on ohi.

### **Short break**

H: Oo kunnan haakkoni japani. Japani haakkoni.

S: Mitääh?

S: Mikä tää pätkä nyt on?

H: Vähän latenä lähti toi. Aika riskin näkönen.

S: Pillow linea, pillow linea , ikinä ei pääse kuitenkaan laskee ite.

H: Aika ujo... Ujo japani oli.

S: Tos oli kyl aika täydellinen inee tohon ekaan pillowiin ja sit siit tokast oli sillee saman tien lähtö

H: Nii, osu kyl hyvin.

H: Paljon tuol on tota powdaa?

H: Vitsi mä haluisin mennä Japaniin laskee semmost mettäreittii ku siel on joku 200 metrii puuterii. Se ois siistii.

S: Siis, oikeesti tuol niinku sataa joku silleen 100 senttii niinku putksuu jossai yössä ja sit sä meet vetää vaan jotai linjaa

H: Ne on ihan sairait ne... ne on ihan sairait ne silleen, siel on ne tiet silleen, siin menee se tie ja sit ne on jotenki saanu silleen jollain lumilingol silleen et siin on vaa semmonen niinku, ihan ku siit ois leikattu jostai kakusta pala

S: Siis se on sama jos menee jonnekki Fonnaa.

H: Kaks metrii silleen joka puolel

H: Aa Gooner! Ui miten siisti lätsä, se loisti pimeessä. Ihan gangstan

S: Onks toi takakäsi...

H: Jep, ihan gangstan. Spliffi huules.

S: Siis onks tää oikeesti hautausmaa?

H: Hautausmaa, hautakivien yli.

S: Mun on pakko sanoo et mä en nyt kunnioita kyl hautausmaasnoukkausta.

S: Onks tää yhteispätkä? Ei saleen oo.

H: Aika siisti.

H: Kunnan puuaita.

S: Aika magee kyl.

S: On yhteispätkä. Miks tehään yhteispätkii? Just niinku hänkkäjätکیلle. Pistäkää nyt ne joka putsukujätkä yhteen yhteispätkään vaan.

S: Sentään nyt tulee jotai kunnan menomusaa, eikä vaan semmost fiilistelyy. Tiluliluu.

S: Spoteille myös

H: Aika sairas. Paha alotus.

S: Siistii et Magooniki... Hehe, ottaa siit lampust vähän tukee.

H: Osuks sil käsi tohon? Toi on aika sairasta. Ihan sika paha.

S: Betoniin on paha tehdä mitään poikittain.

H: Nii on.

S: Siistii et toi Magooni viel niinku oikeesti menee niinku iha oikeillekki spoteille eikä vaa sillee milkkää sitä sen tyylii vaa joka paikas.

S: Tää on makee linja. Just katulinjoi mä haluisin enemmän.

H: Toi oli siisti.

S: Hyvä flow

S: Luulis et Magooni nyt pääsee dabin tai silleen...

H: Joo, metodi fakieen. Aika siisti.

H: Aika tommonen gangsta

S: Mikähän ton Magoonin pukeutuminen aina spoteille on silleen, montaks t-paitaa tänään päällekkäin

H: Nii varmaa jotain sen tyyppistä.

S: So you think five will do?

S: Bam. Eiks noi oo nyt...

S: Toi oli aika miehekkään näkönen seinä.

S: Joo

H: Siisti

H: Pieni lay-backi

S: C lay-back walli

H: Joo, mikä alotus. Suoraan viel inee tohon noin.

H: Toi oli niin gangsta

S: Toi oli niin Magoon-juttu ku vaa voi olla.

H: Toi on kyl niin pihalla ku se tekee noit juttui. Se on nii omis maailmoissaan.

Mut toi on kyl siisti. Silleen et oikeesti tekee nii erilaist ku kukaan muu.

S: Nii siis semmonen et on niinku jätkä jol on iha omat jutut kuitenkin.

S: Toi oli tyliin jossai dabissä

H: Sil on aina toi pipo silmil.

S: Japanin poliisit vähä hädissään.

S: Kyl. Polest poleen

H: Huono kuvaus.

Both exclaiming

H: Kunnan itse... Tommonen telottaminen. Siin oli oikeen kunnan taco.

S: Jake OE, I love you!

H: Oih, mitä se kelaa? Yrittääks se oikeesti tulla tohon takas sisään?

S: Siis se halus vaan ineen siihe.

H: Ai siis se yritti päästä yli?

S: Jake OE, oikeesti mä haluan nähä sen pätkän. Miks se tulee vast joskus tammikuus?

H: Sikakova kyl.

