

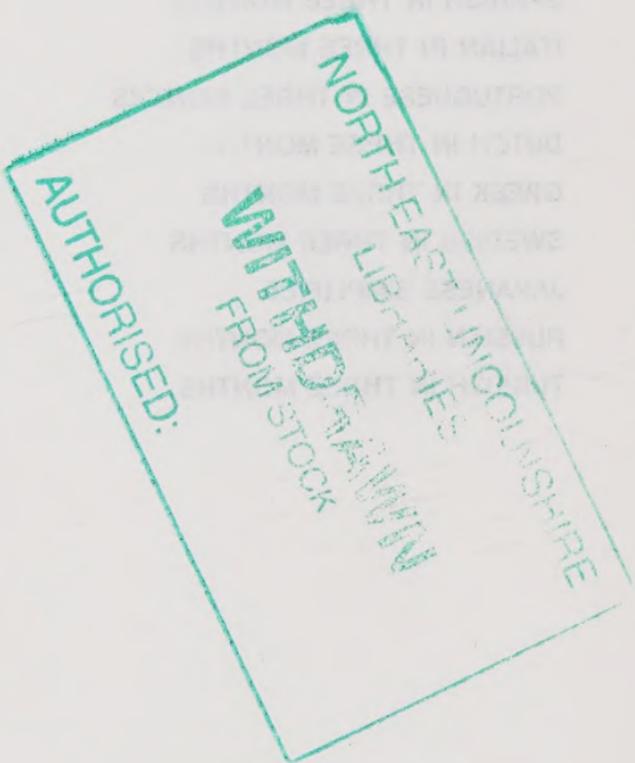
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NORWEGIAN IN THREE MONTHS



SIMPLIFIED LANGUAGE COURSE

NORWEGIAN IN THREE MONTHS



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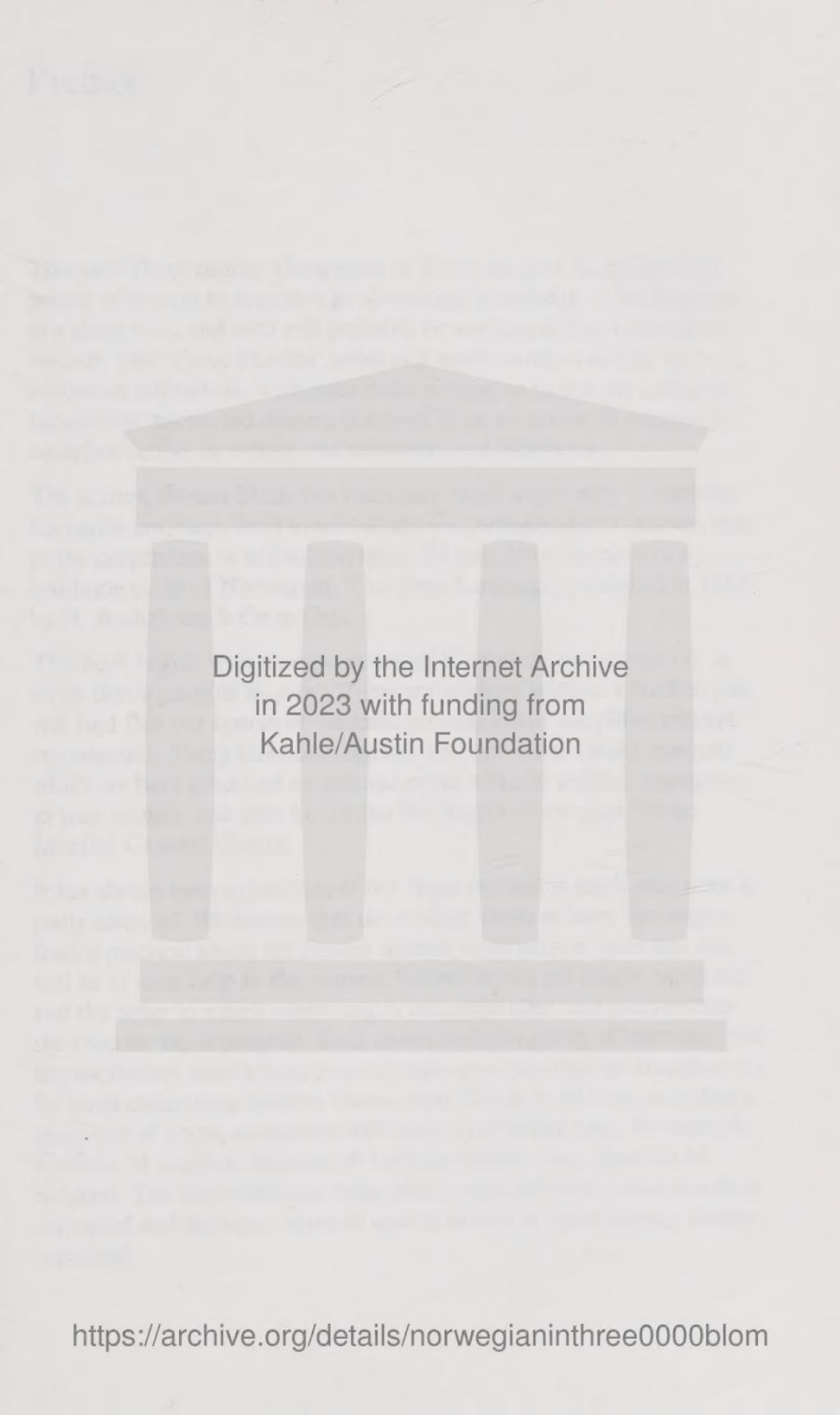
Norwegian in Three Months

Hugo's Language Books Limited

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Preface

This new Hugo course 'Norwegian in Three Months' is designed for people who want to acquire a good working knowledge of the language in a short time, and who will probably be working at home without a teacher. The 'Three Months' series as a whole is renowned for its success in self-tuition, with some titles proving to be equally useful in supporting teacher-led classes; this book is no exception. It provides a complete course in written and conversational Norwegian.

The author, Øivind Blom, has had many years' experience in teaching his native language, both in school and via correspondence courses, and in the preparation of self-tuition texts. He was also a co-editor of a 3-volume study of Norwegian, 'Our Own Language', published in 1987 by H. Aschehoug & Co in Oslo.

The book begins with an explanation of Norwegian pronunciation, as far as this is possible in print. If you are working without a teacher, you will find that our system of 'imitated pronunciation' simplifies matters considerably. Using this book together with the related audio cassettes which we have produced as optional extras will add another dimension to your studies. Ask your bookseller for Hugo's Norwegian 'Three Months' Cassette Course.

It has always been a principle of the Hugo method to teach only what is really essential. We assume that the student wants to learn Norwegian from a practical angle; the lessons contain those rules of grammar that will be of most help in this respect. Constructions are clearly explained, and the order in which everything is presented takes into consideration the need for rapid progress. Each lesson includes plenty of exercises, and the vocabulary used is both practical and up-to-date (see the Introduction for notes concerning modern Norwegian). Often, in addition to testing a grammatical point, an exercise will cover a particular topic, for example: Exercise 34 weather, Exercise 39 booking a hotel room, Exercise 54 holidays. The conversational drills which round off each lesson introduce colloquial and idiomatic turns of speech as well as constructions already explained.

Ideally, you should spend about an hour a day on your work (slightly less, maybe, if you do not use the audio cassettes), although there is no hard and fast rule on this. Do as much as you feel capable of doing; if you have no special aptitude for language-learning, there is no point in forcing yourself beyond your daily capacity to assimilate new material. It is much better to learn a little at a time, and to learn that thoroughly.

Before beginning a new section or lesson, always spend ten minutes revising what you learnt the day before. When studying the lessons, first read each rule or numbered section carefully and re-read it to ensure that you have fully understood the grammar, then translate the following exercise(s) by writing down the answers. Check these by referring to the Key at the back of the book; if you have made too many mistakes, go back over the instruction before attempting the same questions again. After you have listened to the Conversations, read them aloud and see how closely you can imitate the voices on the recording.

When the course is completed, you should have a very good understanding of the language – more than sufficient for general holiday or business purposes, and enough to lead quickly into an examination syllabus if this is your eventual aim. Remember that it is important to continue expanding your vocabulary through reading, listening to the radio, and best of all, through visiting the country.

We hope you will enjoy 'Norwegian in Three Months', and we wish you success with your studies.

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Introduction

The language situation in Norway

Norway has two official written languages. But so has Belgium – and Switzerland even has four. However, their languages belong to different nationalities, namely Dutch and French in Belgium, and German, French, Italian and Rhaeto-Romanic in Switzerland. What makes the language situation in Norway so special is that this country has two written languages which are both Norwegian: **Bokmål** (Book Standard) and **Nynorsk** (New Norwegian). But this does not mean that the English student has to learn both languages: first of all, because the differences between the two are not very significant, even if they are vital to the adherents on both sides, and secondly because, with an adequate knowledge of Bokmål, you will be able to understand what the great majority of Norwegians say – and you will be understood by people throughout the country. In addition to this most newspapers and three quarters of all programmes on the NRK (Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation) accord with the Bokmål standard, and more than 80% of the pupils in Norwegian schools have Bokmål as their main language.

It should be noted, however, that the official Bokmål orthography offers some freedom of choice between different spellings of the same words. This is not as confusing as it may sound. In most cases there is a choice between one traditional or ‘moderate’ norm and one ‘radical’ norm (more like the Nynorsk norm).

The language of this course

For the English student there is no need to bother about different norms or standards of Norwegian. In this course we have chosen a moderate Bokmål norm acceptable to most Norwegians. Only in a few cases have we included alternative forms used in colloquial Norwegian and in the media.

Pronunciation

The pronunciation and intonation of the Norwegian language are rather different from English. In this course we have simplified things for you by using Hugo's system of imitated pronunciation in the early lessons. By means of this, you will be able to acquire a pronunciation which is accurate enough to make yourself understood. Naturally, if you wish to hear and learn perfect pronunciation, you should use the cassette recordings which we have produced to accompany the course. These will allow you to hear the words and phrases as you follow them in the book.

Whether you use the tape recordings or not, you should read through the following rules and advice on Norwegian pronunciation. But there is no need to learn the rules by heart; just return to them at frequent intervals, and you will soon become familiar with them. Although Norwegian spelling may seem complicated, it is more regular than that of English, so you can generally tell from the written form of a word how it is pronounced. Some guidelines on Norwegian spelling are given in the Appendix.

In the meantime, you can start at Lesson 1 and rely on our imitated pronunciation. But note that there is hardly a single sound in English that corresponds exactly to any sound in Norwegian. So try right from the start to get as close as possible to the Norwegian sounds as they are described on the following pages.

Short and long vowels and consonants

In Norwegian both vowels and consonants can be either short or long. All stressed syllables (see page 14) must contain either a long vowel sound or a long consonant sound. According to the general spelling rule, a long vowel is usually followed by a short (single) consonant: **tak** 'ceiling', and a short vowel by a long consonant (double letter or combination of two or more letters): **takk** 'thanks', **bank** 'bank'. A stressed final vowel is always long: **se** 'see'. English speakers tend to

turn the long vowels into diphthongs, because this is what usually happens in English (e.g. in ‘boat’, ‘say’). Resist the temptation to do this!

The imitated pronunciation

In the first five lessons of this course, at the end of each section where new words are introduced, the imitated pronunciation is given, showing how the Norwegian words are pronounced. As far as possible, the pronunciation of the Norwegian is rendered as if each syllable formed part of an English word. The system of imitated pronunciation is explained below in the sections on the pronunciation of vowels, diphthongs and consonants. Note that we use a colon (:) to indicate the long version of most Norwegian vowels.

Pronunciation of vowels

*Norwegian
letter*

- a can be either short or long. When long, it is pronounced like the ‘a’ in English ‘father’ or ‘half’: **hat** ‘hatred’.

The short version of the same sound has no exact equivalent in English but is almost like the ‘u’ of ‘hut’: **hatt** ‘hat’.

*Imitated
pronunciation*

ah:

ah

- e in a stressed syllable is usually pronounced, in its short version, like the ‘e’ in English ‘pen’: **penn** ‘pen’.

The equivalent longer vowel is similar to the ‘ai’ in English ‘fair’, but it is a single pure vowel sound, not a diphthong: **pen** ‘beautiful’.

e

e:

- e before r is sometimes pronounced like an English ‘a’. The long version is as in ‘glad’: **her** ‘here’. The short version is as in ‘mat’: **berg** ‘mountain’.

a:

a

- e in an unstressed syllable (often following a stressed syllable) is pronounced like the ‘e’ sound in English ‘the’, ‘father’ or ‘garden’: **gate** ‘street’, **sitte** ‘sit’.

e

*Norwegian
letter*

*Imitated
pronunciation*

When a word ends in **e** the final **e** is almost always pronounced in this way.

- i** can again be either long, like the 'ee' in English 'week': **bil** 'car'; or short, like the 'i' in English 'sit' or 'in': **bilde** 'picture'. ee
i
- o** is usually pronounced like the English 'oo' but with the lips more rounded. The long version is very long, like English 'moon' or 'blue': **bok** 'book'. The short version is as in 'took' or 'full': **kost** 'brush'. oo:
oo
- ø** in some words is pronounced like the 'aw' in English 'saw': **foretrekke** 'prefer'. The short version of this vowel is similar to the English 'o' in 'stop': **stopp** 'stop'. aw
o
- u** has no equivalent in English. It is similar to the 'oo' sound, but pronounced with more protruded lips, giving a less rounded sound (something like English 'u' in 'pure' but without the 'y' sound). It can be long as in **hus** 'house', or short as in **buss** 'bus'. (Don't pronounce it like the southern English 'u' in 'butter'!) u:
u
- y** is pronounced like the German 'ü' in 'Lübeck' or the French 'u' in 'tu' and 'lune', with very tight, protruded lips. (Take care not to pronounce it like an English 'oo') It can be long as in **lys** 'light', or short as in **hytte** 'hut'. ü:
ü
- æ** is usually pronounced in the same way as the Norwegian **e** before **r**; that is, like the 'a' in 'glad' (long): **være** 'to be', or like the 'a' in 'mat' (short): **vært** 'been'. a:
a
- ø** is pronounced like the 'er' in 'her' or 'ir' in 'sir' but with more rounded lips (and don't make the 'r' sound!). The long version is similar in length to

*Norwegian
letter*

'first': **øre** 'ear'.

It can also be short as in **øst** 'east'.

*Imitated
pronunciation*

ö:

ö

- å** in some words is pronounced like 'aw' (long): **båt**
'boat', or in other words like 'o' in 'stop' (short):
ätte 'eight'.

aw

o

Pronunciation of diphthongs

Norwegian has six diphthongs (i.e. combinations of two vowel sounds in a single syllable). They are **au**, **ei**, **øy**, **ai**, **oi**, **ui**, of which the last three occur in only very few words. The first sound in these diphthongs is shorter and the second longer than in the English diphthongs.

*Norwegian
letter*

- au** consists of a first sound pronounced like the 'a' in English 'glad' and a second like the sound described above for Norwegian **u**: **sau** 'sheep', **maur** 'ant'.

*Imitated
pronunciation*

au

- ei** is spelt in two ways, and is pronounced in a similar way to 'ay' in English 'day', but the first sound is more like the 'a' in 'glad': **nei** 'no', **meg** 'me', **stein** 'stone'.

ay

- øy** is also spelt in two ways. It consists of a first sound **øg** like 'er' and a second like the 'y' in English 'year': **øy** 'island', **døgn** '24 hours', **røyk** 'smoke'.

