

“Tämä jos mikä, pitäisi kyllä forwardata jonnekin”

Finnish to English Code-switching in Social Media Posts

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The aim of this study is to examine the various communicative functions of Finnish to English code-switching in social media posts, as well as to inspect which function is the most common out of the range of options. The data was collected from the app X from 33 users, using a specific set of keywords. The result of this study is that the users employed a range of functions, including quotation, interjection, reiteration, message qualification, self-presentation, humour and convenience. Furthermore, the study demonstrated that convenience, self-presentation and humour emerged as the most frequent functions. This research could be beneficial for multilingual interaction research.

Key words: code-switching, intra-sentential code-switching, finnish, suomi-englanti, communicative functions, social media

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1 Introduction

In today's globalised world, the use of more than one language within the same conversation is a common phenomenon, especially among bilingual populations (Hughes et al. 2006, 7). This practice of alternating between two or more languages in spoken or written communication is known as code-switching. In Finland, as in a large number of other countries, English has a strong presence in media, social media and various online platforms. It appears that Finnish speakers incorporate certain words or phrases encountered in shows or adverts, or short video clips into their everyday conversations. The phenomenon of code-switching can be witnessed in everyday life walking on the street, watching videos on platforms such as Facebook, Instagram or TikTok or even on a text-based app such as Threads or X. The alteration between Finnish and English is often called *finglish* among Finnish speakers.

While code-switching has been studied for decades in multilingual communities, relatively little research has been conducted on how Finnish speakers use code-switching in social media. Code-switching research often focuses on other bilingual communities such as English-Spanish or Indonesian-English, as was noted in the writing process of this study. The questions the current study seeks to answer are: "What are the functions of Finnish to English code-switching in social media posts?" and "Which communicative function appears to be the most common among the participants?"

This study is divided into various sections. The first one is this current section, introduction. Second is the literature review section which covers the range of frameworks and articles used in this study. The third section is data and methodology, which explains the data used in this study as well as the method with which it was examined. Fourth is the analysis section where a portion of the data is studied in detail. Lastly, this study will have the discussion and conclusion sections which cover both the results of this study, as well as limitations and further research.

2 Literature review

The following subsections 2.1 and 2.2 present the frameworks used in this study. Computer mediated communication (CMC) is covered in subsection 2.3. This is then followed by a review of the data and methodology in section 3. Together, these sections and subsections provide the background for the analysis that follows.

2.1 The Contextualisation Cues framework

The Contextualisation Cues framework by Gumperz's (1982) covers various discourse strategies such as prosody, lexical choices and code-switching. Code-switching functions as a contextualization cue that can signal a range of communicative functions such as group identity, emphasis or quotation. His framework handles six distinct conversational functions of code-switching. With these functions, it aims to explain why code-switching is used in various circumstances. These six distinct functions are as follows: 1. Quotation, 2. Addressee specification, 3. Interjection, 4. Reiteration, 5. Message qualification and 6. Personalisation vs. Objectivisation (Gumperz 1982, 75–84). In the context of code-switching, quotation means to quote an individual who spoke a different language, in that language. Addressee specification means that there may be a group of Finnish speakers talking to each other in Finnish, but one of them is an English speaker. Therefore, when a topic is discussed, someone would translate or rephrase to the English speaker. Thus, the language is switched on purpose for a specific person's benefit. Interjection stands for short inserts in another language. Reiteration stands for something being repeated but in a different language, and perhaps a modified form of what was said. Message qualification means that the original message that was conveyed is clarified and added to, in a different language. "English-Spanish: The oldest one, *la grande la de once años* (the big one who is eleven years old)". The last one is personalisation vs. objectivisation. Gumperz explains it in this manner:

The code contrast here seems to relate to such things as: the distinction between talk about action and talk as action, the degree of speaker involvement in, or distance from, a message, whether a statement reflects personal opinion or knowledge, whether it refers to specific instances or has the authority of generally known fact (Gumperz 1982, 75–84).

This means that a speaker can choose different lexical strategies depending on how they want to appear. They can choose to sound more personal and informal, or more objective and formal. This can be achieved with code-switching and using specific words to signal personal stance.