S: No siis, tää leffa oli mulle worth it. Tos oli Jake OE: matskui, 12 egee, mä oon ihan down.

S: [Indecipherable]... katkennu lauta, tai jotai?

H: Mitä toi teki? Vähän löysä äijä.

S: Mut siis, puuttuu vähä semmost kunnan niinku banger... No okei tos oli kyl aika kova mut silleen niinku Louiffin pätkää pitää venaa et tulee semmosii oikeesti semmosii momenttei et on niinku holy shiit

H: No... Miten toi siis, miten se meni tost noi?

Both exclaiming

H: ...ttu toi on sairas äijä.

S: Mitäh? Mikä toi donkey-dicki, joku maailman äkäsin.



H: Ohoh. Harrison oikeesti heittäyty. Ihan sairas viel et sit siin oli himmee droppi

S: Se ei niinku ollu enää mitään sen jälkeen ku Helgason vähän näyttää mitä tehään.

H: Nii. Taisteli kyl hyvi sen läpi sillee.

S: [indecipherable]

S: Onneks Jake OE oli täs pätkäs, tätä vois kattookki joskus.

H: Millä vauheilla! Seinään inee ja sit ihan kävelyvauheil.

S: Toi oli aika silleen...

H: Noi Harrisonin noi kakkoset on just sen näkösii et se on oikeesti...

S: Lähtee alta minä hetkenä hyvänsä

H: Nii, et se voi kuolla tai se voi landää . Näyttää just siltä niinku et se oikeesti heittäytyy niihin viimeisen päälle.

H: Kunnan bradshaw -revertit

S: Oho, aika yllättävä. Hakikohan se viel just taivutusta siihen, mut ei pysty.

H: Siis noi on oikeesti syöttäny tolle äijälle jotain himmeet kamaa.

S: No tää oli aika väkisin.

H: Koska niinku...

S: Joo

H: Kävi katos.

S: Jep. sillee, seinää ja kattoo

H: Siis mitä noi on syöttäny, toi äijä on oppinu gappailee raileihin.

S: Gappays blindina

H: Eiks se oo goofy?

S: Joo

H: Oliko se boardii spliffi suus.

S: Siis se oli joku vahinko ku siel oli joku juttu.

H: Nii.

S: Aika kuumottavasti.

S: Kivan koskematonta oli.

### **Short break**

H: Onko Rencz?

S: Niin kyl salee onki.

H: Mä unohin, mä jo taas unohin et se äijä on ees olemas täs näin. Taas tapahtu tää sama.

S: Voidaanks me tehdä semmonen petition nettiin, postataan johki YoBeattiin. Kyl mä luulen et aika monta nimee tulee silleen ”fuck this guy”.

S: Ei oo muuten paljoo enää jäljel leffaa, et... Mitä? Eiku aa nii tos näytetään kaikkii [indecipherable].

H: Aika kova biisi. Action Bronsonii.

S: Ei kiinnosta.

H: Biisin takii voidaan kattoo vähä.

S: Ei voida.

H: Aa, oke.

S: Voidaan kattoo tästä.

S: Kyllähän ne tuplat viuhuu ja vilisee.

H: Nii siis mä olin niinku just sanomas et toi oli niinku samanlainen ku JP ja ikinä ensimmäinen tupla mitä on ikinä tehty.

S: Seki oli ihan loivaan landiin vaan semmonen pommitus vaa

H: No sillähän murto leuka siin ku se eka yritti, sit se meni tekee uudestaan.

Sehän meni... Sil osu leuka polveen, ja meni ihan paskaks sillee et sehän jouduttiin leikkaa ja kaikkee, se murto. Sen takii se sen leuka muuttu viel enemmän jenkkileuaks.

H: Mut on se kyl sairas äijä silleen et se on kuitenkin niin paljon vetäny raileiki ja sit se yhtäkkii vaa menee ja tekee ensimmäisenä jonku tuplanki. Vaik on ollu aika paljon muitki äijii jotka ois voinu tehdä.

S: Nyt lähtee. Tää leffa lähtee käyntii.

H: Biisi kuulostaa heti siltä että nyt alkaa tapahtuu. Taas yks legendabiisi lisää. Louif for president. Prez.

H: Tää on kyl just semmonen enderi-biisi oikeesti.

S: Täs tulee ekana

H: Onks se ekana heti? Ei ees ollu enderi. Mitä toi jätkä on keksiny jos toi ei oo enderi?

S: No mut siin kommenteis luki et se ei halunnu tota sen pätkään. Koska se ei niinku, se ei... Tietsä se on niinku zeach sen mielest, mä luulen.

H: Ookei, nii.