øy

- ai** is pronounced like the 'i' in English 'fine' or the 'y' in 'my': **mai** 'May', **hai** 'shark'.

y

Pronunciation of consonants

The pronunciation of the Norwegian consonants is in most cases very similar to that of their English counterparts. But some essential

differences should be observed. Watch out for the following.

*Norwegian
letter*

*Imitated
pronunciation*

g is usually pronounced like the 'g' in English 'good', never like the 'g' in 'general': **glad** 'glad'.

g

g before ei, i and y, however, is pronounced like the Norwegian j; that is, like the 'y' in English 'yes': **geit** 'goat', **å gi** 'to give', **gylten** 'golden'.

y

j is pronounced, as mentioned above, like the English 'y' in 'yes': **fjord** 'fjord'. It *never* sounds like the English 'j' in 'join'.

y

ng is always pronounced as in English 'song' or 'singer', never as in 'hunger' or 'finger'; that is, there is no separate 'g' sound: **engelsk**, 'English'.

ng

r is always pronounced, unlike the 'r' in southern English (e.g. in 'for', 'cart'). It is rolled, like a Scots 'r', and similarly to an Italian one, but with less prominence: **berg** 'mountain'.

r

Long consonants

As we have already mentioned (page 8) Norwegian has not only long vowels, but also long consonants (indicated by double letters or a combination of two or more letters). Take care to linger a little more on the long consonants, particularly in words of more than one syllable, for example in: **ponni** 'pony', **stille** 'still'. In English we don't usually linger on double letters like this, except in combinations of two words, such as the 'nn' in 'pine-needle' or the 'll' in 'still-life'.

Silent consonants

d is silent:

after r: **bord** 'table', **fjord** 'fjord'

after l or n: **kveld** 'evening', **holde** 'hold'

after a long vowel: **glad** 'glad', **god** 'good'.

But d is pronounced in **Gud** 'God'.

*Norwegian
letter*

*Imitated
pronunciation*

- g** is silent:
 - before **j**: **gjøre** ‘do’, **gjemme** ‘hide’, **igjen** ‘again’
 - in words ending in **-ig**: **ferdig** ‘ready’
 - in some other words, e.g.: **morgen** ‘morning’, **følge** ‘follow’.
- h** is silent before **j** and **v**: **hjelpe** ‘help’, **hvor** ‘where’.
- t** is silent in the definite form of neuter nouns:
 - landet** ‘the country’, and also in the word **det** ‘it’.
- v** is usually silent at the end of a word after **l**, as in **halv** ‘half’, **tolv** ‘twelve’, **selv** ‘self’, **sølv** ‘silver’.
 - But it is pronounced in **elv** ‘river’.

k before a consonant

- k** before a consonant must always be pronounced, as in **kvinne** ‘woman’, **krone** ‘crown’. Note that it is always pronounced before **n**, unlike in English: **kniv** ‘knife’, **kne** ‘knee’.

The kj sound

The **kj** sound is a slightly guttural sound, pronounced like the German ‘ch’ in ‘ich’ (less guttural than the ‘ch’ in Scottish ‘loch’) or a strongly aspirated ‘h’ in English ‘huge’. It is written in three different ways.

- kj** as in: **kjær** ‘dear’, **kjøre** ‘drive’ kh
- k** before **ei**, **i** and **y**, as in : **keivhendt** ‘left-handed’, **kilo** ‘kilo’, **kyst** ‘coast’
- tj** as in: **tjern** ‘small lake, tarn’, **tjære** ‘tar’.

The sj sound

This sound is pronounced like ‘sh’ in English ‘shall’. In words of Norwegian origin it is written in three different ways.

- sj** as in: **sjeldent** ‘seldom’, **sjø** ‘sea’ sh

skj as in: **skjegg** ‘beard’, **skjorte** ‘shirt’

sk before **ei**, **i** and **y**, as in: **skeie ut** ‘to go to the bad’,
skip ‘ship’, **sky** ‘cloud’.

In foreign words the **sj** sound may be written **sch**:

schæfer ‘alsatian’; **sh:** **sherry**; **ch:** **champion**;

g: **giro**; **j:** **journalist**. In all these words it is pronounced ‘sh’.

Stress, rhythm and tone

Stress and rhythm

In words of Norwegian (Germanic) origin the stress usually falls on the first syllable, which means that this syllable is said louder, with more emphasis. Examples: **gate** ‘street’, **kaste** ‘throw’. In words borrowed from other languages the stress is often on the last syllable, as in: **dusin** ‘dozen’, **tobakk** ‘tobacco’, **trykkeri** ‘printing works’.

Prefixes of foreign origin (e.g. **be-**, **er-**, **ge-**) are not stressed, as in: **betale** ‘pay’, **erklære** ‘declare’, **gevær** ‘rifle, gun’. In words with other prefixes, mainly prepositions (**av**, **fra**, **mot**, **opp**, **ned** etc.), the stress usually falls on the first syllable, as in: **avgjøre** ‘decide’, **frata** ‘deprive of’, **motstand** ‘resistance’, **nedtrykt** ‘depressed’.

Note that suffixes (**-else**, **-ing**, **-ling**, **-ig**, **-lig** etc.) often transfer the stress from the first syllable to the syllable preceding the suffix, as in: **tilatelse** ‘permission’, **underholdning** ‘entertainment’, **alvorlig** ‘serious’.

In the imitated pronunciation (following each section of the first five lessons) the stress is indicated by an accent mark (‘) following the stressed syllable. But this indication is only based on the pronunciation of each word when spoken separately. When words are used in continuous speech, the stress will vary with the rhythm of the sentence. Norwegian sentences often have a trochaic (strong–weak–strong–weak) pattern, as in:

Ja, vi elsker dette landet! Yes, we love this country!

Kom og sett deg her ved bordet! Come and sit down at this table!

Jeg må gå og lese lekser. I must go and do my homework.

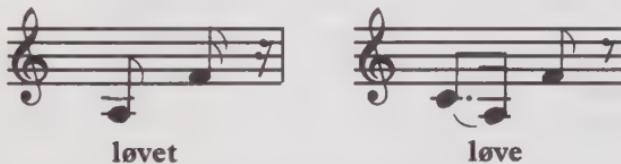
Er du ikke ferdig ennå? Haven’t you finished yet?

In rapid everyday speech, however, the rhythm will vary a lot more, according to the emphasis given to certain words and to the intonation of the whole sentence.

Tone

In Norwegian words the stress is closely linked with tone. This can easily be shown in the pronunciation of two homophonic words (different words which sound alike), such as **løvet** ‘the foliage’ and **løve** ‘lion’. In both words the stress is on the first syllable, but they are pronounced with a different melody or tone. **Løvet** starts on a fairly low tone and then rises (single tone).

Løve starts on a medium note and then falls a little before it rises (double tone). This is shown in musical notation in the following illustration.



Note that this description of the two different tones (single tone in **løvet** and double tone in **løve**) applies to the pronunciation in Eastern Norway, but most Norwegians have a kind of rising and falling tone which gives their speech a singing intonation.

The Norwegian alphabet

A (ah:)	I (ee)	Q (ku:)	Y (ü:)
B (be:)	J (yod)	R (ar)	Z (set)
C (se:)	K (kaw)	S (es)	Æ (a:)
D (de:)	L (el)	T (te:)	Ø (ö:)
E (e:)	M (em)	U (u:)	Å (aw)
F (ef)	N (en)	V (ve:)	
G (ge:)	O (oo)	W (dob'-belt-ve:)	
H (haw)	P (pe:)	X (eks)	

Lesson 1

1 Articles and nouns

In Norwegian nouns (words for people, things etc.) can be masculine, feminine or neuter, and articles must agree in gender and number with the noun to which they refer. For your purposes, however, it is sufficient to distinguish between only two genders: *common gender* (**en**-words – comprising masculine and feminine nouns) and *neuter gender* (**et**-words).

The indefinite article – in English ‘a’ – stands *before* the noun and is expressed by **en** (*common gender*) and **et** (*neuter gender*):

en koffert a suitcase

en lommebok* a wallet

et pass a passport

*This is a feminine noun. Instead of **en**, **ei** is sometimes used as the feminine indefinite article in colloquial speech and always in Nynorsk: **ei lommebok**.

The definite article – in English ‘the’ – is placed *after* the noun in Norwegian and forms one word with it. It is expressed by **-en** (*common gender*) and **-et** (*neuter gender*):

kofferten the suitcase

lommeboken* the wallet

passet the passport

*In feminine nouns **-a** is often used instead of **-en** in colloquial speech and always in Nynorsk: **lommeboka**.

Some feminine nouns nearly always appear with an **-a** ending in the definite form singular: **en** (or **ei**) **bygd** – **bygda** (the rural district); **en** (**ei**) **hytte** – **hytta** (the hut); **en** (**ei**) **jente** – **jenta** (the girl); **en** (**ei**) **geit** – **geita** (the goat); **en** (**ei**) **ku** – **kua** (the cow); etc.

Nouns of two or more syllables ending in an unstressed **-e** (*e*) only add **-n** and **-t** to the indefinite forms:

en gate a street
et bilde a picture

gaten the street
bildet the picture

But words ending in stressed -e add -en or -et:

et kne a knee
en kafé a café

kneet the knee
kaféen the café

There are rules that can help to determine the gender of Norwegian nouns, but as these are complicated, the only practical way to learn whether a noun is common gender or neuter is by constant imitation and practice.

Note that the indefinite article is dropped in statements like:

Han er rørlegger. He is a plumber.

De har ikke telefon. They don't have a telephone.

Han arbeider på fabrikk. He works in a factory.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION e:n koof'-fert, e:n loom'-me-boo:k, et pahs; koof'-fer-ten, loom'-me-boo:-ken, pahs'-se; e:n (ay) bügd, büg'-dah; e:n hüt'-te, hüt'-tah; e:n yen'-te, yen'-tah; e:n yayt, yay'-tah; e:n ku:, ku':-ah; e:n gah':-te, gah':-ten; et bil'-de, bil'-de; e:n kah-fe:;, kah-fe:':-en, et kne:;, kne:':-e; hahn a:r rö:r'-leg-ger; dee hah:r ik'-ke te-le-foo:n'; hahn ahr'-bay-der paw fah-brik'

Exercise 1

A Put the appropriate indefinite article before the following nouns:

- 1 . . **koffert**
- 2 . . **lommebok**
- 3 . . **pass**
- 4 . . **gate**
- 5 . . **bilde**
- 6 . . **stasjon** (*common gender*) (station)
- 7 . . **rute** (*common gender*) (route)
- 8 . . **tog** (*neuter gender*) (train)
- 9 . . **buss** (*common gender*) (bus)
- 10 . . **fly** (*neuter gender*) (aeroplane)

B Repeat the above exercise using the definite article.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION (6) stah-shoo:n' (7) ru:'-te (8) tawg (9) bus (10) flü:

2A Plural of nouns: indefinite form

The plural of nouns of common gender is formed by adding **-er** to the singular:

en stol a chair
en seng a bed
en vegg a wall
en dør a door

stoler chairs
senger beds
vegger walls
dører doors

Neuter nouns of one syllable usually remain unchanged in the plural:

et bord a table
et hus a house
et lys a light
et egg an egg

bord tables
hus houses
lys lights
egg eggs

Neuter nouns of more than one syllable can also remain unchanged in the plural, but usually add **-er** to the singular:

et vindu a window
et fotografi a photograph

vinduer windows
fotografier photographs

Nouns of both genders ending in an unstressed **-e** (*e*) only add **-r** in the plural:

en skole a school
en kvinne a woman
et teppe a carpet
et eple an apple

skoler schools
kvinner women
tepper carpets
epler apples

But those ending in a stressed **-e** add **-er**:

en bre a glacier
en kafé a café

breer glaciers
kaféer cafés

Note that some nouns change their stem vowel in the plural, such as:

en tann a tooth
en natt a night
en bok a book

tenner teeth
netter nights
bøker books

en bonde a farmer
en ku a cow
en hånd a hand

bønder farmers
kyr or **kuer** cows
hender hands

Note also the following nouns with other irregularities in addition to the change of vowel:

en far a father
en mor a mother
en datter a daughter
et tre a tree
en mann a man

fedre fathers
mødre mothers
døtre daughters
trær trees
menn men

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION stoo:l, stoo:'-ler; seng, seng'-er; veg, veg'-ger;
dö:r, dö:'-rer; boo:r, boo:r; hu:s, hu:s; lü:s, lü:s; eg, eg; vin'-du, vin'-du-
er; foo-too-grah-fee', foo-too-grah-fee'-er; skoo:'-le, skoo:'-ler; kvin'-ne, kvin'-
ner; tep'-pe, tep'-per; ep'-le, ep'-ler; bre:, bre:'-er; kah-fe: ', kah-fe: '-er; tahn,
ten'-ner; naht, net'-ter; boo:k, bö:'-ker; ku:, khü:r, ku:'-er; hon, hen'-ner;
fah:r, fe:'-dre; moo:r, mö:'-dre; daht'-ter, döt'-re; tre:, tra:r; mahn, men

Exercise 2

Give the plural of the following words:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 stol | 7 teppe |
| 2 seng | 8 bok |
| 3 bord | 9 hånd |
| 4 hus | 10 mor |
| 5 vindu | 11 tre |
| 6 skole | 12 mann |
- 13 **by** (*common gender*) (city, town)
14 **trapp** (*common gender*) (staircase)
15 **fjell** (*neuter gender*) (mountain)

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION (13) bü: (14) trahp (15) fyel

2B Plural of nouns: definite form

In the plural the definite article 'the' is expressed by **-ene** added to the singular form of the noun:

stol chair

stolene the chairs

seng bed
bord table
hus house

sengene the beds
bordene* the tables
husene* the houses

*In nouns of neuter gender the definite article **-a** is sometimes used instead of **-ene** in colloquial Bokmål (and always in Nynorsk). Some neutrals nearly always appear in the **-a** form: **et ben** (a leg) - **bena** (the legs); **et barn** (a child) - **barna** (the children).

Nouns of two or more syllables ending in an unstressed **-e** only add **-ne** in the definite form of the plural:

skole school
kvinne woman
eple apple

skolene the schools
kvinnene the women
eplene the apples

But: **breene** (the glaciers), **kaféene** (the cafés).