2.2 Typology of code-switching

This framework is essential as it divides code-switching into three distinct categories, and from them one of them has been selected for this study. This decision keeps the data narrow and focused. The first category is intra-sentential code-switching which refers to switching from one language to another within a single sentence. Intra-sentential code-switching is the one selected for this study. The next category is inter-sentential code-switching in which the language switch occurs between sentences. The last type is called tag-switching which stands for a word or short phrase inserted into the text in another language (Poplack 1980, 589–590).

According to Ridwan Hanafiah, Umar Mono and Muhammad Yusuf (2021), intra-sentential code-switching was most apparent in their data, which considered spoken code-switching, as does Poplack's framework. This study had a different language pair as they focused on English-Indonesian code-switching. This study aims to examine the types of code-switching found in lecturer-student's interaction in thesis examination, as well as the communicative functions of code-switching. Intra-sentential is most apparent in their data by 66 percent (Hanafiah, Mono and Yousef 2021, 447–448). During the data collection process for this present study, it was noted that intra-sentential code-switching was in abundance compared to the other two categories, which concurs with the observation made by Hanafiah, Mono and Yusuf.

2.3 Code-switching in computer mediated communication (CMC)

Computer mediated communication refers to communication that takes place through digital platforms such as social media. Social media interaction is mainly written; however it can be spoken as well. Several studies have examined code-switching in social media contexts, including platforms such as X, Facebook and Instagram. A study by Maica Angelou Cunanan and Mac Jerome Manual (2022) is a good example of code-switching study about computer mediated communication, as their data is collected from Facebook. Their study has a different language pair as they studied Filipino-English bilinguals. However, their study had the same aim as the present one, as they sought to study the communicative functions of code-switching as well. A study by Kendra V. Dickinson (2023) is another example of code-switching studied

in a social media setting. Dickinson's study examined English-Spanish code-switching in internet memes posted on a Facebook page and analyses how specific language features contribute to shared language patterns and group identity among U.S. Latinx millennials online (Dickinson 2023, 1). Next, a study on computer mediated communication based on data from X (formerly known as Twitter) is considered. Cindy Nabila and Andi Idayani (2022, 1) examine tweets posted by influential users. They examined the various reasons for code-switching as well, and their language pair is Indonesian-English.

Overall, the frameworks by Gumperz (1982) and Poplack (1980) indicate that code-switching has been studied for decades, however they consider spoken code-switching. The studies mentioned in this section are examples of more recent studies that have been based on a social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter/ X. This suggests that while there is research on code-switching in computed mediated communication, it is still more fresh compared to spoken code-switching. Relatively little attention has been given to smaller linguistic communities as well, such as Finnish speakers, and this is what the present study aims to address.

3 Data and methodology

In subsection 3.1 the process of data collection is described. Subsection 3.2 considers the methodology and finally, subsection 3.3 is reserved for ethical considerations.

3.1 Data

As mentioned before, the app that was selected for this study is X. The app was chosen as it was the most suitable platform. Originally, the app Threads was under consideration, but it did not have enough data for this study, as the app is still relatively new. Threads also appeared to lack posts containing intra-sentential code-switching, and therefore X was chosen as the app for this study.

After the app had been chosen, the number of posts had to be narrowed down. Other thesis works on the UTUpub website were examined, and it was noted that approximately 80–100 posts were used in MA theses. After careful consideration, 33 posts were chosen for this BA level study for variation (see Appendix 1), although not all of them are analysed. Only the textual content relevant to code-switching analysis is presented.

Later, when the app and the number of posts were decided on, the data collection process could begin. To keep the data more concise, a timeline of less than a year was settled upon. All the data is from March 2025 to January 2026. A range of keywords were used to find posts which contained code-switching. The keywords are: “*Finglish*”, “*pleikkari*” (the Finnish shortening of the word PlayStation), “*suomi-englanti*” (Finnish-English), “*Euroviisu*” (Eurovision) and “*Tiktokki*” (the word TikTok adapted to Finnish grammar by adding the -i suffix). Most of the data was collected with the keyword *finglish*, as it was used to collect 21 posts. *Suomi-Englanti* was used to collect six posts, *Pleikkari* was used to collect three, *Euroviisu* was used to collect two and *Tiktokki* was used to collect one. After deciding on the app, the timeline and the specific keywords to use, the last step was the data collection.