S: Mut Grendys vaa oli kommentoinu siin instas vaa sillei ”Yeah he didn’t even want it in his part”

H: Ja varmaan toi ländi ku ei ollu nii hyvä.

S: Saleen se on ton jälkeen hinkannu sitä viis tuntii eikä saanu silleen tyydyttäväks.

S: Joo

H: Tos ois osunu pää toho ylös jos ois...

S: Nii. Siis mä oon miettiny, on tommosii jotain spottei mis on, silleen tietsä pää osuis johonki, ni... Vetääks se tohon viel? Joo

H: Borssi tohon, aika paha. One-uppaus.

S: Drink Water -paita. Pitäs hommaa tommonen. Hei ihan Kasina. Toi on muute siistii. Louiffi on kopioinu Kasii. Näin se maailma muuttuu.

S: Aa siisti.

H: Ja takas.

S: Jep. Just tommonen niinku spini johonki suuntaan ja takas päin toimii aina.

H: Skedejuttu. Siisti.

S: Siis siinä oli text book backi lippu.

H: Oli nii oudost kuvakulmast tos ei niinku oikeen nähny, mä olin eka ihan ”mitä siin tapahtuu”mut sit näki et se oli niinku backi lippari, mut se oli jotenki tosi oudon näkönen aluks

S: Siis missä on tollasii hääkkii?

H: Nii siis sillee ihan keskel ei mitään tommosii ihan täydellisii

S: Tohon vois tehdä just jonku tommosen. Koska mä pystyn tehdä just mitä Louiffi tekee

S: Nollie leachi

H: Cab two

S: Ei toi nyt oo mikään pieni

H: Frank Bourgeois sai vähä one-uppausta

S: Frank on mennu jo tyytyväisen autoon lämmittelee silleen ”Jes, sain shotin”.  
Louiffi tulee: caba kakkonen.

H: Toisaalt siis iso spotti, mut on tohon aika hyvä koska se on nii jyrkkä se raili, et siihe niinku pääsee tavallaan aika helposti tekee sen kakkosen

S: Nii pitää vaan osuu vähä siihen ja vähän hallita itseensä

H: Nii, mut ei se niinku, se on nii lyhyt kuitenkin se liuku periaattees. Mut ihan sairas silleen ku se on nii korkee kyl.

S: Switch backi femma. Pään yli. Mites se, tota, Jedin switchbacki femma, vai olikse se backi femma vaa, joka menee niinku, se time machine, jotenki pysäyttää jonku ajan siinä

H: Siiliflippi, jes! Sielt se tuli. Mä katoin jo et kääntyyks femmaks, mut ei kyl. Ai, ai, wou wou wou!

S: Toi on VH:n one-uppaus, VH veti vaan sen wallin

H: Siis tos alus ku toi näytti niin pieneltä toi niinku spotti, ni näytti sillee et toiha on ihan iisi, mut sit toi baili teki tost vähän niinku pahemman heti. Ku ei ollu niin korkee raili sillee siis.

S: Joooo

H: Miten sairas nosto tuolt!

H: Just väisti ton seinän. Ja viel tuli yli. Can't stop the flow.

S: Iha, tota, skenenä. Adidakset.

H: Nollie (.) backi fiftari. Seinään creepperi.

H: Öö, what?

S: Mitä lähtee? Mikä, häh?

H: Mistä se haki? Mikä toi mesta niinku oli?

S: Mikä toi spotti niinku oli silleen, miks siihen oli tehty kon..?

H: Miks siel oli joku kontti minkä päältä pysty ajaa?

S: Ei, älä sano et tää on vika temppu. Älä vaan sano et tää on vika temppu. Siis tää on ihan hullu, mut ei oikeesti vika temppu.

H: Ihan sairas

S: Tää on niinku spoilatuin temppu täst leffasta jos tää on vika temppu.

H: Toi oli kyl niin sairas. Pakko olla koska tulee kolmest kuvakulmast. Ja musa fadeaantuu

S: Ehkä sielt tulee viel sen fadeauksen jälkeen joku temppu, mut en tiiä.

S: Oikeesti mä tuun vihaseks jos taas oli vika temppu. Silleen kansikuvassa spoilattu.

H: Ei, täs tulee vika.

S: Siinä se on se vika temppu.

S: Siis haluaks ne ihan tahallaan jättää semmosen kunnon kusetetun olon, sillee, odotat sillee Louiffin vika temppu, Louiffin vika temppu, sit ”Aa, se on se kansikuva ja se mist sä oot nähny kuvia ja kaikkee.

H: En kyl tajuu mikä noil on toi juttu. Minkä takii ne haluu niinku spoilaa aina kaiken? Siis mikä siin on ideana?