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION stoo:’-le-ne, seng’-e-ne, boo:’-re-ne; hu:’-se-ne; be:n, be:’-nah; bah:rn, bah:r’-nah; skoo:’-le-ne, kwin’-ne-ne, ep’-le-ne, bre:’-e-ne, kah-fe:’-e-ne

Exercise 3

Give the following nouns in the indefinite and definite forms, in both singular and plural (model answer: **en vegg** - **veggen** - **vegger** - **veggene**):

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1 stol | 6 teppe |
| 2 seng | 7 skole |
| 3 bord | 8 hånd |
| 4 hus | 9 mor |
| 5 vindu | 10 tre |
| 11 vei (common gender) (road) | |
| 12 bil (common gender) (car) | |
| 13 lampe (common gender) (lamp) | |
| 14 gulv (neuter gender) (floor) | |
| 15 tak (neuter gender) (ceiling) | |

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION (11) vay (12) beel (13) lahm’-pe (14) gulv (15) tah:k

3 Subject pronouns

Singular

jeg	I
du	you (<i>familiar</i>)
De	you (<i>formal</i>)
han	he
hun	she
den	(common) it
det	(neuter) it

Plural

vi	we
dere	you (<i>familiar</i>)
Dere	you (<i>formal</i>)
de	they

The subject pronoun **De** is used when talking to strangers or people you do not know well, especially elderly persons. But it is becoming less common, and many people, especially teenagers, use **du** to each other even on their first meeting.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION yay, du:, dee, hahn, hun, den, de:, vee, de:-re, dee

4 'Å være' (to be) and 'å ha' (to have)

Å være and å ha have the same form in all persons in the singular and in the plural:

Present tense

jeg er	I am
du/De er	you are
han er	he is
hun er	she is
den/det er	it is
vi er	we are
dere/Dere er	you are
de er	they are

jeg har	I have
du/De har	you have
han har	he has
hun har	she has
den/det har	it has
vi har	we have
dere/Dere har	you have
de har	they have

Vocabulary

Study these words:

spørsmålet
og
svaret

the question
and
the answer

hva	what
ditt (Deres)	your
navnet	the name
Hva heter du (De)?	What's your name?
mitt	my
amerikansk	American
nei	no
engelsk	English
noen	any
vennen	the friend
i	in
Norge	Norway
Ja, det har jeg.	Yes, I have.
hvor	where
konen	the wife
din (Deres) kone	your wife
butikken	the shop
to	two
også	too
Ja, det er de.	Yes, they are.
hvor gamle (sing.: gammel)	how old
tolv	twelve
fjorten	fourteen
året	the year

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION yay a:r, du: a:r, hahn a:r, hun a:r, den a:r, de: a:r, vee a:r, de:’-re a:r, dee a:r; yay hah:r, du: hah:r, hahn hah:r, hun hah:r, den hah:r, de: hah:r, vee hah:r, de:’-re hah:r, dee hah:r; spörs'-maw-le; aw; svah:’-re; vah:; dit (de:’-res); nahv’-ne; vah: he:’-ter du: (dee); mit; ah-me-ri-kah:nsk’; nay; eng’-elsk; noo:’-en; ven’-nen; ee; nor’-ge; yah: de: hah:r yay; voor; koo:’-nen; deen (de:’-res) koo:’-ne; bu-tik’-ken; too:; os’-so; yah: de: a:r dee; voor gahm’-le; tol; fyoor’- ten; aw’-re

Exercise 4

Questions and answers. Translate:

- 1 What's your name?
- 2 My name's Anthony McLeod.
- 3 Are you American?
- 4 No, I'm English.

- 5 Have you any friends in Norway?
- 6 Yes, I have.
- 7 Where's your wife?
- 8 She's in the shop.
- 9 Have you any children?
- 10 Yes, we have two children.
- 11 Are they in Norway too?
- 12 Yes, they are.
- 13 How old are they?
- 14 They are twelve and fourteen years old.

Vocabulary

samtalen	the conversation
på vei(en)	on the way
til	to
jernbanestasjonen	the railway station
unnskyld (meg)	excuse me
hvordan	how
hvordan kommer jeg bare	how do I get just
å gå over torget	to cross the square
å ta den første til venstre	to take the first on your left
så	then
går De rett frem ned	you go straight on down
trafikklysene	the traffic lights
å krysse	to cross
du ser like foran	you'll see just in front of
tror De? kan	do you think? can
å huske det	to remember that
ja da	oh yes

mange takk	thank you very much
forresten	by the way
jeg skal til	I'm on my way to
selv	myself (himself, herself etc.)
virkelig	really
å følge	to go with
hvis	if
å ønske	to wish
snilt (av)	kind (of)
min familie	my family
venter på meg	is waiting for me
på stasjonen	at the station
jeg gikk (for å)	I went (to)
gjøre noen innkjøp	do some shopping
men	but
jeg gikk meg vill	I got lost
min mann	my husband
billettene	the tickets
jeg har det travelt	I'm in a hurry
vårt tog	our train
å gå	to leave
om en halv time	in half an hour
ikke så langt	not that far
vi skal	we'll
der	there
ti	ten
minuttet	the minute

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION sahm'-tah:len; paw vay; til; ya:rn'-bah-ne-stah-shoo:'-nen; un'-shü'l; voor'-dahn kom'-mer yay; bah:'-re; aw gaw aw'-ver; tor'-ge; aw tah:; den förs'-te; til ven'-stre, saw; gawr dee; ret frem; ne:d; trah-fik'-lü:se-ne; aw krüs'-se; du: se:r; lee'-ke; fo'-rahn; troo:dee; kahn; aw hus'-ke; de:; yah:'-dah; mahng'-e tahk; for-res'-ten; yay skahl til; sel; vir'-ke-lee; aw föl'-le; vis; aw öns'-ke; snilt (ah:v); meen fah-mee'-lye; ven'-ter paw may; paw stah-shoo:'-nen; yey yik (for aw); yö:'-re noo:'-en in'-khöp; men; yay yik may vil; meen mahn; bil-let'-te-ne; yay hah:r de: trah:'-velt; vort tawg; om e:n hahl tee'-me; ik'-ke saw lahngt; vee skahl; da:r; tee; mi-nut'-te

CONVERSATION

På vei til jernbanestasjonen

- Janice McLeod* Unnskyld, hvordan kommer jeg til jernbanestasjonen?
- Sverre Holm* Bare gå over torget og ta den første gaten til venstre. Så går De rett frem ned til trafikklysene, krysser gaten, og De ser jernbanestasjonen like foran Dem. Tror De De kan huske det?
- Janice McLeod* Ja da, mange takk.
- Sverre Holm* Forresten, jeg skal til jernbanestasjonen selv.
- Janice McLeod* Skal De virkelig det?
- Sverre Holm* Ja, og jeg vil følge Dem hvis De ønsker. Jeg heter Sverre Holm.
- Janice McLeod* Det er meget snilt av Dem, herr Holm. Mitt navn er Janice McLeod. Min familie venter på meg på stasjonen. Jeg gikk for å gjøre noen innkjøp i Oslo, men jeg gikk meg vill. Min mann har våre kofferter og billetter. Og passene! Jeg har det travelt! Toget vårt går om en halv time.
- Sverre Holm* Å, det er ikke så langt. Vi skal være der om ti minutter.

TRANSLATION

On the way to the railway station

- Janice McLeod* Excuse me, how do I get to the railway station?
- Sverre Holm* Just cross the square and take the first street on your left. Then you go straight on down to the traffic lights, cross the street and you'll see the railway station just in front of you. Do you think you'll remember that?
- Janice McLeod* Oh yes, thank you very much.
- Sverre Holm* By the way, I'm on my way to the railway station myself.
- Janice McLeod* Are you really?
- Sverre Holm* Yes, and I'll go with you if you wish. My name is Sverre Holm.
- Janice McLeod* That's very kind of you, Mr Holm. My name's Janice McLeod. My family is waiting for me at the station. I went to do some shopping in Oslo, but I got lost. My husband's got our suitcases and our tickets. And the

passports! I'm in a hurry! Our train leaves in half an hour.

Sverre Holm Oh, it's not that far. We'll be there in ten minutes.

Lesson 2

5 The genitive

In Norwegian nouns in the possessive (or genitive) form add **-s**, without an apostrophe as in English:

naboens hage the neighbour's garden

guttens lærer the boy's teacher

pikenes bror the girls' brother

barnets mor the child's mother

Note that the use of the **-s** genitive is not restricted to nouns which refer to people:

båtens eier the owner of the boat

Norges fjorder the fjords of Norway

landets grenser the borders of the country

myndighetenes ansvar the responsibility of the authorities

In colloquial Norwegian, however, the genitive is often expressed by a preposition (**til, av**):

hagen til naboen

læreren til gutten

moren til barnet

eieren av båten

Compound nouns are also used to replace the **-s** genitive:

båteieren (the boat owner) = **båtens eier**

landegrensene (the national boundaries) = **landets grenser**

Vocabulary

avisen

the newspaper

søsteren

the sister

foreldrene

the parents

kunden	the customer
vesken, posen	the bag
farten	the speed
fargen	the colour
blomsten	the flower
hjørnet	the corner

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION nah:’-boo-ens hah’-ge; gut’-tens la:’-ter; pee’-ke-nes broo:r; bah:r’-nes moo:r; baw’-tens ay’-er; nor’-ges fyoo:’-ter; lahn’-nes gren’-ser; mün’-dee-he:te-nes ahn’-svah:r; hah:’-gen til nah’-boo-en; la:’-re-ren til gut’-ten; moo:’-ren til bah:r’-ne; ay’-e-ren ahv baw’-ten; bawt’-ay-e-ren; lahn’-ne-gren-se-ne; ah-vee’-sen; sös’-te-ren; for-el’-dre-ne; kun’-den; ves’-ken, poo:’-sen; fahr’-ten; fahr’-gen; blom-sten; yö:r’-ne

Exercise 5

Translate, using the -s genitive:

- 1 the man’s newspaper
- 2 the sister’s friend
- 3 the child’s parents
- 4 the customers’ bags
- 5 the name of the town
- 6 the speed of the train
- 7 the colours of the flowers
- 8 the corner of the house

6 Adjectives

Adjectives agree in gender and number with the noun to which they refer. They add no ending when used with common gender singular nouns. With neuter gender singular nouns they add a -t, and in the plural of both genders an -e: **god godt gode** (good).

en brun genser a brown sweater

et brunt skjerf a brown scarf

brune bukser brown trousers

Bilen er dyr. The car is expensive.

Huset er dyrt. The house is expensive.

Kjolene er dyre. The dresses are expensive.

Some adjectives have irregular forms in the neuter singular and/or the plural.

Adjectives ending in **-ig** or **-lig**, or in **-t** preceded by another consonant, have no additional **-t** in the neuter singular:

- en vanskelig sak** a difficult cause
et feilaktig (riktig) svar a wrong (right) answer
et farlig veikryss a dangerous crossroads
en sort kjole a black dress
et sort skjørt a black skirt

Adjectives ending in a stressed vowel, such as **fri**, **blå**, add **-tt** in the neuter singular:

- et fritt land** a free country **et blått slips** a blue tie

Some of these adjectives add **-e** in the plural, others add no ending:

- frie land** free countries **blå slips** blue ties

Note also the irregular forms of the adjective **liten** 'little', 'small'; the plural is quite different:

- en liten hund** a little dog **et lite ekorn** a little squirrel
små barn little children **små ekorn** little squirrels

Vocabulary

lastebilen	the lorry
pakkhuset	the warehouse
varemagasinet	the department store
blusen	the blouse
gul	yellow
rød	red
skoen	the shoe
tynn	thin, light
lang	long
spiss	pointed
lys	fair
håret	the hair
øyet	the eye
øyne(ne)	(the) eyes

haken	the chin
arret	the scar
pannen	the forehead
fregnene	the freckles
nesen	the nose
merkelig	peculiar
hyggelig	pleasant
møtet	the meeting
lett	easy
dagen	the day
kort	short
livet	the life
timen	the hour
ny	new
valget	the election
brå	sudden
stoppet	the stop

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION goo:, got, goo':-e; e:n bru:hn gen'-ser; et
 bru:nt sharf; bru:'-ne book'-ser; bee'-len a:r dü:r; hu:'-se a:r dü:rt;
 khoo:'-le-ne a:r dü:'-re; e:n vahn'-ske-lee sah:k; et fayl-ahk'-tee (rik'-tee)
 svah:r; et fah:r'-lee vay'-krüs; e:n soort khoo:'-le; et soort shört; free;
 blaw; et frit lahn; et blot slips; free'-e lahn; blaw slips; e:n lee'-ten hun;
 et lee'-te ek'-koorn; smaw bah:rn; smaw ek'-koorn; lahs'-te-bee-len;
 pahk'-hu:-se; vah:'-re-mah-gah-see-ne; blu:'-sen; gu:l; rö:; skoo:'-en; tün;
 lahng; spis; lü:s; haw'-re; öy'-e; öy'-ne(-ne); hah:'-ken; ahr'-re; pahn'-nen;
 fray'-ne-ne; ne:'-sen; mar'-ke-lee; hüg'-ge-lee; mö:'-te; let; dah:'-gen; kort;
 lee'-ve, tee'-men; nü:; vahl'-ge; braw; stop'-pe

Exercise 6

Fill in the correct form of the adjectives in Norwegian:

- 1 en (big) **lastebil**, et (big) **pakkhus**, (big) **varemagasiner**
- 2 **Blusen er** (yellow), **slipset er** (red), **skoene er** (black).
- 3 **Den [blusen] er** (light), **det [slipset] er** (long), **de [skoene] er** (pointed).
- 4 **Han har** (fair) **hår**, (blue) **øyne**, en (little) **hake**, et (little) **arr i pannen og** (little) **fregnere på nesen**.
- 5 et (peculiar) **svar**, et (pleasant) **møte**, et (easy) **spørsmål**
- 6 **Livet er** (short), **dagen er** (short), **timene er** (short).
- 7 et (new) **møte**, et (free) **valg**, et (sudden) **stopp**

7 Article used with adjectives

We have already discussed the definite article **-en**, **-et**, **-ene** which is placed after the noun and forms one word with it (**kofferten**, **passet**, **stolene**). But Norwegian has another definite article placed before the noun (like 'the' in English). This article – **den**, **det**, **de** – is used when the noun is preceded by an adjective:

- den store byen** the large town
det høye huset the tall house
de dyre bilene the expensive cars

The adjectives preceded by **den**, **det** or **de** add **-e** in both genders, singular and plural: **store**, **høye**, **dyre**.

Note particularly the irregular **-e** form of the adjective **liten**:

- den lille hunden** the little dog
det lille barnet the little child

The **-e** form of the adjective is also used after some other classes of words, such as the demonstratives: **den**, **det**, **de**, 'that', 'that', 'those', and **denne**, **dette**, **disse**, 'this', 'this', 'these' (sec. 13), and the possessive adjectives (sec. 15).

In the examples given above we have a definite article both before and after the noun. This so-called double definite is typical of the Norwegian colloquial language and is especially used in connection with nouns referring to concrete things. In formal speech and in the written language, however, the definite article at the end of the noun can be dropped, particularly with abstract nouns:

- den nye tid** the new age
det ufødte liv the unborn life
de gode muligheter the good possibilities

Vocabulary

- undertøyet** the underwear
varm warm
klærne the clothes
bondegården the farm
føllet the foal

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION den stoo:'-re bü:'-en; de: höy'-e hu:'-se; dee dü:'-re bee'-le-ne; den lil'-le hun'-nen; de: lil'-le bah:r'-ne; den nü:'-e teed; de: u:'-föt-te leev; dee goo:'-e mu:'-lee-he-ter; un'-ner-töy-e; vahrm; kla:r'-ne; boon'-ne-gaw-ren; föl'-le

Exercise 7

Translate:

- 1 the brown sweater
- 2 the long underwear
- 3 the warm clothes
- 4 the new lorry
- 5 the big department store
- 6 the dangerous crossroads
- 7 the little farm
- 8 the little foal

8 Infinitive and present tense

In Norwegian the infinitive (equivalent of the English 'to' form) of most verbs ends in an unstressed **-e** and is preceded by **å** (*aw*):

å kjøpe	to buy	å pynte (seg)	to dress up
å selge	to sell	å foretrekke	to prefer
å bruke	to use	å beskytte	to protect
å trenge	to need	å fryse	to freeze

In some verbs the infinitive ends in a stressed vowel (any vowel except **e** at the end of a word is always stressed):

å ta	to take	å snu	to turn
å kle	to dress	å blø	to bleed
å gli	to slide	å gå	to walk, to go
å bo	to live		

The sign of the infinitive, **å**, is used much in the same way as 'to' in English. Note that when two succeeding infinitives are used in sequence we usually drop the second **å**: **å gi og (å) ta** 'to give and (to) take'.