3.2 Methods

This study is a qualitative study as it seeks to understand why Finnish speakers alternate between Finnish and English in their posts on the app X. To explore the functions of code-switching from Finnish to English, the study draws on Gumperz’s framework to distinguish the distinct communicative functions of code-switching. Additionally, it applies Poplack’s

framework to differentiate code-switching into distinct categories which helps to keep the study more focused. All the translations in the analysis section are provided by the author. As the posts are directly taken from X without any edits to them, any grammatical errors in the Finnish or English are by the users who have posted the text posts on X. The total number of posts is 33, and of those 11 are analysed here.

3.3 Ethical considerations

All posts used in this study were collected from public accounts on the app X. To protect user privacy, any personal information such as usernames, profile pictures or real names has been omitted from this paper. The creators of the posts will be referred to as “User 1” and User 2” and so on.

4 Analysis

In this section, a selection of the collected data is presented and analysed to identify their communicative functions. The posts are organised by their function. The word or words that are considered code-switching are bolded for ease. The sub-subsections contain a maximum of two posts per function, and the rest can be found in the last section of this study (see Appendix 1). The users are in order in the appendix (see Appendix 1). The first subsection is an analysis of the various communicative functions found within the data, and the second subsection is an analysis of the most common functions found within the data.

4.1 Communicative functions of code-switching

4.1.1 Quotation

One communicative function of code-switching is quotation, where according to Gumperz (1982, 76) a person switches languages when reporting another person's words. This language switch helps the user to describe exactly what the other person has said.

- (1) “Näin eräässä somessa kommentin “**subscribasin**” ja en saa happea. Enkä unta. Salee tulee migreenikin” (I saw a comment that read ”subscribed” on a social media platform and I cannot breathe. Nor sleep. I will probably get a migraine also.) (User 33, post on X, 1 March 2025)

With post (1) the user is not talking to anyone directly but instead talking about a particular user using the word *subscribasin* in general. Additionally, this post appears to have a humorous intention, as the reaction to the code-switching is exaggerated.

4.1.2 Humour

Humour is a multifaceted function, as the humour can be simply in the act of code-switching itself, or it may be hidden in the context of a post. There are multiple ways for users to convey their sense of humour to others, as illustrated in the excerpts below.

- (2) “En jaksa **understandata** tällasta!” (I cannot be bothered to understand this!) (User 1, post on X, 1 March 2025)

Post (2) is a reply to post (1) which is listed under the quotation function. Post (1) is about seeing someone code-switching and having an exaggerated reaction to it for a comedic effect.

The users who replied to post (1) are replying in a humorous manner as well. This post is an example of code-switching used for comedic purposes.

- (3) “Englanti ja Suomi on niiiin **last season**.” (English and Finnish are soooo last season.) (User 6, post on X, 28 August 2025)

Post (3) is separate from the other one as it had no connection to post (1), however it is an example of code-switching used as a tool to produce a humorous effect as well. The phrase *last season* is commonly used in fashion contexts to describe clothing that is no longer current, and the phrase is used here metaphorically in reference to languages.

4.1.3 Convenience

Convenience as a communicative function means the act of code-switching for ease and convenience or to save time. Users might choose to use the first word that comes to mind instead of thinking of a translation for it.

- (4) “Finglish on minusta kyllä loogisempi näissä **case-ticket** ja **ticket-flight** -esimerkeissä! Suomen pitäisi markkinoida finglish-kursseja! ”Uusi nokia” löytynyt? (I think Finglish is more logical in these case-ticket and ticket-flight examples! Finland should market Finglish courses! “New nokia found?”) (User 13, post on X, 16 October 2025)

The user in post (4) is explaining that in some cases finglish could be more logical than translating words or terms into Finnish. This specific user talks about Finnair plane tickets where instead of it being referred to as a plane or flight ticket by Finnair, it is being referred to as a case. Convenience was chosen for this post as the individuals that this user was replying to were already talking about these terms in English, so it is most convenient to keep using the same terms instead of translating them.

- (5) “Mä olen kuunnellut tuon ja aivoihin sattuu vieläkin se finglish ja tyhjä **jargon**.” (I have listened to that, and my brain still hurts from the finglish and the empty jargon.) (User 20, post on X, 9 January 2026)

This post (5) could either be classified as vocabulary deficit or convenience, however as the user’s intention cannot be determined, the distinction remains unclear. It has ultimately been classified under convenience as the English word *jargon* has a corresponding Finnish equivalent, yet the user decided on the English form. This may suggest that the English term is more readily accessible in this context.