S: Siis... No onks siel jotai? Tämmönen loppufiilistely.

H: Sikamakeit kyl siis, mut siis sikamakeit noi linet tos sillee et jossain ihan kadul vetää tommost ihan niinku skedee jotai wallridee tollee peräkkäin viel. Kunnon tommost setityst.

H: Ihan sairast, mut minkä takia pitää aina spoilata?

S: Mut, toi ei onneks ollu mun pahin spoilaus. Pahin spoilaus oli Dillon Ojon pätkä. Ja viel sillee Gnarly. Sillee, miks?

**55:09 Sample end.**

## **Appendix B**

Appendix B presents the transcript of the data of my previous study (Pircklen 2013). In that interview I asked my participants some questions in stead of letting them talk freely. My questions and comments are presented as bolded.

### **Teidän lempi-suomalainen lumilautailija, ja miks?**

Aapo: Saaks sanoo kavereita?

### **Saa sanoo**

Eetu: No kaverit on ainoot niinku jost saa motivaatioo ja sillee

Aapo: Nii, kiva kattoo kavereita ku menee kuvaa ja ne tekee jotai siistii ja sit sä saat siit ehkä jotai inspistä itekki ja haluut tehä jotai siistii

Eetu: Haluu suolaa

Aapo: Hehe, jep. Ei mut sillee niinku et tavallaa vähä potkii niinku toisiaan perseelle tai sillee et ku sit ku joku keksii jonku siistin jutun n isit sä otat siit vähä jotai ja sit sä keksit ite vähä viel jonku erilaisemman ehkä.

Mitä vaik jotai siistei juttui on ollu vaik joskus viime kaudel tyylit?

Eetu: Ai meil?

Siis mitä te ootte kattonu ja inspiroitunu

Aapo: Niinku kavereist?

### **Ihan sama, suomalaisist jätkist**

Eetu: Varmaa joku KBR

Aapo: No Sakaril oli viime kaudel hyvä pätkä

Eetu: Ne on ainoit joilt saa vaikutteit

Aapo: Tai se oli sellanen hyvä ylläri ku silt ei ollu nähny mitää

Mikä siit teki hyvän?

Aapo: No sillee hyvä tyyli ja sit just semmost vähä erilaist laskemist, ei semmost niinku niinku semmosta niin perinteistä, vähän niinku erilaisii juttui, erottu edukseen.

Eetu: Ja mun mielest siin oli hyvä meininki.

### **Ent sit Jenkki-laskijat? Ja miks?**

Eetu: Niit on nii monta

Aapo: Dylan Alito... not!

Eetu: Siel on vaa niin monta, monta semmosta niinku, fiiliksiä antavaa henkilöä

Aapo: Siis puhutaaks nyt ihmisistä vai jumalista?

No kummasta vaa.

Aapo: No jos puhutaan jumalista ni sit Michilot

Miks Michilot?

Aapo: Se on nii siisti äijä ja sil on niin siisti tyyli. Se on aina niin ilonen.

Positiivisen olonen äijä ja sit se vetää niin siistejä juttuja. Täydellinen fiilispaketti.

### **Ketä muita?**

Aapo: No ylipäätänsä semmonen aika suurinosa noist VG-äijist on kyl... niil on kyl leffois aika semmonen kova niinku. Erilaisten juttujen. Tai ne erottuu just sillä et ne tekee niinku... Tuntuu vähä et ne keksii joka vuos jotain uusia juttuja ja sitte niinku käyttää jos vaik on vanhaki spotti ni ne käyttää niitä jotenki eri tavalla, niil on niin paljon mielikuvitust siin laskemisessa et sitä on siisti kattoo ja venaa aina joka vuos uudestaa

Eetu: No mul on joku vähä erilainen näkökulma. Mä annan sen vaa. Et joku Kuzyk esim, Jake Kuzyk, ni siis se on vaa semmonen vankka tyyli, se on vaa niinku semmonen varma, tyylikäs, niinku, hioo ne temput täydelliseen muotoon ja näin ni, silleen ni, sit sil on niinku asenne siihen lumilautailuun semmonen, niniku sydämen asia

### **Mitä temppuja jäänyt mieleen viimekauden leffoista?**

Eetu: Varmaa joku bonuksen joku backi vitonen sisää johki raiiin, sori mut se on jääny mieleen

Aapo: Ei välttämät hyväl tavalla

Aapo: Nii no emmä tiä ainaki Danimalsin se nosepress bänä hipari ja sit just se Michilotin se tucknee kakkonen, siis frontti bluntti kakkonen oli semmosii bombej ja tietty sit Jedin se louiffi gappäys Tän kauden ehkä Grenierin se droppi raiiin.