Almost all Norwegian verbs form their present tense by adding **-r** to the infinitive. The same form is used in all persons, singular and plural:

jeg	I	read	jeg	I	take
du	you		du	you	
han	he		han	he	
hun	she	reads	hun	she	takes
vi	we		vi	we	
dere	you	read	dere	you	take
de	they		de	they	

NOTE: Norwegian also uses the simple present tense where English would use the continuous tense:

Han kommer. He comes or He is coming.

Han kjøper og selger klær. He is buying and selling clothes.

Vocabulary

nødvendig	necessary
å bruke	to wear
om vinteren	in winter
alle	everybody
må	must
å lære	to learn
å lese	to read
å skrive	to write
å ønske	to want
å reise til	to go to
Italia	Italy
i sommer	this summer
å arbeide	to work
meget	very
hardt	hard
å se på	to watch
fjernsynet	the television
hver	every
morgenen	the morning
å reise med bussen	to go by bus
kontoret	the office
om aftenen	in the evening
å bli hjemme	to stay at home

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION aw khö:'-pe, sel'-le, bru:'-ke, treng'-e, pün'-te (say), faw'-re-trek-ke, be-shüt'-te, frü:'-se; aw tah:, kle:, glee, boo:, snu:, blö:, gaw; aw yee, aw tah:; yay, du:, hahn, hun, vee, de:'-re, dee; le:'-ser; tah:r; hahn kom'-mer; hahn khö:'-per aw sel'-ler kla:r; nöd-ven'-dee; aw bru:'-ke; om vin'-te-ren; ahl'-le; maw; aw la:'-re; aw le:'-se; aw skree'-ve; aw ön'-ske; aw ray'-se til; ee-tah:'-lyah; ee som'-mer; aw ahr'-bay-de; me:'-get; hahrt; aw se: paw; fya:rn'-sü:-ne; va:r; maw'-re-nen; aw ray'-se me: bus'-sen; koon-too:'-re; om ahf'-te-nen; aw blee yem'-me

Exercise 8

Translate:

- 1 In Norway it's necessary to wear warm clothes in winter.
- 2 Everybody must learn to read and (to) write.
- 3 We want to go to Italy this summer.
- 4 You're working very hard.
- 5 They're watching television.
- 6 She's buying a new dress.
- 7 He lives in Oslo. Every morning he goes to the office by bus.
- 8 In the evening he prefers to stay at home.

9 Questions and answers

In questions the subject (noun or pronoun) is placed after the verb:

Er din venn engelsk? Is your friend English?

Snakker de norsk? Do they speak Norwegian?

Leser du norske aviser? Are you reading Norwegian newspapers?

Har dere barn? Do you have children?/Have you any children?

'Not' in negative answers is expressed by **ikke**:

Nei, hun/han er ikke engelsk. No, she/he isn't (English).

Nei, de snakker ikke norsk. No, they don't (speak Norwegian).

Nei, jeg leser ikke norske aviser. No, I'm not reading Norwegian newspapers.

Nei, vi har ikke barn. No, we don't have children.

Note that there is no Norwegian word corresponding to the English 'do' and 'don't' in questions and negative sentences.

Questions can be either affirmative: **Snakker de norsk?** or negative: **Snakker de ikke norsk?** (Don't they speak Norwegian?).

'Yes' in affirmative answers to affirmative questions is expressed by **ja**:

Snakker de norsk? Ja, de snakker norsk.

Do they speak Norwegian? Yes, they speak Norwegian.

'Yes' in affirmative answers to negative questions is expressed by **jo** (the equivalent of the French 'si'):

Snakker de ikke norsk? Jo, de snakker norsk.

Don't they speak Norwegian? Yes, they do (speak Norwegian).

Vocabulary

kaldt	cold
å bli	to stay
å like	to like
å gå på ski	skiing
sammen med	with
har de (fått)?	have they got?

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION a:r deen ven eng'-elsk; snah'-ker dee norsk;
 le:-ser du: nor'-ske ah-vee'-ser; hah:r de:-re bah:rn; nay hun/hahn a:r
 ik'-ke eng'-elsk; nay yay le:-ser ik'-ke nors'-ke ah-vee'-ser; nay vee hah:r
 ik'-ke bah:rn; yah:; yoo:; kahlt; aw blee; aw lee'-ke; aw gaw paw shee;
 sahm'-men me:; hah:r dee (fot)

Exercise 9

A Translate:

- 1 Is it cold in Norway in winter?
- 2 Do we need warm underwear and a thick sweater?
- 3 Do you want to stay in Oslo?
- 4 Do you like skiing?
- 5 Are your children coming with you?
- 6 Have they got friends here?
- 7 Don't you hear me?

B Answer the above questions in Norwegian – the first five in the affirmative and the last two in the negative.

Vocabulary

hotellet	the hotel
fru	Mrs
herr	Mr
i dag	today
bare bra	just fine
svigerinnen	the sister-in-law
hele	all, whole
heldig	lucky
sikkert	certainly
å ta seg av	to take care of
å vise	to show
rundt i byen	round the town
hva med Dem (deg)?	what about you?
når det gjelder	as far as ... is concerned
tanten	the aunt
tremenningen	the second cousin
mye	a lot
sammentreffet	the coincidence
For et sammentreff!	What a coincidence!
glad	glad
uken	the week
naturfrelst	nature mad
fotturen	the walking tour
å overleve	to survive
helsen	the health
skogen	the forest
luften	the air
det er helse i skogluften	the forest air is good medicine
jeg må dessverre	I'm sorry to
å forlate	to leave
Å gjensyn!	See you later!

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION hoo-tel'-le; fru:; ha:r; ee-dah:g'; bah:'-re
brah:;; svee-ge-rin'-nen; he:'-le; hel'-dee; sik'-kert; aw tah: say ah:v; aw
vee'-se; runt ee bü:'-en; vah: me: dem (day); nor de: yel'-ler; tahn'-ten;
tre:'-men-ning-en; mü:'-e; sahm'-men-tref-fe; for et sam'-men-tref; glah:;;

u:’-ken; nah-tu:r’-frelst; foo:t’-tu:-ren; aw aw’-ver-le:-ve; hel’-sen; skoo:’-gen; luf’-ten; de: a:r hel’-se ee skoo:g’-luf-ten; yay maw des-var’-re; for-lah:’-te; paw yen’-sü:n

CONVERSATION

Møte på hotell

- Fru Hansen* God morgen, herr McLeod! Hvordan står det til i dag?
- Herr McLeod* Bare bra. Min kone er i byen og handler sammen med sin norske svigerinne. Så jeg har hele formiddagen for meg selv.
- Fru Hansen* De er heldig som har familie i Oslo. De tar seg sikkert av dere og viser dere rundt i byen?
- Herr McLeod* Ja, det gjør de. Og hva med Dem, fru Hansen? Har De familie i Oslo?
- Fru Hansen* Jeg er fra Tromsø. Når det gjelder familie, er alt jeg har i Sør-Norge, en tante på Hamar og en tremenning i Fredrikstad. Men min mann og jeg har noen venner på Bygdøy.
- Herr McLeod* For et sammentreff! Min bror og hans familie bor også på Bygdøy.
- Fru Hansen* Da har de mye å vise dere, Vikingskipene, Folkemuseet, ‘Fram’ og ‘Kon-Tiki’ ...
- Herr McLeod* Ja, jeg vet det. Og jeg er glad for at vi har en hel uke i Oslo. Min bror og hans familie er alle sammen naturfrelst. De vil ta oss med på en tur i Nordmarka. Jeg håper jeg overlever det!
- Fru Hansen* Sikkert! Det er helse i skogluften! – Jeg må dessverre forlate Dem, herr McLeod. Ha det godt!
- Herr McLeod* Takk i like måte, fru Hansen. På gjensyn!

TRANSLATION

Meeting at the hotel

- Mrs Hansen* Good morning, Mr McLeod! How are you today?
- Mr McLeod* Just fine. My wife is in town shopping with her Norwegian sister-in-law. So I've got the whole morning to myself.

- Mrs Hansen* You're lucky to have family in Oslo. I'm sure they're (lit. They're certainly) taking care of you, showing you round the town?
- Mr McLeod* Yes, they are. And what about you, Mrs Hansen? Do you have family in Oslo?
- Mrs Hansen* I'm from Tromsø. As far as family is concerned, all I've got in Southern Norway is an aunt in Hamar and a second cousin in Fredrikstad. But my husband and I have some friends at Bygdøy.
- Mr McLeod* What a coincidence! My brother and his family live at Bygdøy too.
- Mrs Hansen* Then they have a lot to show you, the Viking ships, the Folk Museum, the 'Fram' and the 'Kon-Tiki' ...
- Mr McLeod* Yes, I know. And I'm glad we have a whole week in Oslo. My brother and his family are all nature mad. They want to take us on a walking tour in Nordmarka. I hope I'll survive!
- Mrs Hansen* Certainly! The forest air is good medicine! - Sorry to leave you, Mr McLeod. Have a good time!
- Mr McLeod* The same to you, Mrs Hansen. See you later!

Lesson 3

10 The imperative

The imperative (command form) has the same form as the stem of the verb, i.e. the infinitive less the **-e** (in verbs ending in a stressed vowel the imperative has the same form as the infinitive):

Infinitive

å kjøpe
å selge
å vente
å betale
å gå

Imperative

Kjøp huset! Buy the house!
Selg aksjene! Sell the shares!
Vent på meg! Wait for me!
Betal din gjeld! Pay your debt!
Gå videre! Go on!

When we tell or ask people *not* to do something, the word **ikke** is placed either immediately after or immediately before the imperative:

Kjøp ikke huset! {
Ikke kjøp huset! {
Selg ikke aksjene! {
Ikke selg aksjene! {
Vent ikke på meg! {
Ikke vent på meg! {

Don't buy the house!
Don't sell the shares!
Don't wait for me!

Vocabulary

hardere	harder
leksjonen, leksen	the lesson
øvelsen	the exercise
å spise	to eat
din aftensmat	your supper
å komme tilbake	to come back
å stanse	to stop
å stå	to stand
stille	still

å se på
himmel'en

to look at
the sky

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION khö:p hu:'-se; sel ahk'-she-ne; vent paw
may; be-tah:l' deen yel; gaw vee'-de-re; ik'-ke; hah:'-re-re; lek-shoo:'-nen,
lek'-sen; ö:'-vel-sen; aw spee'-se; deen ahf'-tens-mah:t; aw kom'-me til-
bah:'-ke; aw stahn'-se, aw staw; stil'-le; aw se: paw; him'-me-len

Exercise 10

A Translate:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Work harder! | 6 Come back! |
| 2 Read the book! | 7 Stop the train! |
| 3 Learn the lesson! | 8 Take the bus! |
| 4 Write the exercise! | 9 Stand still! |
| 5 Eat your supper! | 10 Look at the sky! |

B Write the last five sentences in the negative form.

11 More about questions

In the previous lesson (sec. 9) you learned about the word order in questions: verb before subject (**Snakker de?** Do they speak?). To ask questions you also need to know some question words:

hvør?	Hvor er (den) nærmeste kolonialhandel?
where?	Where is the nearest grocer's?
når	Når stenger forretningene?
when?	When do the shops close?
hvordan?	Hvordan er disse svinekotelettene?
how?	How are these pork chops?
hvem?	Hvem var først?
who? whom?	Who was first?
	Hvem skal jeg spørre?
	Whom shall I ask?
hvorfor?	Hvorfor er disse tomatene så dyre?
why?	Why are these tomatoes so expensive?

hvilken? (common)	Hvilket av eplene vil De ha?
hvilket? (neuter)	Which of the apples do you want?
hvilke? (plural)	Hvilke epler liker De?
which? what?	What apples do you like?
hva?	Hva ønsker De?
what?	What would you like?
hvor mange?	Hvor mange kilo?
how many?	How many kilos?
hvor mye?	Hvor mye koster disse potetene?
how much?	How much are these potatoes?

Vocabulary

å reise (bort)	to leave
i morgen tidlig	tomorrow morning
å ha det bra	to feel well
det er	that is
min søster	my sister
å se etter	to look for
sin sønn	her son
dette	this
røkelaks	smoked salmon
språket	the language
tysk	German
fransk	French
det kommer på ...	it comes to ...

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION voor a:r (den) na:r'-me-ste koo-loo-nyah:l'-hahn-del; nor steng'-er for-ret'-ning-e-ne; voor'-dahn a:r dis'-se svee:'-ne-kot-te-let-te-ne; vem vah:r först; vem skahl yay spör'-re; voor'-for a:r dis'-se too-mah:'-te-ne saw dü:'-re; vil'-ket ah:v ep'-le-ne vil dee hah:; vil'-ke ep'-ler lee'-ker dee; vah: ön'-sker dee; voor mahng'-e khee'-loo; voor mü:'-e kos'-ter dis'-se poo-te:'-te-ne; aw ray'-se boort; ee maw'-ren tee'-lee; aw hah: de: brah:; de: a:r; meen sös'-ter; aw se: et-ter; seen sön; det'-te; rö':-ke-lahks; spraw'-ke; tüsk; frahnsk; de: kom'-mer paw

Exercise 11

What were the questions which received the ten replies below? The important words are printed in italics.

- 1 Jeg bor *i Bergen*.
- 2 Vi reiser *i morgen tidlig*.
- 3 Jeg har det *bra*.
- 4 Det er *min søster*.
- 5 Hun ser etter *sin sønn*.
- 6 Jeg foretrekker *dette eplet*.
- 7 Det er *røkelaks*.
- 8 Jeg snakker *fire språk*.
- 9 Jeg snakker *engelsk, tysk, fransk og norsk*.
- 10 Det kommer på *67 kroner og 50 øre*.

12 More about negatives

You have already seen that 'not' is expressed by **ikke**:

Nei, de snakker ikke norsk. No, they don't speak Norwegian.

Here are some more negatives.

aldri	never
ingen, ikke noen (<i>common</i>)	no one, no
intet, ikke noe, ingenting (<i>neuter</i>)	nothing, no
ikke lenger	no longer
ikke mer	no more

Examples:

Han spiser aldri fisk. He never eats fish.

Vi venter ingen (or ikke noen) til middag. We expect no one for dinner.

Det er ikke noe (or ingenting) igjen. There is nothing left.

De røker ikke lenger. They no longer smoke.

De har ikke noen ledig stilling. They have no vacant post.

Vi har ikke mer brød. We have no more bread.

Vocabulary

å gå på kino	to go to the cinema
gjesten	the guest
landstedet	the country house

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION ahl'-dree; ing'-en, ik'-ke noo'-en; in'-tet, ik'-ke noo'-e; ing'-en-ting; ik'-ke leng'-er; ik'-ke me:r; hahn spee'-ser ahl'-dree fisk; vee ven'-ter ing'-en til mid'-dahg; de: a:r ik'-ke noo'-e i-yen'; dee rö:;-ker ik'-ke leng'-er; dee hah:r ik'-ke noo'-en le:;-dee stil'-ling; vee hah:r ik'-ke me:r brö:; aw gaw paw khee:;-noo; yes'-ten; lahn'-ste:-de

Exercise 12

Translate:

- 1 He never goes to the cinema.
- 2 They have no guests.
- 3 We have no country house.
- 4 I want nothing (I don't want anything).
- 5 You have no more bread.
- 6 It's no longer cold.

13 Demonstratives

The most common demonstratives have already been mentioned: **denne**, **dette**, **disse** (this, this, these) and **den**, **det**, **de** (that, that, those). They are always stressed and can refer to persons, things or ideas:

denne bilen	this car	den bilen	that car
dette huset	this house	det huset	that house
disse bøkene	these books	de bøkene	those books

Denne, **dette**, **disse** refer to something very near - and **den**, **det**, **de** to something at a certain distance from the speaker. To emphasise something near we sometimes add **her** (here); to emphasise something more remote we add **der** (there). The demonstratives can be used either before a noun or alone:

Denne bilen (her) er min, men den (der) tilhører min nabo.
This car is mine, but that one belongs to my neighbour.