4.1.4 Self-presentation

Self-presentation as a communicative function in code-switching means to choose certain words to code-switch to appear a certain way to others. The communicative function can be used to signal social standing such as group identity, political alliance, a religious stance. Code-switching in this manner can be used to shape one's identity.

(6) ”Euroviisu ja missikohu kertoo oleellisen mikä meillä on vikana. Ei ihme, että asiat menee miten menee, kun kattelee mitä **woke** jne. sekoilua tämä meidän touhu on.” (The Eurovision and Miss Finland commotion reveal what is wrong with us. No wonder that things are as they are when you look at the kind of woke etc. nonsense we are doing.) (User 23, post on X, 11 December 2025)

In post (6) the code-switching occurs in the word *woke*, which according to Susan Neiman (2023, 8) means to rectify the suffering of marginalised persons, and it seeks to repair the damage that has been inflicted upon them. The user who posted this post states that being or acting woke is harmful to Finland and Finnish people. The function here is self-presentation through taking a stance. The person expresses their opinion and thus states where they stand when it comes to politics in Finland.

(7) “finglish **abuse on crazy work** mut **so true** mutta välillä **we interact** pelkästään enkuks **I know dat** varsinki jos se on vaan joku tosi **short interaction**” (finglish abuse is crazy work but so true but sometimes we interact solely in English I know that especially if it is only a short interaction). (User 27, post on X, 2 August 2025)

Based on the interactions and other posts by this user it seems that they code-switch regularly, or just use English instead of Finnish, which seems to be their native language according to their profile. Code-switching here is a part of this user's image and how they want to present themselves to others, therefore the communicative function chosen for this post is self-presentation.

4.1.5 Reiteration

Reiteration as a communicative function according to Gumperz (1982, 78–79) stands for a person repeating themselves but in a different language. In the excerpt below, the user first expresses a concept in Finnish and then repeats it in English, which constitutes reiteration.

- (8) “Kyllä se “viba / tulla vibat” on suomeksi. Kaiken maailman ”**vibet**” on fnglish-hapatusta” (“Viba” / ”tulla vibat” is Finnish. All those kinds of ”vibes” are fnglish contamination) (User 9, post on X, 18 July 2025)

In this example, the user first presents the Finnish expression *viba / tulla vibat* and then refers to the English form *vibet*, illustrating reiteration. This user’s writing suggests a negative attitude towards fnglish and how some may not know the correct way to spell the word in Finnish.

4.1.6 Interjection

Interjection as a communicative function in code-switching stands for a short insert in a different language. An interjection can be an exclamation or any word or phrase used to convey emotion or a reaction. They may be used to express stance or to add emphasis as well.

- (9) ”**legitt** olin unohtanu toimiskoha mejjän pleikkari vielä” (Legit I had forgotten if our PlayStation still works). (User 7, post on X, 12 September 2025)

Post (9) is within a conversation about a specific video game, in which the user reflects on whether their PlayStation is still functional in order to play the game. The word *legit* is used as an affirmation, emphasising agreement with the other user’s claim that the game is “the best game ever”.

- (10) “Minnesota, Ohio, Boston, Australia, ruotsi, Suomi ja englantii.. Nämä tulivat välittömästi mieleen. Kyllä tästä vielä kunnon **shitshow** saadaan” (Minnesota, Ohio, Boston, Australia, Sweden, Finland and England. These came to mind instantly. We will have a proper shitshow). (User 8, post on X, 1 January 2025)

Code-switching in post (10) occurs in the use of the term *shitshow*. The user employs the English expression rather than a Finnish equivalent, such as *farssi*. This choice may suggest an intention to emphasise stance and convey attitude towards the subject under discussion.

4.1.7 Message qualification

Message qualification as a communicative function according to Gumperz (1982, 79) stands for explaining or qualifying something further.

