

## English abstracts

*Heikki Uimonen*

### **Radio Suomi and Radio Nova programme contents as background music industry**

Publicly funded and commercial radio stations play the majority of Finland's mediated background music. In the public space, their programming content competes with the offerings of background music companies. All of these musical contents can be classified as ubiquitous music, which, whether by design or not, brings back to the listener the emotions experienced in the past as part of the present. In addition, the content of radio programmes is constructed by show hosts who talk about their chosen topics with apparent nonchalance.

The article examines Radio Suomi's and Radio Nova's programme content as sound culture and as part of the continuum of the background music industry. The empirical data is based on the radio stations' daily broadcasts and interviews with their staff. The theoretical starting point is an understanding of how programme content is constructed in its cultural context, shaped at a given time and place by technological, legal and economic factors. Changes in radio ownership and music supply are contextualised within the regulatory framework of the media landscape. The analysis shows that music content is built on the production of familiarity and follows the daily rhythms of its listeners, with an emphasis on domestic music on Radio Finland and non-Finnish music on Radio Nova. Radio presenters who communicate from a personal distance discursively position themselves alongside their listeners, which is also emphasised in the choice of topics in the offerings of advertising-funded radio. In line with media convergence, programme content is linked to other music content in media houses, while radios underline the importance of speech in its programme content in competition with the music offer of streaming services.

**Keywords:** radio, mediated music, programme content, cultural industries, background music

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*Anniina Huusko & Anu Sivunen*

## **Theoretical framework of communication technology use: agency and competence in knowledge work**

Communication technologies have a critical role in knowledge work. Especially when working remotely and all communication being technology-mediated, individual workers are increasingly responsible for deciding where, when, and how the work is done. The use of communication technologies entails many opportunities, but also challenges. For example, interruptions, constant connectivity, and multitasking can challenge employees' wellbeing and be related to stress. Therefore, it is important to ask how knowledge workers manage the use of communication technologies in order for it to be as effective and appropriate as possible. In this literature review, we theorize communication technology use from the point of view of individuals' agency. We build a theoretical framework by combining theories of computer-mediated communication competence, digital literacy, and media mastery. We also discuss related processes of self-regulation. This review compiles timely research on communication technology use and suggests new conceptual tools for theorizing it.

**Keywords:** communication technologies, computer-mediated communication competence, self-regulation, knowledge work, literature review

*Markus Ojala & Janne Matikainen*

## **Weakened or differentiated? Finns' trust in news media**

The article examines the trust expressed by Finns in news media and journalism through surveys conducted in 2007 and 2019. The aim is to deepen the picture produced by other recent studies on the subject by observing not only the trust directly expressed by the respondents but also the trust expressed indirectly. The latter becomes apparent when respondents assess to what extent the media and journalism satisfy various societal expectations. The aim is also to provide information on the possible segregation of audiences by examining group-specific differences in trust and changes in the differences during the period under review. The analysis shows that citizens' confidence in the leading national news media is strong on average, but their

trust in the news media as an institution is weaker. There was no significant decline in trust during the 2010s, but there are growing differences in attitudes towards the news media, both between individuals and at the group level. Confidence has weakened, especially among the unemployed and workers, while segregation has been strongest between the supporters of the Finns Party and other parliamentary parties. The results of the article are interpreted within a wider debate on growing social segregation and the so-called Nordic media welfare states, where the media system and communication policy have historically taken shape as part of society's broader principles of universalism and welfare.

**Keywords:** trust, audience, segregation, media welfare state