Note that the English word 'one' is not translated:

Hvilket rom ønsker De? Jeg ønsker dette.

Which room would you like? I'd like this one.

Remember that the **-e** form of the adjective (sec. 7) is used after the demonstrative pronouns: **denne nye dressen, dette store rommet, disse lange bordene**. Note also that the noun following the adjective normally appears in the definite form (as in the examples given above).

Vocabulary

uforglemmelig	unforgettable
moderne	fashionable
å mene	to mean
mye bedre	much better
jeg vil ha	I'd like
brødet	the loaf of bread
kaken	the cake

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION den'-ne bee'-len; det'-te hu:'-se; dis'-se bö:'-ke-ne; den bee'-len; de: hu:'-se; dee bö:'-ke-ne; den'-ne bee'-len (ha:r) a:r meen men den (da:r) til'-hö-rer meen nah:'-boo; vil'-ket room öns'-ker dee; yay öns'-ker det'-te; den'-ne nü:'-e dres'-sen; det'-te stoo:'-re room'-me; dis'-se lang'-e boo:'-re-ne; u-for-glem'-me-lee; moo-da:r'-ne; aw me:'-ne; mü'-e be:'-dre; yay vil hah:; brö:'-e; kah:'-ken

Exercise 13

Translate, using the right demonstrative pronouns:

- 1 that pleasant evening
- 2 this warm summer
- 3 those unforgettable days
- 4 that dangerous crossroads
- 5 these blue mountains
- 6 this fashionable ship
- 7 'Don't buy that book!' 'What book do you mean?' 'I mean that one. This one is much better.'
- 8 I'd like two loaves of bread: this one and that one. And three cakes: two of these and one of those.

14 The numbers 1 to 100

The numbers 1 to 29 are:

1	en, ett	16	seksten
2	to	17	sytten
3	tre	18	atten
4	fire	19	nitten
5	fem	20	tyve (tjue*)
6	seks	21	enoptyve (tjueen*)
7	syv (sju*)	22	toogtyve (tjueto*)
8	åtte	23	treogtyve (tjuetre*)
9	ni	24	fireogtyve (tjuefire*)
10	ti	25	femogtyve (tjuefem*)
11	elleve	26	seksogtyve (tjueseks*)
12	tolv	27	syvogtyve (tjuesju*)
13	tretten	28	åtteogtyve (tjueåtte*)
14	fjorten	29	niogtyve (tjueni*)
15	femten		

The tens from 30 to 100 are:

30	tredve (tretti*)	70	sytti
40	førti	80	åtti
50	femti	90	nitti
60	seksti	100	(ett)hundre

By following the patterns shown for 21 to 29 you will be able to form any number between 30 and 100. In the traditional method of counting still used by the majority of Norwegians, the small numbers precede the units of ten. The two are written in one word and linked by **og**:

toogtredve (32), **femogførti** (45) etc.

But in the new method of counting introduced in schools, broadcasting etc. by a decree of 1951, the tens precede the small numbers, and the two are written in one word: **tjueen** (21), **trettito** (32), **førtifem** (45) etc. The special official forms used in this method are marked above with an asterisk.

The Norwegian word for 'zero' is **null**.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION e:n; et; too:; tre:; fee'-re; fem, seks, sü:v; shu:; ot'-te; nee; tee; el'-ve; tol; tret'-ten; fyoor'-ten; fem'-ten; say'-sten; söt'-ten; aht'-ten; nit'-ten; tü:'-ve; khu:'-e; e:n'-o-tü:-ve; khu-e-e:n'; too:'-o-tü:'-ve; khu-e-too:'; tre:'-o-tü:-ve; khu-e-tre:'; feer'-o-tü:-ve; khu-e-fee'-re; fem'-o-tü:-ve; khu-e-fem'; seks'-o-tü:-ve; khu-e-seks'; sü:v'-o-tü:-ve; khu-e-shu:; ot'-te-o-tü:-ve; khu-e-ot'-te; nee'-o-tü:-ve; khu-e-nee'; trad'-ve; tret'-tee; för'-tee; fem'-tee; seks'-tee; söt'-tee; ot'-tee; nit'-tee; (et) hun'dre; nul

Exercise 14

Complete the following sums, writing all numbers in words:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| a) 2 + 9 = * | g) 33 × 3 = *** |
| b) 5 + 7 = | h) 100 ÷ 25 = ***** |
| c) 15 - 9 = ** | i) 15 × 5 = |
| d) 22 + 44 = | j) 68 ÷ 4 = |
| e) 23 - 10 = | k) 6 × 8 = |
| f) 56 - 32 = | l) 98 ÷ 14 = |

* Read: 2 og (aw) 9 er...

** Read: 15 minus (mee'-nus) 9 er...

*** Read: 33 ganger (gahng'-er) 3 er...

**** Read: 100 dividert med (dee-vee-de:rt' me:) 25 er... (The Norwegians use : for division, not ÷)

Vocabulary

delikatesseforretningen

the delicatessen

kjøpmannen

the shopkeeper

vær så god!

can I help you?

frue

madam

landturen

the picnic

vi skal på landtur

we're going on a picnic

jeg vil gjerne ha

I'd like

smørbrød pålegg

the cooked meats, sandwich

skinken

fillings, etc.

skinkerullen

the ham

utmerket

the luncheon meat

Hvor mye koster det?

excellent

kiloen

How much is it?

skiven

the kilo

the slice

omtrent	about
så tykk	that thick
spesialiteten	the speciality
litt	some, a little
spekeskinke	the cured ham
spekepølsen	the cured sausage
fenalåret	the cured leg of lamb
la meg få	let me have
nok	enough
å klare seg	to do, be enough
har De lyst til?	would you like?
å prøve	to try
røkelaksen	the smoked salmon
rakørreten	the corned trout
laget av	made from
nyfisket	freshly caught
å rense	to clean
å salte	to salt
å legge (ned)	to arrange
trebutten	the small wooden tub
minst	at least
før	before
å servere	to serve
å smake	to taste
lukten	the smell
kanskje	perhaps
alt	all
det koster	it comes to
kassen	the cash desk

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION de-lee-kah-tes'-se-for-ret'-ning-en; khöp'-mahn-nen; va:r saw goo:'; fru:'-e; lahn'-tu:-ren; vee skahl paw lahn'-tu:r; yay vil ya:r'-ne hah:; smör'-brö-paw-leg'-ge; shin'-ken; shin'-ke-rul-len; u:t'-mar-ket; voor mü: '-e kos'-ter de:; khee'-loo-en; shee'-ven; om-trent'; saw tük; spe-syah-lee-te: '-ten; lit; spe: '-ke-shin-ken; spe: '-ke-pöl-sen; fe:nah:-law'-re; lah: may faw; nok; aw klah: '-re say; hah:r dee lüst til; aw prö: '-ve; rö: '-ke-lahk-sen, rah:k'-ör-re-ten; lah: '-get ah:v; nü: '-fis-ken; aw ren'-se; aw sahl'-te; leg'-ge ne:d; tre: '-but-ten; minst; fö:r; aw sar-ve: '-re; aw smah: '-ke; look'-ten, kahn'-she; ahlt; de: kos'-ter; kahs'-sen

CONVERSATION

I delikatesseforretningen

- Kjøpmannen* Vær så god, frue!
- Fru McLeod* Vi skal på landtur, og jeg vil gjerne ha noe riktig godt smørbrød pålegg.
- Kjøpmannen* Jeg har en meget fin skinke, og denne skinkerullen er også utmerket.
- Fru McLeod* Hvor mye koster det?
- Kjøpmannen* Skinken koster 197 kroner kiloen og skinkerullen 190 kroner. Hvor mye skal De ha?
- Fru McLeod* Jeg skal ha fire skiver av skinken og fire skiver av skinkerullen. Omtrent så tykke.
- Kjøpmannen* Vær så god, frue. Hva sier De om noen norske spesialiteter, litt spekeskinke eller spekepølse til å ha på smørbrød? Eller litt fenalår?
- Fru McLeod* La meg få noen tynne skiver spekeskinke, er De snill.
- Kjøpmannen* Er det nok, frue?
- Fru McLeod* Takk, det klarer seg.
- Kjøpmannen* Har De lyst til å prøve noen andre norske spesialiteter, røkelaks eller rakørret?
- Fru McLeod* Jeg vil ha to skiver av røkelaksen. Men hva er rakørret?
- Kjøpmannen* Rakørret blir laget av nyfisket ørret. Den blir renset og saltet og lagt i en trebutt i minst tre måneder før den blir servert. Har De lyst til å smake på den frue?
- Fru McLeod* Nei, takk! Jeg klarer meg med lukten! En annen gang, kanskje.
- Kjøpmannen* Javel, frue. Er det alt?
- Fru McLeod* Ja, jeg tror det. Hvor mye kommer det på til sammen?
- Kjøpmannen* Det blir 55 kroner og 90 øre. Vennligst betal i kassen!
- Fru McLeod* Mange takk! Adjø!
- Kjøpmannen* Adjø, frue, og ha en hyggelig landtur!

TRANSLATION

In the delicatessen

- Shopkeeper* Can I help you, madam?
- Mrs McLeod* We're going on a picnic, and I'd like some very good cooked meats or sandwich fillings.

- Shopkeeper* I've a very fine ham, and this luncheon meat is excellent too.
- Mrs McLeod* How much is it?
- Shopkeeper* The ham is 197 kroner a kilo and the luncheon meat 190. How much would you like?
- Mrs McLeod* I'd like four slices of the ham and four slices of the luncheon meat. About that thick.
- Shopkeeper* Here you are, madam. What about some Norwegian specialities, some cured ham or cured sausage to put in sandwiches? Or some cured leg of lamb?
- Mrs McLeod* Let me have some thin slices of cured ham, please.
- Shopkeeper* Is that enough, madam?
- Mrs McLeod* Thank you, that'll do.
- Shopkeeper* Would you like to try some other Norwegian specialities, smoked salmon or corned trout?
- Mrs McLeod* I'd like two slices of the smoked salmon. But what is corned trout?
- Shopkeeper* Corned trout is made from freshly caught trout. It's cleaned and salted and arranged in a small wooden tub for at least three months before it is served. Would you like to taste it, madam?
- Mrs McLeod* No, thank you! The smell is enough for me! Some other time perhaps.
- Shopkeeper* All right, madam. Is that all?
- Mrs McLeod* Yes, I think so. How much does it all come to ?
- Shopkeeper* It's 55 kroner and 90 øre. Would you please pay at the cash desk.
- Mrs McLeod* Thank you very much. Goodbye!
- Shopkeeper* Goodbye, madam, and have a pleasant picnic!

Lesson 4

15 Possessive adjectives

The possessive adjectives are:

min	(common sing.)	{	my	vår	{	our
mitt	(neuter sing.)			vårt		
mine	(plural)			våre		
din						
ditt			your			
dine					deres	your
Deres	(formal)					
dens	(common sing.)	{				
dets	(neuter sing.)			its		
hans				his		
hennes				her	deres	their

Min, din and **vår** agree in gender and number with the noun to which they refer (that is, with the thing possessed, not with the owner):

min bil	mitt hus	mine naboer
din bil	ditt hus	dine naboer
vår bil	vårt hus	våre naboer

The other possessives listed above remain unchanged in the neuter singular and in the plural.

Instead of **min bil**, **ditt hus**, **hennes bror**, **våre naboer**, etc. we often say: **bilen min**, **huset ditt**, **broren hennes**, **naboene våre**, etc. The reflexive **sin** is used when referring back to the subject of the sentence, instead of the third person pronouns **hans**, **hennes**, **dens**, **dets** and **deres**:

Hun kommer i sin bil/
bilen sin.

She comes in her car.

But:

Hennes bil er rød.

Her car is red.

Han kommer i sin bil/bilen sin.	But:	Hans bil er blå.
He comes in his car.		His car is blue.
Han tar sin bil/bilen sin.	But:	Han tar hans bil/bilen hans.
He takes his (own) car.		He takes his (i.e. another person's) car.

Sin agrees in gender and number with the noun in the same way as **min** and **din**:

Han selger sitt hus/huset sitt. He sells his house.

De selger sine hus/husene sine. They sell their houses.

Note that the possessive pronouns are normally omitted in connection with parts of the body, clothes etc.:

Han rister på hodet. He shakes his head.

Du må ha tørre sokker på bena og et tykt skjerf rundt halsen.
You must have dry socks on your feet and a thick scarf around your neck.

After possessives, a following adjective takes the **-e** form (sec. 7):

Hvor er min lille hund? Where is my little dog?

Hun har fått en flekk på sin nye kjole. She's got a stain on her new dress.

Vocabulary

forsinket	late
jeg må	I have to
å levere	to deliver
bagasjen	the luggage
forretningsforbindelsene	the business associates
å besøke	to visit
kjæresten	the boyfriend/girlfriend
mannskapet	the crew
å vaske	to wash

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION *meen* *beel*, *mit* *hu:s*, *mee'-ne* *nah':-boo-er*; *deen* *beel*, *dit* *hu:s*, *dee'-ne* *nah'-boo-er*; *vawr* *beel*, *vort* *hu:s*, *vaw'-re*

nah:’-boo-er; bee’-len meen, hu:’-se dit, broo:’-ren hen’-nes, nah:’-boo-e-ne vaw’-re; hahns, hen’-nes, dens, dets, de:’-res; seen; hun kom’-mer ee seen beel; hen’-nes beel a:r rö:; hahn kom’-mer ee seen beel; hahns beel a:r blaw; hahn tah:r seen beel/bee’-len seen; hahn tah:r hahns beel/bee’-len hahns; hahn sel’-ler sit hu:s/hu:’-se sit; dee sel’-ler see’-ne hu:s/hu:’-se-ne see’-ne; hahn ris’-ter paw hoo:’-de; du: maw hah: tör’-re sok’-ker paw be:’-nah aw et tükt sharf runt hahl’-sen; voor a:r meen lil’-le hun; hun hahr fot e:n flek paw seen nü:’-e khoo:’-le; for-sin’-ket; yay maw; aw le-ve:’-re; bah-gah:’-shen; for-ret’-nings-for-bin’-nel-se-ne; aw be-sö:’-ke; kha:’-res-ten; mahn’-skah:-pe; aw vahs’-ke

Exercise 15

Translate:

- 1 Where are my blue shirt, my red tie, my brown socks?
- 2 This is your wallet, your passport and your tickets.
- 3 Our plane is late.*
- 4 They have to deliver their suitcases.*
- 5 Their luggage is in the plane.*
- 6 His business associates are expecting him.
- 7 She is visiting her boyfriend.*
- 8 The plane and its crew.
- 9 Wash your hands!**
- 10 He has a hat on his head.**

* Give both alternatives (model: **min bil – bilen min**).

** Drop the possessive adjective.

16 Possessive pronouns

Instead of saying ‘it is my car’, using the possessive adjective ‘my’, we can say ‘the car is mine’, using the possessive pronoun ‘mine’.

In Norwegian the possessive pronouns have the same forms as the possessive adjectives, and **min**, **din**, **sin**, **vår** agree in the same way with the noun to which they refer.

Examples:

Denne bilen er min, den er deres. This car is mine, that one is theirs.

Det bildet er ditt. That picture is yours.

De koffertene er våre. Those suitcases are ours.

Dette huset er hennes. This house is hers.