- (11) “Tykkään kielistä, mutta fnglish alkaa olla vähän liikaa. Ei ole sivistyksen merkki jos sanoma on tämä. **Narratiivini** tänään. **Spottasin** millaisen **kontribuution** uusi **regimi** antoi **kontenttiin** tänään. Pidetään lainasanat vähissä tai suomennetaan ne.” (I like languages, but fnglish is beginning to be

a bit too much. It is not a sign of sophistication if the message is this. My narrative today. I spotted what kind of contribution the new regime made to the content today. Let's keep the loanwords to a minimum or translate them.) (User 12, post on X, 26 June 2025)

The code-switched terms here are *narratiivini*, *spottasin*, *kontribuution*, *reigimi*, *kontenttiin*. These forms are used to reinforce the user's point. The user explicitly states that code-switching is not a sign of sophistication.

4.2 Most common communicative functions

The data contains 33 instances of code-switching taken from the app X. Out of the 33 various posts, the most common function observed was convenience with nine posts. Self-presentation was behind convenience with eight posts and humour behind self-presentation with six posts. Four posts were classified as quotation, three with reiteration, two with interjection, and finally one with message qualification. This means that convenience, self-presentation and humour are the most common communicative functions out of the selection. The fact that convenience was the most common communicative function suggests that English code-switching on X among Finnish speakers is primarily used for ease and to save time instead of thinking of or finding translations for each English word used. The prominence of self-presentation as communicative function, alongside convenience, may suggest that speakers use code-switching to present themselves as bilingual and to construct an identity as a frequent user of English, as shown by user 27. It can suggest in-group membership as well, in politics for example, as is the case with user 23. Humour suggests that the users code-switch often for a comedic effect as well, and even the act of code-switching itself may serve a humorous function, as is the case with user 3.

5 Discussion

This study aims to explore the communicative functions of code-switching on the app X, as well as to identify the most common function. In exploring the communicative functions of code-switching, the analysis indicated that Finnish to English code-switching in social media posts can serve various communicative functions such as convenience, self-presentation, humour, reiteration, quotation, message qualification and interjection. This finding suggests that code-switching is a multifunctional tool that allows users to express stance and be creative with their posts. Rather than just serving a single purpose, code-switching appears to be used in various ways depending on the context.

In analysing what the most common function in this study is, three options came up most often: convenience, self-presentation and humour. According to Cunanan and Manuel (2022, 129) who studied code-switching in an online setting, convenience in communication is a communicative function that appeared frequently in their study as well, therefore they have the same result as this present study. Furthermore, according to Caren Abellana and Mary Tarusan (2023, 114) convenience and time constraint is a communicative function for code-switching among teachers in spoken code-switching. This indicates that convenience is a common communicative function in code-switching in a written online setting, as well as spoken code-switching. Self-presentation was the second most common function among the data. Hall and Nilep (2015, 598) argue that code-switching is closely related to identity construction. In this sense, code-switching can be understood as a resource for self-presentation and the formation of one's identity, as speakers use language to shape how they are perceived. This is reflected in the data in section 4, where code-switching is used for these purposes specifically. According to Jeff Siegel (1995, 95) code-switching can be used for a comedic effect, and sometimes even the simple act of code-switching is humorous, as was observed in the present study. His article considers spoken code-switching instead of written as well, but the communicative function is still applicable. Thus, convenience, self-presentation and humour were the most common communicative functions in the data collected for this study with nine, eight and six posts.

6 Conclusion

This study examined Finnish to English code-switching on the app X among the users who are all presumably Finnish. The study employed Gumperz's and Poplack's frameworks as well as various articles.

The results suggest that there are varied reasons for Finnish speakers to code-switch on the app, but the ones appeared most in the data were convenience, self-presentation and humour. These results contribute to understanding why numerous Finnish speakers choose to use English words in their posts, which are otherwise completely in Finnish. Code-switching can be used as a linguistic tool in a manner that simply speaking in Finnish would not allow them to. For example, code-switching may allow a speaker to signal a shared identity or belonging to a group by using only one or two words in a different language. It allows them to be express themselves better, or to phrase something in a manner that would not be possible without the linguistic tool of code-switching. Therefore, code-switching can be an important asset for a variety of reasons, as this study has found. This research is useful for scholars working on multilingual interaction, for multilingual users themselves, and for anyone interested in understanding how language practices unfold in digital environments.