Eetu: Darrel Mathesin se fiftari wallride, Tatun backi kakkonen fakieen, Tatun luiffi. ekal.

### **Suomalaisia jätkiä ketkä on jääny mieleen?**

Aapo: Varmaan sellanen, elävin nyt ollu se mun ja Jukkiksen jossai kolmen promillen humalas vappulounaalla ku meinattii törmätä siin ilmas kesken kaiken, se oli aika hauska, haha, nii mieleenpainuva ku tuijotti grim reaperii silmäst silmää. Tai siis ei siin mulle ois käynny mitää mut Jukkiksel meinas irtoo pää et oisin mä saamnu varmaa jonku avunannon murhasta

Aapo: Suomalaisista tällä kaudella toi Vompatti Mobi oli aika kova.

### **Mitä ne teki, sillee yksittäisii temppuja?**

Aapo: Raililaudalla backi tupla corcki tonni oli mun mielest aika kova juttu

Eetu: Kyl ne Tuken railitemput, esim. Se bänä ykköne siihe kääntyvään elbowreiliin ja switch backi hipari ulos.

Aapo: Ja backi ykkönen siihe kinkkiin.

Eetu: Joo!

### **Lempitemppu mitä te ootte ite kuvannu?**

Eetu: Huoh, tykkään nii monesta...

Aapo: Kaikki mitä mä kuvaan on siisti

Eetu: Mä kuvaan vaa jacksoneita.

Aapo: Jacksoni, sen vois ottaa tavoitteeks.

Eetu: No siis mä tykkään noist feebleist ja crookedeista

Aapo: Zeach on siisti, aina.



### **Ootsä tehny monta niitä?**

Eetu: Perus switch frontti feeble kinkkii.

Aapo: Kyl mä yhen muistan ainaki sillee aika vividisti

Eetu: Haluisin kuvaa switch backi smithin.

Mut mitä sä oot tehny?

Eetu: Ai mitä mä oon tehny, nii, no emmä muista ku siistei pannui. Mites ne mun Yle hänkän pannut? Noseslide, se mis mä kierähin pää edel niit rappusii alas, se oli aika tiukka.

Aapo: Mä muistan vaan sen ku sä uppoot sinne, jalat heiluu.

Eetu: Mikähä ois siistein? Varmaan niinku, joka kolmas shotti on aina sellane johon on tyytyväinen kuitenkin, ei osaa yksittäist oikee sanoo. Mä tykkään niinku laudan taivutus-tempuista. Kaikki five-O:t, varsinki niinku jos on switch five-O, ni se on kyl semmonen mist niinku lämpee. Siin on niinku se vaikeusaste ja sit niinku se fiilis, tietää et se on kuiteski vaikee tempu ja sillee, lähellä sydäntä.

Aapo: Emmä tiiä mulla nyt varmaa se, tota, semmonen joka jännitti ni se polest siihe wallride:n. Koska se mun polehistoria oli vähän semmonen, en ollu vetäny ku varmaa kaks kertaa aikasemmin polee ja kumpiki oli päätyny perseelleen siihe railin päälle. Siinä jos ois päätyny railin päälle perseelleen ni sä oisit menny kylki edel sinne vastapalloon.

### **Mikä on pelottavin obstaakkeli jota te ootte vetäny?**

Eetu: Tota tota, mä en oo kauheen isoi juttuja vetäny, mut gapit on semmosii, ne aina jotenki, varmaa kaikki gapit just. Sillee gapitykset jonku aidan yli. Siin on niinku riski se et sä voit todellaki jäädä vajaaks, siin on vaikee arvioida ne vauhdit. Varmaa kaikki mis vauhdin arviointi on niinku vaikeet, semmoset on niinku kuumottavimpia mun mielest.

Aapo: Varmaa just se sama ku äske, just se wallride. Tai sit semmone mis on pudotust paljon toisel puolel, ni ei haluu tippuu sinne. Ei nyt mitää sillee yksittäist tavallaa.

Eetu: Kaikki spotit kuumottaa aina vähä

Aapo: Kaikki mitkä on kuumottavii, jotka kuumottaa

Eetu: Lintsin elbow, perus

Aapo: Joo, se on kyl aika paha

Eetu: Mä en palaa sinne enää ikinä

Aapo: Mut nii, varmaa tota, nii, viime kaudelta ehkä... Missä me oltii viime kaudella? Emmä tiiä, viime kaudelt varmaa ehkä se Käpylän amis, siin on sitä droppii kuitenkin, kuitenkin aika korkee raili.