Note that the English expression ‘He is a friend of mine’ must be translated **Han er en venn av meg** (lit. ‘He is a friend of me’).

Vocabulary

setet	the seat
alt	everything
feilen	the fault

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION den'-ne bee'-len a:r meen; den a:r de:-res; de: bil'-de a:r dit; dee koof'-fer-te-ne a:r vaw'-re; det'-te hu:'-se a:r hen'-nes; hahn a:r e:n ven ah:v may; se:-te; ahlt; fay'-len

Exercise 16

Translate:

- That seat is hers, this one is yours.
- These newspapers are ours, those are theirs.
- Nothing in this house is his, everything is mine.
- We have our faults, and you have yours.

17 More about adjectives

Adjectives ending in **-el**, **-en** or **-er** drop their **-e-** before the ending in the plural:

<i>Common</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Plural</i>	
enkel	enkelt	enkle	simple
våken	våkent	våkne	awake, watchful
mager	magert	magre	thin, lean

Some adjectives ending in **-sk**, **-d**, **-s** and **-e** have no **-t** in the neuter singular:

- et norsk skip** a Norwegian ship
- et fremmed språk** a foreign language
- et felles anliggende** a joint concern
- et fristende tilbud** a tempting offer

But note these adjectives which do add a **-t** in the neuter:

- friskt smør** fresh butter
- ferskt brød** fresh bread

Note also that adjectives ending in **-s** or **-e** have no additional ending in the plural:

- felles anstrengelser** joint efforts
- fristende tilbud** tempting offers

Vocabulary

lammekoteletten	. the lamb chop
flagget	the flag
moderne	modern .

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION en'-kel, en'-kelt, en'-kle; vaw'-ken, vaw'-kent, vaw'-kne; mah:'-ger, mah:'-gert, mah:'-gre; et norsk sheep; et frem'-med sprawk; et fel'-les ahn-lig'-ge-ne; et fris'-te-ne til'-bu:d; friskt smö:r; farskt brö:; fel'-les ahn'-strengh-el-ser; fris'-te-ne til'-bu:d; lahm'-me-kot-te-let-ten; flahg'-ge; moo-da:r'-ne

Exercise 17

Translate:

- 1 simple clothes
- 2 watchful eyes
- 3 lean lamb chops
- 4 a Norwegian flag, Norwegian flags
- 5 a foreign country, foreign countries
- 6 a joint concern, joint concerns
- 7 a modern house, modern houses

18A Comparison of adjectives

In Norwegian comparisons are usually made by adding **-ere** (or **-re**) in the comparative and **-est** (or **-st**) in the superlative:

høy – høyere – høyest

{ tall – taller – tallest
high – higher – highest

lav – lavere – lavest

low – lower – lowest

pen – penere – penest

pretty – prettier – prettiest

stygg – styggere – styggest

ugly – uglier – ugliest

Examples:

Pål er høy. Pål is tall.

Men Per er høyere. But Per is taller.

Og Espen er den høyeste i familien. And Espen is the tallest in the family.

Den veien er kort. That road is short.

Den veien er kortere enn den første. That road is shorter than the first one.

Men denne veien er den korteste av dem alle. But this road is the shortest of them all.

18B Irregular comparison of adjectives

Some adjectives have irregular comparison, changing their stem (or stem vowel) in the comparative and in the superlative:

god – bedre – best

good – better – best

dårlig – verre – verst

bad – worse – worst

ung – yngre – yngst

young – younger – youngest

gammel – eldre – eldst

old – older – oldest

liten – mindre – minst

small – smaller – smallest

stor – større – størst

big – bigger – biggest

få – færre – færrest

few – fewer – fewest

mange – flere – flest

many – more – most

lang – lengre – lengst

long – longer – longest

Adjectives of several syllables (and participles of verbs used as adjectives) form their comparative and superlative with **mer** ‘more’ and **best** ‘most’, as in English:

problematisk – mer problematisk – mest problematisk

problematic – more problematic – most problematic

spennende – mer spennende – mest spennende

exciting – more exciting – most exciting

fornøyd – mer fornøyd – mest fornøyd

satisfied – more satisfied – most satisfied

Vocabulary

klassen	the class
Danmark	Denmark
Sverige	Sweden
skandinavisk	Scandinavian
fjelltoppen	the mountain peak
underholdende	entertaining
biblioteket	the library

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION höy, höy'-e-re, höy'-est; lah:v, lah:’-ve-re, lah:’-vest; pe:n, pe:’-ne-re, pe:’-nest; stüg, stüg’-ge-re, stüg’-gest; pawl a:r höy; men pe:r a:r höy'-e-re; aw es’-peñ a:r den höy’-es-te ee fah-mee’-lyen; den vay’-en a:r kort; den vay’-en a:r kor’-te-re en den för’-ste; men den’-ne vay’-en a:r den kor’-te-ste ah:v dem ahl’-le; goo:, be:’-dre, best; dawr’-lee, var’-re, varst; oong, üng’-re, üngst; gahm’-mel, el’-dre, elst; lee’-ten, min’-dre, minst; stoo:r, stör’-re, störst; faw, far’-re, far’-rest; mahng’-e, fle:’-re, fle:st; lahng, leng’-re, lengst; me:r, me:st; proob-le-mah:’-tisk; spen’-nen-de; for-nöyd’; klahs’-sen; dahn’-mark; sva’-rye; skahn-dee-nah:’-visk; fyel’-top-pen; un’-ner-hol-le-ne; bib-lyoo-te:’-ke

Exercise 18*Translate:*

- 1 Kari is younger than Marit. But Berit is the youngest girl in the class.
- 2 Norway is larger than Denmark. But Sweden is the largest of the three Scandinavian countries.
- 3 Skagastölstind is higher than Snøhetta. But Galdhøpiggen is the highest mountain peak in Norway.
- 4 Trondheimsfjorden is longer than Oslofjorden. But Sognefjorden is the longest of them all.

- 5 This book is more entertaining than that one. But that one is the most entertaining book I have in my library.

19 Object forms of the personal pronouns

These are the forms of the personal pronouns which are used as a direct or indirect object (e.g. me, them) and after a preposition (e.g. for me, to them):

meg	me	oss	us
deg	you	dere	you
Dem	you		
ham (han)	him		
henne	her	dem	them
den	it		
det			

Examples:

Unnskyld meg! Excuse me!

Kan jeg hjelpe deg? Can I help you?

Kan De gi oss en kvittering? Can you give us a receipt?

Fortell dem hele historien! Tell them the whole story!

Jeg skriver et brev til henne. I'm writing a letter to her.

Du må stole på ham. You have to trust him.

The possessive forms of the personal pronouns (**Deres, hans, hennes, dens, dets, deres**) were described in secs 15 and 16.

The reflexive pronoun **seg** is used in the third person instead of **ham, henne, den, det, dem** when referring back to the subject of the sentence. Look at the difference between:

Han ber sin venn om å gjemme seg.

He asks his friend to hide (himself).

Han ber sin venn om å gjemme ham.

He asks his friend to hide him.

Vocabulary

armbåndet	the bracelet
å glemme	to forget
å takke	to thank
å skrive om	to write about
vær så snill (å)	please
varene	the goods
å sende	to send
så snart det passer for ham	at his earliest convenience
en gang i uken	once a week

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION un'-shül may; kahn yey yel'-pe day; kahn dee yee os e:n kvit-te:'-ring; for-tel' dem he:'-le his-too:'-ryen; yay skree'-ver et bre:v til hen'-ne; du: maw stoo:'-le paw hahm; hahn bah: seen ven om aw yem'-me say/hahm; ahrm'-bon-ne; aw glem'-me; aw tahk'-ke; aw skree'-ve om; va:r saw snil (aw); vah:'-re-ne; aw sen'-ne; saw snah:rt de: pahs'-ser for hahm; e:n gang ee u:'-ken

Exercise 19

Translate:

- 1 Give her a bracelet!
- 2 Don't forget to thank him for it.
- 3 Please write to me about it.
- 4 Her mother is waiting for her at the station.
- 5 Please send us the goods at your earliest convenience.
- 6 I visit them once a week.

20 Time

**Hva (or Hvor mange) er
klokken?**

What time is it?

**Kan De si meg hva riktig
klokke er?**

Can you tell me the right time?

Klokken er ti.

It's ten o'clock.

Den er ti.

It's ten.

Den er ett minutt over ti.

It's one minute past ten.

Den er fem over ti.	It's five past ten.
Den er kvart (or et kvarter) over ti.	It's a quarter past ten.
Den er ti på halv elleve.	It's twenty past ten.
Den er halv elleve.	It's half past ten.
Den er fem over halv elleve.	It's twenty-five to eleven.
Den er kvart (or et kvarter) på elleve.	It's a quarter to eleven.
Den er fem på elleve.	It's five to eleven.
Ved hvilket klokkeslett?	At what time?
Klokken tolv middag.	At (twelve o'clock) midday.
Klokken tolv midnatt.	At (twelve o'clock) midnight.
Klokken ni om morgenen.	At nine o'clock in the morning.
Klokken ni om kvelden (or aftenen).	At nine o'clock in the evening.
Klokken to om ettermiddagen.	At two o'clock in the afternoon.

The abbreviation **kl** is used for 'o'clock': **kl 2** '2 o'clock', **kl 8** '8 o'clock' etc.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION *vah:* (vor mahng'-*e*) a:r klok'-ken; *kahn dee* see may *vah:* rik'-tee klok'-ke a:r; klok'-ken a:r tee; *den a:r tee;* *et mi-nut'* aw'-ver tee; *kvahrt* (et kvahr-te:r') aw'-ver tee; *tee paw hahl el'-ve;* *hahl el'-ve;* *fem aw'-ver hahl el'-ve;* *kvahrt* (et kvahr-te:r') paw el'-ve; *fem paw el'-ve;* *ve: vil'-ket klok'-ke-slet;* klok'-ken tol mid'-dah:g; mid'-naht; klok'-ken nee om maw'-re-nen; om kvel'-len (ahf'-te-nen); klok'-ken too: om et'-ter-mid-dah:gen

Exercise 20

Write the following times in words:

- a) 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00
- b) 3.05, 3.20, 3.40, 3.55
- c) 4.01, 4.12, 4.26, 4.37

Vocabulary

kläerne
ekspeditøren

the clothes
the shop assistant

ferien	the holiday
neste	next
uken	the week
sjøreisen	the cruise
Nord-Norge	Northern Norway
Hurtigruten	the Coastal Express
reisen	the journey, the trip
sportsklærne	the sportswear
vanlig	ordinary
ytterklærne	the outdoor clothes
nokså	rather
der oppe	up there
takket være	thanks to
Golfstrømmen	the Gulf Stream
kystklimaet	the coastal climate
temmelig	fairly
mildt	mild
uten	without
isbjørnen	the polar bear
nok	enough
badevær	swimming weather
fjorden	the fjord
på denne tiden	at this time
nord	north
å skifte	to change
fort	quickly
hva slags	what kind of
å anbefale	to recommend
ekstra	extra
undertøyet	the underwear
strømpebuksene	the tights
undertrøyen	the vest
sportsskjorten	the sports shirt
genseren	the sweater
nordavinden	the north wind
boblejakken	the quilted anorak
den forede kappen	the lined overcoat
å se ut som	to look like
forresten	besides
å ha råd til	to afford
å komme med	to come up with

forslaget	the suggestion
valget	the choice
selvfølgelig	of course
å sette pris på	to appreciate
javel	(yes) certainly

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION *kla:r'-ne; eks-pe-dee-tö':-ren; fe:'-ryen; nes'-te, u: '-ken; shö: '-ray-sen; noo:r'-nor-ge; hur'-tee-ru:-ten; ray'-sen; sports'-kla:r-ne; vah:n'-lee; üt'-ter-kla:r-ne; nok'-saw; da:r op'-pe; tahk'-ket va:'-re; golf'-ström-men; khüst'-klee-mah-e; tem'-me-lee; milt; u: '-ten; ees'-byö:rn-en; nok; bah: '-de-va:r; fyoo: '-ren; paw den'-ne tee'-den; noo:r; aw shif'-te; foort; vah: slahgs; aw ahn'-be-fah:-le; ek'-strah; un'-ner-töy-e; ström'-pe-book-se-ne; un'-ner-tröy'-en; sports'-shoor-ten; gen'-se-ren; noo'rah-vin-nen; bob'-le-yahk-ken; den foo: '-re-de kahp'-pen; aw se: u:t som; for-es'-ten; aw hah: raw til; aw kom'-me me:; for'-slah-ge; vahl'-ge; sel-föl'-ge-lee; aw set'-te prees paw; yah:-vel'*

CONVERSATION

Vi kjøper klær

- Ekspeditøren* Hva kan jeg hjelpe Dem med?
- Fru McLeod* Min mann og jeg er på ferie i Norge. I neste uke skal vi på en sjøreise til Nord-Norge med Hurtigruten, og vi trenger noen varme klær til å ha på under reisen.
- Ekspeditøren* Vil De ha sportsklær eller vanlige ytterklær, frue?
- Fru McLeod* Vi har ikke vært i Nord-Norge før. Det er nokså kaldt der opp, ikke sant?
- Ekspeditøren* Nei, takket være Golfstrømmen er kystklimaet temmelig mildt. Men uten den ville det sikkert vært isbjørner i gatene, og vi ville vært eskimoer alle sammen!
- Fru McLeod* Vi tok bare med oss vanlige sommerklær. Det er vel ikke nok?
- Ekspeditøren* Jeg tror ikke det, frue. Det kan riktig nok være badevær inne i fjordene på denne tiden av året. Men så langt nord skifter klimaet veldig fort.
- Fru McLeod* Hva slags klær anbefaler De oss da å kjøpe?
- Ekspeditøren* Først og fremst tror jeg dere vil trenge noe ekstra varmt undertøy, noen lange strømpebukser og en trøye, en sportsskjorte og en tykk genser. Og for å beskytte dere

mot den kalde nordavinden, ville jeg anbefale en boblejakke eller en foret kappe ...

Herr McLeod Med alt dette ville vi alle se ut som isbjørner! Forresten har vi ikke råd til det.

Ekspeditøren Unnskyld, jeg ville bare komme med noen forslag for å gjøre valget lettere for Dem.

Fru McLeod Selvfølgelig setter vi pris på det. Men jeg tror vi begynner med å se på noen boblejakker til barna og noen lette forede kapper til min mann og meg.

Ekspeditøren Javel, frue. Vær så god, denne veien!

TRANSLATION

Buying clothes

Shop assistant What can I do for you?

Mrs McLeod My husband and I are on a holiday in Norway. Next week we are going on a cruise to Northern Norway with the Coastal Express, and we need some warm clothes to wear on the trip.

Shop assistant Would you like sportswear or ordinary outdoor clothes, madam?

Mrs McLeod We haven't been to Northern Norway before. It's rather cold up there, isn't it?

Shop assistant No, thanks to the Gulf Stream the coastal climate is fairly mild. But without it there would certainly be polar bears in the streets and we'd all be Eskimos!

Mrs McLeod We just brought some ordinary summer clothes. That won't be enough, will it?

Shop assistant I think it won't, madam. It's true it can be warm enough to swim (lit. There can certainly be swimming weather) in the fjords at this time of the year. But so far north the climate changes very quickly.

Mrs McLeod So, what kind of clothes would you recommend us to buy?

Shop assistant First of all I think you'll need some extra warm underwear, some long tights and a vest, a sports shirt and a thick sweater. And to protect you against the cold north wind I'd recommend a quilted anorak or a lined overcoat ...