A limitation of this study is the subjective nature of the analysis, as the identification and categorisation of the communicative functions rely on the researcher's own interpretation. In some cases, an instance of code-switching could be interpreted as having multiple communicative functions. Code-switching has been studied various times and for decades but despite this, it could be researched further. For example, the attitude towards code-switching could be studied, as while gathering the data, it was noted that negative attitudes towards Finnish to English code-switching exist. Future research could also take into account all the various applications available such as YouTube and Instagram, and compare how code-switching differs between the applications, or how it differs when it is written versus spoken. This study contained only 33 posts which may be a limitation, as a study could be conducted on a larger scale with different keywords and no limits to what year the data is from.

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Appendices

Appendix 1 Communicative functions identified in the dataset

Users	Keyword and date	Post Function	Posts
User 1	Finglish / 1.3.2025	Humour	En jaksa understandata tällasta!
User 2	Finglish / 1.3.2025	Humour	Tämä jos mikä, pitäisi kyllä forwardata jonnekin
User 3	Finglish / 29.8.2025	Humour	miten olisi vanha kunnon finglish-kauhu renewal :D
User 4	Finglish / 22.8.2025	Humour	Joo. Siihen alle voi laittaa laatan jossa lukee: ”Great job lotat hei. Iso respect! Pidetään homma aitona” Finglish on niin awesome.
User 5	Finglish / 16.8.2025	Humour	Noita käytetään myös Finglish-parannuksina. ”Tässä olisi meidän uusi agile koutsi sanokaa moooi.” ”Mun mielestä netwörkkaaminen on tän työn paras puoli.” Tai siis impruuvmentteina, piti sanoa.”
User 6	Suomi-englanti / 28.8.2025	Humour	Englanti ja Suomi on niiin last season.
User 7	Pleikkari / 12.9.2025	Interjection	legitt olin unohtanu toimiskohan mejän pleikkari vielä
User 8	Suomi-englanti / 1.1.2026	Interjection	Minnesota, Ohio, Boston, Australia, ruotsi, Suomi ja englanti. Nämä tulivat välittömästi mieleen. Kyllä tästä vielä kunnon shitshow saadaan
User 9	Finglish / 18.7.2025	Reiteration	Kyllä se ”viba / tulla vibat” on suomeksi. Kaiken maailman ”vibet” on finglish-hapatusta
User 10	Finglish / 22.12.2025	Reiteration	Jösses, kuulin äsken radiossa mainoksen, jossa oli ihan hyvä sanoma: rattiin vain selvinpäin. Mutta sitten siinä käytettiin seuraavaa lausetta: ”Joo, öbviöslä näin.” Siis ilmeisesti obviously. Mitä helvettiä nyt taas?!
User 11	Finglish / 2.9.2025	Reiteration	Välialto on hyvä. Finglish-versiona ”semialto”.
User 12	Finglish / 26.6.2025	Message qualification	Tykkään kielistä, mutta finglish alkaa olla vähän liikaa. Ei ole sivistyksen merkki jos sanoma on tämä. Narratiivini tänään. Spottasin millaisen kontribuution uusi regimi antoi kontenttiin tänään. Pidetään lainasanat vähissä tai suomennetaan ne.
User 13	Finglish / 16.10.2025	Convenience	Finglish on kyllä minusta loogisempi näissä case-ticket ja ticket-flight – esimerkeissä! Suomen pitäisi markkinoida finglish-kursseja! ”Uusi nokia” löytynyt?
User 14	Finglish / 14.10.2025	Convenience	Siltä vaikuttaa, tulee Suomessakin ties mistä (laita)oikeistolaisesta tututista, vaikka tuota on

			koitettu debunkata (pardon my fnglish) lukuisia kertoja ties kenelle
User 15	Finglish / 2.9.2025	Convenience	Jok'ikisessä englanninkielisessä ohjelmassa puhuvat master bedroomista. Jos tämä suomalaisille ongelma niin lopettakaa finglish ja puhukaa suomea!
User 16	Suomi- englanti / 2.10.2025	Convenience	Kyllä, mutta tässä pitää katsoa koko "pool", eikä vain tietyn firman kohdalla. Sektoritasolla voi olla mielenkiintoinen, IT-sektori tunnetusti englantia-painotteinen, mutta kun kokonaisuustyöllisyys laskemassa englantia+suomi on selkä etu luulisin."
User 17	Suomi- englanti / 7.9.2025	Convenience	Suomi on niin pieni markkina-alue ja kryptot on vielä pienen kansan keskuudessa varsin pieni niche. Hyvin vaikea on varmasti saada maksullista sisältöä toimimaan. Etenkin, kun ilmaista on tarjolla englanniksi valtavasti, ja kryptosijoittajat ovat nuoria, joille englanti taittuu."
User 18	Suomi- englanti / 31.8.2025	Convenience	Paljon yt-neuvotteluja ja vähennyksiä täälläkin, Suomi&englanti kombolla löytyy varmaan jotain backofficehommaa. En ole seurailut kun ei ole työnhaku ollut mielessä."
User 19	Euroviisu / 31.10.2025	Convenience	Ei ne ehdi kun pitää alkaa valmistautua Euroviisu boikotteihin. Moni on jo aloittanut esim. Esittämällä ultimaattumin: joko Israel tai Suomi ulos kisoista."
User 20	Finglish / 9.1.2026	Convenience	Mä olen kuunnellut tuon ja aivoihin sattuu vieläkin se finglish ja tyhjä jargon
User 21	Pleikkari / 8.1.2026	Convenience	Juu sehän riippuu ihan käytöstä paljon sitä kaistaa tarvitsee. Jos nyt pitäisi esimerkiksi streamata mökillä jotain pleikkari peliä, mitä noi omat muksut harrastaa, niin saattaisi olla vähän turhan lagista. Peruskäyttöön riittää tietysti vallan mainiosti."
User 22	Finglish / 3.8.2025	Self- presentation	no ehkä mutta aina jo mä vastaan sun tai lumin tviittiin in english niin its in a finglish sense.... if that makes sense..."
User 23	Euroviisu / 11.12.2025	Self- presentation	Euroviisu ja missikohu kertoo oleellisen mikä meillä on vikana. Ei ihme, että asiat menee miten menee, kun kattelee mitä woke jne. sekoilua tämä meidän touhu on
User 24	Finglish / 2.8.2025	Self- presentation	well it did cross my mind mutta kyllähän me puhutaan suomea here ööö jos ei lasketa mukaan finglish abuse
User 25	Finglish / 12.7.2025	Self- presentation	Finglish menee hard
User 26	Finglish / 16.11.2025	Self- presentation	Toi finglish on nii real mut nyt ku oon löytänyt muita suomalaisia täällä ni meinaan aina välillä melkein laittaa kommentteja suomeks myös niille ketkä ei puhu suomee

User 27	Finglish / 2.8.2025	Self- presentation	finglish abuse on crazy work mut so true mutta välillä we interact pelkästään enkuks I know dat varsinki jos se on vaan joku tosi short interaction
User 28	Pleikkari / 24.11.2025	Self- presentation	"#X360:n julkaisusta tuli pari päivää sitten kuluneeksi 20 vuotta, ja sen kunniaksi @TrueAchievement tarjosi tällaisen #MyXboxStory:n meikäläisen gamertagista. Edelleen vähän huvittaa, että Pleikkari-mies sai ekan Xbox-saavutuksensa aprillipäivänä 2008
User 29	Tiktokki / 16.7.2025	Self- presentation	Koska se seuraava tiktokki droppaa missä tuijalla on silmä mustana
User 30	Suomi- englanti / 21.9.2025	Quotation	Ei ole Erkin vika, että sen Suomi-Englanti -sanakirjassa "left leaning" = äärioikeisto
User 31	Finglish / 22.12.2025	Quotation	7. Ja toinen mielenkiintoinen asia on se, että ainakin sana "saletti". Se on kuulemma tullut Ameriikan mailta paluumuuttajien mukana. Kun seikka on saletti, se on alun alken ollut "solid"
User 32	Finglish / 12.11.2025	Quotation	Ei tuo 'mukaan' tuo sitä luottoa asiaan yhtään enempää ainakaan minun korvaan. Ja according kuullostaa paremmalta käännökseltä, mutta en puhu englantia joten en voi ajatella asiaa kuin finglish näkökulmasta
User 33	Finglish 1.3.2025	Quotation	Näin eräässä somessa kommentin "subscribasin" ja en saa happea. Enkä unta. Salee tulee migreenikin