- Mr McLeod* With all that we'd look like polar bears! Besides, we couldn't afford it!
- Shop assistant* Excuse me, sir, I just meant to make a few suggestions to make the choice easier for you.
- Mrs McLeod* Of course we appreciate that. But I think we'll start by looking at some quilted anoraks for the kids and some lined light overcoats for my husband and myself.
- Shop assistant* Certainly, madam. This way, please!

Lesson 5

21 The past tense of weak verbs

The Norwegian past tense is used, in much the same way as in English, to describe events or actions which took place in the past.

Norwegian has two main groups of verbs with different patterns of conjugation: weak (regular) verbs and strong (irregular) verbs (sec. 22).

Most weak verbs form their past tense by adding **-et** or **-te** to the stem: **kast + et = kastet** (threw), **bruk + te = brukte** (used) etc.

Examples:

miste	mistet (mista*)	lose	lost
vente	ventet (venta*)	wait	waited
snakke	snakket (snakka*)	talk	talked
stoppe	stoppet (stoppa*)	stop	stopped
leke	lekte	play	played
føle	følte	feel	felt
gjemme	gjemte	hide	hid
mene	mente	mean	meant
lære	lærte	learn	learned
lese	leste	read	read
sende	sendte	send	sent
trenge	trengte	need	needed
fylle	fylte	fill	filled
drømme	drømte	dream	dreamt
tenne	tente	light	lighted

Note that verbs with a stem ending in **-ll**, **-mm**, **-nn** drop their last letter before the ending: **fylle – fylte** etc.

Some verbs take **-de (-et**)** or **-dde**:

* Colloquial (and Nynorsk) form

** Traditional forms still used by many Norwegians.

bygge	bygde (bygget**)	build	built
leve	levde (levet**)	live	lived
eie	eide (eiet**)	own	owned
bøye	bøyde (bøyet**)	bend	bent
bo	bodde	live (stay)	lived (stayed)
blø	blødde	bleed	bled
ha	hadde	have	had
kle	kledde	dress	dressed
snu	snudde	turn	turned
vri	vridde	twist	twisted

Note particularly (with one **d** in the past tense):

dø	døde	die	died
----	------	-----	------

A few weak verbs change their stem vowel in the past tense, such as:

selge	solgte	sell	sold
spørre	spurte	ask	asked
gjøre	gjorde	do	did
bringe	brakte	bring	brought

Note that, as in the present tense, the simple tense is used in Norwegian where English would use the continuous tense: **Han spurte** = 'He asked' or 'He was asking'.

There is no word corresponding to 'did' in questions and negative sentences (compare sec. 9):

Hva svarte du? What did you answer?

Jeg gjorde det ikke. I didn't do it.

Vocabulary

Past tense forms given in brackets.

å kaste (på)	to throw (at)
steinen	the stone
hverandre	each other
å skade (-et)	to hurt
å hente (-et)	to fetch

** Traditional forms still used by many Norwegians.

treningsdrakten	the track suit
å jogge (-et)	to go jogging
parken	the park
til frokost	for breakfast
å koke (-te)	to boil
noen	some
å steke (-te)	to fry
å høre (-te)	to hear
lyden	the noise
å hende (-te)	to happen
vinden	the wind
kraftig	hard
å lukke (-et)	to close
å bry (-dde) seg om	to worry about

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION mis'-te, mis'-tet; ven'-te, ven'-tet; snahk'-ke, snahk'-ket; stop'-pe, stop'-pet; le:-ke, le:k'-te; fö:-le, fö:l'-te; yem'-me, yem'-te; me:-ne, me:n'-te; la:-re, la:r'-te; le:-se, le:s'-te; sen'-ne, sen'-te; treng'-e, treng'-te; fül'-le, fül'-te; dröm'-me, dröm'-te; ten'-ne, ten'-te; büg'-ge, büg'-de; le:-ve, lev'-de; ay'-e, ay'-de; böy'-e, böy'-de; boo:, bood'-de; blö:, blöd'-de; hah:, hahd'-de; kle:, kled'-de; snu:, snud'-de; vree, vrid'-de; dö:, dö:-de; sel'-le, sol'-te, spör'-re, spu:r'-te; yö:-re, yoo:-re; bring'-e, brahk'-te; aw kahs'-te (paw); stay'-nen; var-ahn'-dre; aw skah':-de; aw hen'-te, tre:-nings-drahk-ten; aw yog'-ge; pahr'-ken; til froo':-kost; aw koo':-ke; noo':-en; aw ste':-ke; aw hö':-re; lü':-den; aw hen'-ne; vin'-nen; krahf'-tee; aw look'-ke; aw brü: say om

Exercise 21

- 1 Some boys were throwing stones at each other.
- 2 We protected our friends.
- 3 He hurt his head.
- 4 They did not believe it.
- 5 She fetched her track suit.
- 6 Every morning she went jogging in the park.
- 7 What did you eat for breakfast?
- 8 I boiled some eggs and fried some potatoes.
- 9 We heard a noise but nothing happened.
- 10 The wind was blowing hard and it was snowing.
- 11 We closed the doors.

- 12 The children were playing on the floor. They didn't worry about the storm.

22 The past tense of strong verbs

Strong verbs add no ending in the past tense, but most of them change their stem vowel. Here are some examples:

skrive	skrev	write	wrote
fryse	frøs	freeze	froze
drikke	drakk	drink	drank
gi	gav	give	gave
finne	fant	find	found
gå	gikk	walk, go	walked, went
se	så	see	saw
hjelpe	hjalp	help	helped
ta	tok	take	took
skjære	skar	cut	cut
trekke	trakk	pull	pulled

Note particularly:

bli	ble	become	became
være	var	be	was

Some strong verbs keep their stem vowel in the past tense. For example:

komme	kom	come	came
sove	sov	sleep	slept
løpe	løp	run	ran
gråte	gråt	cry	cried

Vocabulary

å se etter	to look for
herren	the gentleman
å bære (bar)	to carry
mot	towards
i (meget) stor fart	at a (very) high speed
redd	frightened
å løpe av sted	to run away

iskremen	the ice cream
å roe (-et) noen ned	to calm somebody down
å sette (satte) seg	to sit down
å si (sa)	to say

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION skree'-ve, skre:v; frü:'-se, frö:s; drik'-ke, drahk; yee, gah:; fin'-ne, fahnt; gaw, yik; se:, saw; yel'-pe, yahlp; tah:, too:k; sha:'-re, skah:r; trek'-ke, trahk; blee, ble:; va:'-re, vah:r; kom'-me, kom; saw'-ve, sawv; lö:'-pe, lö:p; graw'-te, grawt; aw se: et'-ter, har'-ren; aw ba:'-re (bah:r); moo:t; ee (me:'-get) stoo:r fahrt; red; aw lö:'-pe ah:v ste:d; ees'-kre:men; aw roo:'-e noo:'-en ne:d; aw set'-te (saht'-te) say; aw see (sah:)

Exercise 22

Translate:

- 1 She wrote a letter to the chairman.
- 2 They found the man they were looking for.
- 3 He was walking down the street.
- 4 This gentleman helped me.
- 5 He took my suitcases and carried them to the station.
- 6 The car came towards him at a very high speed.
- 7 The boy was frightened and ran away.
- 8 His parents seized him and held him back.
- 9 They gave him an ice cream to calm him down.
- 10 He sat down and said nothing.

23 Adverbs

Some adverbs have the same form as the neuter singular of the corresponding adjective (sec. 6). They are formed by adding a **-t** to the common gender form of the adjective: **pen** (nice) + **t** = **pent** (nicely). Examples:

klok	klokt	wise	wisely
langsomm	langsomm t	slow	slowly
rask	raskt	quick	quickly
sikker	sikkert	certain	certainly
oppmerksomm	oppmerksomt	attentive	attentively
söt	sött	sweet	sweetly

Adverbs from adjectives ending in **-ig**, or **-t** preceded by another consonant, add no **-t**:

plutselig	suddenly	daglig	daily
fullstendig	completely	fort	quickly
forferdelig	terribly		

Some adverbs add the ending **-vis**:

vanlig	vanligvis	usual	usually
heldig	heldigvis	fortunate	fortunately
naturlig	naturligvis	natural	naturally
sannsynlig	sannsynligvis	probable	probably

Here are some other common adverbs:

fremover	forward	nå	now
bakover	backwards	før	before
oppover	upwards	senere	later
nedover	downwards	ennå, enda	still
ovenfor	above	ellers	otherwise
nedenfor	below	ofte	often
innenfor	inside	sjeldent	seldom
utenfor	outside	knapt, neppe	hardly
meget, svært	very	bare	only
altfor mye	too much	nettopp	just
nok	enough	især	particularly
lite, litt	(a) little	endog, selv	even
straks	immediately	likevel	yet

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION pe:n, pe:nt; kloo:k, kloo:kt; lahng'-som, lahng'-somt; rahsk, rahskt; sik'-ker, sik'-kert; op-mark'-som; op-mark'-somt; sö:t, söt; plut'-se-lee; ful-sten'-dee; for-far'-de-lee; dah:g'-lee; foort; vah:n'-lee-vees; hel'-dee-vees; nah-tu:r'-lee-vees, sahn-sü:n'-lee-vees; frem'-maw-ver; bah:-kaw-ver, op'-paw-ver, ne:-daw-ver; aw'-ven-for; ne:-den-for; in'-nen-for; u:-ten-for; me:-gét, sva:rt; ahlt'-for mü:-e; nok; lee:-te, lit; strahks; naw; fö:r; se:-ne-re; en'-naw, en'-dah; el'-lers, of'-te; shel'-den; knahpt, nep'-pe; bah:-re, net'-top, ee-sa:r'; en'-dawg, sel; lee:-ke-vel

24 Word order

In Norwegian the order of the words is often the same as in English. For example: **Han leser avisen.** 'He reads (or is reading) the newspaper.' But in Lesson 2 we saw that the verb is put before the subject in questions: **Leser du?** 'Do you read?' or 'Are you reading?' Inversion of the word order (verb before subject) also takes place in sentences beginning with an adverb or an adverbial expression:

Her er de! Here they are!

Noen ganger går jeg på kino. Sometimes I go to the cinema.

Til slutt gikk hun hjem. At last she went home.

I gaten var det mange mennesker. In the street there were lots of people.

(Jeg visste ikke at du var der,) ellers ville jeg ha ventet. (I did not know that you were there,) otherwise I would have waited.

Note also that adverbs never come between the subject and the verb as in English:

Han leser alltid avisen. He always reads the newspaper.

De drikker aldri kaffe. They never drink coffee.

Vocabulary

kanskje	perhaps, maybe
sterk(t)	strong(ly), bad(ly)
å dra (drog) på fjelltur	to go on a mountain tour
å begynne	to begin
å regne (-et)	to rain
regnfrakken	the raincoat
vi ble gjennomvåte	we got wet through
litt etter litt	gradually
närmere	nearer
til slutt	finally
å komme frem til bestemmelsesstedet	to arrive at the destination
virkelig	really

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION ha:r a:r dee; noo:-en gahng'-er gawr yay paw khee'-noo; til slut yik hoon yem; ee gah:-ten vah:r de: mahng'-e

men'-ne-skər; yay vis'-te ik'-ke aht du: vah:r da:r, el'-lers vil'-le yay hah:
 ven'-tet; hahn le:’-ser ahl'-tee ah-vee'-sen; dee drik'-ker ahl'-dree kahf'-fe;
 kahn'-she; stark(t); drah: paw fyel'-tu:r; aw be-yün'-ne; aw ray'-ne; rayn'-
 frahk-ken; vee ble: yen'-nom-vaw:-te; lit et'-ter lit; nar'-me-re; til slut; aw
 kom'-me frem til; be-stem'-mel-ses-ste:-de; vir'-ke-lee

Exercise 23

A Give the corresponding adjectives and adverbs in Norwegian:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 slow – slowly | 5 correct – correctly |
| 2 quick – quickly | 6 bad – badly |
| 3 clear – clearly | 7 heavy – heavily |
| 4 kind – kindly | 8 terrible – terribly |

B Translate:

- 1 usually, naturally, upwards, downwards, below, above
- 2 very, too much, now, still, yet, seldom, hardly, just, only, differently, particularly, perhaps

C Translate:

- 1 We badly wanted to go on a mountain tour.
- 2 It suddenly began to rain. We had no raincoat, so we soon got wet through.
- 3 But we gradually came nearer to the mountains.
- 4 We finally arrived at our destination.
- 5 We really needed some dry clothes!

25 Ordinal numbers

Some ordinal numbers have irregular forms:

første	1st	femte	5th
annen (andre)	2nd	sjette	6th
tredje	3rd	ellevte	11th
fjerde	4th	tolvte	12th

But most ordinal numbers are formed by adding **-ende**, **-nde** or **-de** to the cardinal number:

(syv (sju) + ende =)	syvende (sjuende)	7th
(åtte + nde =)	åttende	8th
(ni + ende =)	niende	9th
(ti + ende =)	tiende	10th
(tretten + de =)	trettende	13th
(fjorten + de =)	fjortende	14th
(femten + de =)	femtende	15th
(seksten + de =)	sekstende	16th
(sytten + de =)	syttende	17th
(atten + de =)	attende	18th
(nitten + de =)	nittende	19th
(tyve + nde =)	tyvende (tjuende)	20th
(enogtyve + nde =)	enogtyvende	21st
(toogtyve + nde =)	toogtyvende	22nd
(tretti + ende =)	trettiende (tredevte)	30th
(førti + ende =)	førtiende	40th
(femti + ende =)	femtiende	50th
(seksti + ende =)	sekstiende	60th
(sytti + ende =)	syttiende	70th
(åtti + ende =)	åttiende	80th
(nitti + ende =)	nittiende	90th

Remember that, while most Norwegians say **enogtyvende**, **toogtyvende**, **femogtredevte**, **fireogførtiende**, **seksogfemtiende** etc., according to the official method of counting the small numbers (1-9) should be spoken after units of ten (20-90): **tjueførste**, **tjueandre**, **trettifemte**, **førtifjerde**, **femtisjette** etc.

In both traditional and colloquial speech ordinals are used in fractions, as in English:

en tredjedel	a third (lit. a third part)
to tredjedeler	two thirds
fire femtedeler	four fifths

But cardinals are used in modern schoolbooks: **en tredel** (lit. a three part), **to tredeler**, **fire femdeler**.

Note these fractional expressions:

en kvart kilo	a quarter (of a) kilo
en halv kilo	half a kilo

tre kvart kilo
en og en halv uke

three quarters of a kilo
one and a half weeks

Ordinals are also used in such expressions as:

for det første	firstly
for det annet (or andre)	secondly
for det tredje	thirdly
hvert fjerde år	every four years (lit. every fourth year)

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION för'-ste; ah:’-en, ahn’-dre; tre:’-dye; fya:’-re; fem’-te, shet’-te, el’-lev-te, tol’-te; sü:’-ve-ne, shu:’-e-ne, ot’-te-ne, nee’-e-ne, tee’-e-ne, tret’-te-ne, fyoor’-te-ne, fem’-te-ne, says’-te-ne, söt’-te’-ne, aht’-te-ne, nit’-te-ne, tü:’-ve-ne, khu:’-e-ne, e:n’-o-tü-ve-ne, khu-e-för’-ste, too:’-o-tü-ve-ne, khu-e-ahn’-dre, tra’-dev-te, tret’-tee-e-ne, för’-tee-e-ne, fem’-tee-e-ne, seks’-tee-e-ne, söt’-tee-e-ne, ot’-tee-e-ne, nit’-tee-e-ne; e:n tre:’-dye-de:l; too: tre:’-dye-de:ler; fee’-re fem’-te-de:ler; e:n kvahrt khee’-loo; e:n hahl khee’-loo; tre: kvahrt khee’-loo; e:n aw e:n hahl u:’-ke; for de: för’-ste; for de: ah:’-ent (ahn’-dre), tre:’-dye; vart fya:’-re awr

Exercise 24

Translate, using words instead of figures:

- a) 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th
- b) 11th, 12th, 13th, 20th, 21st, 32nd, 45th, 53rd, 66th, 78th, 87th, 99th
- c) $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{7}{12}$, $\frac{8}{15}$

Vocabulary

(The past tense endings of verbs are given in brackets)

å ende (-dte)	to end
å begynne (-te)	to start
selskapet	the party
mye	plenty
å drikke (drakk)	to drink
å danse (-et)	to dance
å gå på (en) rangel	to go boozing
å vende (-te) tilbake	to go back, return

pyntelig	properly
å falle (-lt) i søvn	to fall asleep
stakkars	poor
å skru (-dde) på	to turn on
dusjen	the shower
å la (lot)	to let
varm	hot
å skylle (-lte)	pour
stunden	the while
forberedt	prepared
problemet	the problem
fornøyd	pleased
fordi	because
du måtte	you had to
ettermiddagen	the afternoon
overfylt	(over)crowded
hyggelig	pleasant
hele	whole
godt	nice
å se på fjernsyn	to watch television
formen	the shape
frisk som en fisk	as fit as a fiddle (lit. fresh as a fish)

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION: We feel that you should now be fairly confident as far as the pronunciation is concerned, and we are discontinuing the imitated pronunciation at this point. If you are still having difficulty with this aspect of the language, we strongly recommend that you purchase the cassette recordings which accompany this course.

CONVERSATION

Når enden er god, er allting godt

- Fru Hansen* Hva gjorde De i går, herr McLeod?
Herr McLeod Det begynte meget dårlig. Jeg stod sent opp.
Fru Hansen Hva mener De med sent?
Herr McLeod Omtrent halv ett, tror jeg.
Fru Hansen Hvorfor sov De så lenge?
Herr McLeod Min kone og jeg var i et selskap natten før. Vi fikk mye

å spise og drikke, og vi danset og snakket til klokken to om natten.

Fru Hansen De var på en ordentlig rangel, ikke sant?

Herr McLeod Nei, det var ikke så ille. Vi vendte tilbake til hotellet og gikk pent og pyntelig og la oss. Men jeg sovnet ikke før klokken fem om morgen!

Fru Hansen Stakkars Dem! Og hva gjorde De så om morgen?

Herr McLeod Ja, jeg skrudde på dusjen og lot det varme vannet skylle ned over meg en lang, lang stund. Så avsluttet jeg mitt bad med en kald dusj, og etterpå følte jeg meg klar til å møte dagens store og små problemer.

Ble det noen problemer, da?

Herr McLeod Ja, det skal være sikkert! Min kone var ikke særlig glad, for hun ønsket å gå og handle med meg om morgen.

Og så måtte dere gå og handle om ettermiddagen?

Herr McLeod Ja, men alle forretningene var overfylt av mennesker, og vi gikk fra den ene forretningen til den andre hele ettermiddagen.

Så dere hadde altså en riktig dårlig dag?

Herr McLeod Nei, etterpå gikk vi hjem og tilbrakte en hyggelig aften - på hotellet.

På hotellet? Og hva gjorde dere hele aftenen?

Herr McLeod Ja, vi fikk noe godt å spise, og vi så på fjernsyn! Og klokken elleve sovnet vi!

Og i dag er De i fin form?

Herr McLeod Ja, jeg føler meg frisk som en fisk!

TRANSLATION

All's well that ends well

Mrs Hansen What did you do yesterday, Mr McLeod?

Mr McLeod I had a very bad start. I got up late.

Mrs Hansen What do you call late?

Mr McLeod About half past twelve, I think.

Mrs Hansen What made you sleep that long?

Mr McLeod My wife and I were at a party the night before. We got plenty to eat and drink and we went on dancing and talking till two o'clock in the morning (lit. night).

Mrs Hansen You really went boozing, didn't you?

Mr McLeod No, it wasn't that bad. We went back to the hotel and went to bed properly. But I didn't fall asleep till five o'clock in the morning!

Mrs Hansen Oh, poor you! And what did you do in the morning?

Mr McLeod Well, I turned on the shower and let the hot water pour down on me for a long, long while. Then I finished my wash with a cold shower, and after that I felt prepared to meet the large and small problems of the day.

Mrs Hansen Were there any problems?

Mr McLeod Yes indeed! My wife wasn't very pleased because she wanted to go shopping with me in the morning.

Mrs Hansen And so you had to do the shopping in the afternoon?

Mr McLeod Yes, but the shops were all crowded with people, and we spent the whole afternoon walking from shop to shop.

Mrs Hansen So you really had a bad day?

Mr McLeod No, after that we went home and spent a pleasant evening - at the hotel!

Mrs Hansen At the hotel? But what did you do the whole evening?

Mr McLeod Well, we got something nice to eat and we watched television! And at eleven o'clock we fell asleep!

Mrs Hansen And today you're in good shape?

Mr McLeod Yes, I feel as fit as a fiddle!

Lesson 6

26 The past participle

The past participle is formed by adding one of the following endings to the stem of the verb:

-et (-a*):	kastet (kasta*)	thrown
-t:	brukt	used
-tt:	gått	gone, walked
-d (-et**):	levd (levet**)	lived
-dd:	kledd	dressed

* colloquial and Nynorsk form

** traditional form

27 The perfect tense

The perfect tense of most verbs is composed of the auxiliary **ha** ‘have’ and the past participle of the principal verb. This is the same as in English:

Jeg har spist. I have eaten.

Han har sovet. He has slept (*or* has been sleeping).

De har solgt huset (sitt). They have sold their house.

I dag har vi vært på konsert. Today we have been to a concert.

Some verbs form their perfect tense with **være**; see sec. 35.

28 Rehearsing the verb

To rehearse a verb is to recite its three key forms: the infinitive, the past tense and the past participle. Knowing how to rehearse a verb, you will be able to use it in all tenses.

The following lists of *weak and strong verbs* will give you an idea of the main verb patterns:

Weak verbs

Infinitive

snakke	talk
vente	wait
føle (seg)	feel
trenge	need
leve	live
eie	own
gro	grow
snu	turn
vri	twist
ha	have
dø	die
selge	sell
gjøre	do
spørre	ask
bringe	bring

Past tense

snakket (-a)
ventet (-a)
følte
trengte
levde
eide
grodde
snudde
vridde
hadde
døde
solgte
gjorde
spurte
brakte

Past participle

snakket (-a)
ventet (-a)
følt
trengt
levd
eid
grodd
snudd
vridd
hatt
dødd
solgt
gjort
spurt
brakt

Strong verbs

Infinitive

skrive	write
si	say
fryse	freeze
drikke	drink
finne	find
brekke	break
hjelpe	help
gi	give
gå	go
se	see
la	let
ta	take
skjære	cut
komme	come
løpe	run
gråte	cry
bli	become, be
være	be

Past tense

skrev
sa
frøs
drakk
fant
brakk
hjalp
gav
gikk
så
lot
tok
skar
kom
løp
gråt
ble
var

Past participle

skrevet
sagt
frosset
drukket
funnet
brukket
hjulpet
gitt
gått
sett
latt
tatt
skåret
kommet
løpt
grått
blitt
vært

Rehearse the above verbs in small groups until they are familiar, and learn every new verb in this course in the same way. From this lesson on the key forms of all new verbs will be indicated in the vocabularies as shown here:

føle (-te, -t)	feel
bære (bar, båret)	carry

Vocabulary

på lang tid	for a long time
brevet	the letter
kollegaen	the colleague
å komme for sent til	to miss
travel	busy
babyen	the baby
hele natten	all night
å føle seg	to feel
deprimert	depressed
å gå (gikk, gått) en tur	to go for a walk
å tilbringe (-brakte, -brakt)	to spend
sammen	together
hele livet (vårt)	all our lives (lit. our whole life)
siste	last
filmen	the film
på kino	to the cinema

Exercise 25

Translate:

- 1 Have you talked with your friend?
- 2 No, I haven't seen him for a long time, but I have written a letter to him.
- 3 Your colleagues have been waiting for you.
- 4 I've missed the train.
- 5 She's had a busy day.
- 6 The baby has been crying all night.
- 7 She's been feeling depressed.
- 8 They've gone for a walk.
- 9 We've spent a good time together.

- 10 We've been living in Oslo all our lives.
- 11 Have you seen his last film?
- 12 No, I haven't been to the cinema for many years.

29 More irregular verbs

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Present tense</i>	
å burde	jeg bør	I should, I ought to
å kunne	jeg kan	I can, I am able to
å måtte	jeg må	I must, I have to
å skulle	jeg skal	I shall, I am to
å ville	jeg vil	I will, I want to

The past tense of these verbs has the same form as the infinitive (**jeg burde**, **jeg kunne** etc.) and they can also be used in the perfect tense (**jeg har burdet**, **jeg har kunnet** etc.).

The English translations of the present tense are only meant to give you a rough idea of the meanings of these verbs – the so-called modal auxiliaries. You will gradually become familiar with them, but in the meantime, study the examples below and note how these verbs are translated:

Jeg kan ikke snakke norsk. I cannot speak Norwegian.

Da bør (burde) du lære det. Then you should (you ought to) learn.

Du må hjelpe meg. You must help me.

I morgen skal jeg besøke mine foreldre.

Tomorrow I shall (I am to) see my parents.

Skal jeg komme i overmorgen?

Shall I (Would you like me to) come the day after tomorrow?

Ja, om aftenen vil jeg være ledig.

Yes, in the evening I shall be free.

Ved hvilket klokkeslett vil(le) du komme?

At what time do you want (would you like) to come?

As you see, the auxiliaries are used with a principal verb in the infinitive: **kan (ikke) snakke**, **bør lære** etc. But if the principal verb is a verb expressing motion, it can sometimes be dropped:

Hvor skal du? Where are you going?

Jeg må på kontoret. I must go to the office.

Barna ville på kino. The children wanted to go to the pictures.

Skal du i selskap? Are you going to a party?

In some of the above examples **skal** and **vil** are used together with an infinitive to express the future (see sec. 41).

Note also the irregular forms of the verb **å vite** ‘to know’: **jeg vet** ‘I know’; **jeg visste** ‘I knew’; **jeg har visst** ‘I have known’. This follows a similar pattern to the modal auxiliaries.

Vocabulary

på forhånd	in advance, beforehand
når	at what time
å hente (-et, -et)	to collect
tidlig	early

Exercise 26

Translate:

- 1 Where shall we go this evening?
- 2 I want to go to the cinema.
- 3 We ought to order tickets in advance.
- 4 Yes I know that. At what time must we collect the tickets?
- 5 When would you like me to come (lit. that I shall come)?
- 6 Can you come a bit earlier?
- 7 I'll be there at six.
- 8 We mustn't be too late.

30 Comparison of adverbs

Many adverbs are compared, like the adjectives, by adding **-(e)re** in the comparative and **-(e)st** in the superlative, as in:

sjeldent	seldom	sjeldnere		sjeldnest
ofte	often	oftere		oftest
sakte	slowly	saktere		saktest
fort	fast	fortere		fortest

tidlig early
sent late
lett easy

tidligere
senere
lettere

tidligst
senest
lettest

But note the following adverbs which have irregular comparison:

lite little
mye (meget) much
vondt badly
godt well
langt far

mindre less
mer more
verre worse
bedre better
lengre farther

minst least
mest most
verst worst
best best
lengst farthest

Adverbs of two or more syllables generally form the comparative with **mer** 'more' and the superlative with **mest** 'most', as for example:

klosset clumsy
energisk energetically
komfortabelt comfortably
oppmerksomt attentively

mer klosset
mer energisk
mer komfortabelt
mer
oppmerksomt

mest klosset
mest energisk
mest komfortabelt
mest
oppmerksomt

Vocabulary

i natt	last night
å bli (ble, blitt)	to get
å føle seg	to feel
helt, fullstendig	completely
frisk (igjen)	recovered
å sta (-stod, -stått) opp	to rise
å forstå (-stod, -stått)	to understand
å bli forstått	to be understood
å lytte (-et, -et)	to listen
tydelig	distinct

Exercise 27

Translate:

- 1 Last night she got worse.
- 2 But in the morning she felt much better.
- 3 Later in the day she was completely recovered.

- 4 Next day she rose the earliest and worked the fastest of us all.
- 5 Do you want to understand better what people say and be more easily understood?
- 6 Then you must listen more attentively and speak more distinctly.

31 More about adverbs

Some adverbs appear in two different forms:

inn	inne	in(side)
ut	ute	out(side)
opp	oppe	up
ned	nede	down
bort	borte	away
hjem	hjemme	home, at home

The short forms (**inn**, **ut** etc.) are used to indicate motion towards a place; the forms with a final **-e** indicate position, being in a place:

Kom inn! Come in!

Vi er alle inne. We are all in(side).

Klokken 7 skal vi gå ut. At 7 o'clock we'll go out.

Vi blir (or Vi vil bli) ute til 11. We'll stay out till 11.

Vi skal (dra opp) til Holmenkollen. We'll go up to Holmenkollen.

Der oppe vil vi (få) se den berømte hoppbakken. Up there we'll see the famous ski jump.

Similarly, in Norwegian there is a distinction between **her** 'here' and **der** 'there' on the one hand, and **hit** ('hither') and **dit** ('thither') on the other. The English words 'here' and 'there' must therefore sometimes be translated by **her** and **der**, sometimes by **hit** and **dit**:

Her er vi. Here we are.

Kom hit. Come here.

De sitter der (borte). They are sitting over there.

Gå ikke dit! Don't go there.

Jeg er her i bygningen nå. I'm here in this building now.

Jeg kom hit klokken 12. I came here at 12 o'clock.

In some idiomatic expressions **her** and **der** are used to replace the English demonstratives 'this' and 'that':

her i byen in this town
der i landet in that country
her i familien in this family
der i huset in that house

Vocabulary

å treffe (traff, truffet)	to meet
å kjøre (-te, -t)	to drive
å be (bad, -bedt)	to invite
uten å si fra til oss	without telling us
å følge (fulgte, fulgt) husordenen	to comply with the regulations

Exercise 28

Insert the correct form of the adverb in brackets:

- 1 **Per gikk (down) på gaten.**
- 2 **(Down) på gaten traff han en venn.**
- 3 **De kjørte (away) i en bil.**
- 4 **De ble (away) i tre timer.**
- 5 **(At home) ventet foreldrene på ham.**
- 6 **De bad meg (home).**
- 7 **Du skulle ikke gå (there) uten å si fra til oss.**
- 8 **(In this house) må alle følge husordenen.**

32 Seasons

årstiden	the season
våren	the spring
sommeren	the summer
høsten	the autumn
vinteren	the winter

Note the following expressions:

om våren, om sommeren etc.	in the spring, in the summer etc.
til våren	next spring
i fjor sommer	last summer

i høst
sist vinter

this autumn
during the past winter

33 Months and dates

måneden the month
datoen the date
januar January
februar February
mars March
april April
mai May

juni June
juli July
august August
september September
oktober October
november November
desember December

Note that the months of the year are not written with a capital letter as in English.

Ordinal numbers are used in dates, as in English:

Hvilken dato er det i dag? What is the date today?
Det er den første juni. It's the first of June.
Det er den syvende juli. It's the seventh of July.
Det er den syttende mai. It's the seventeenth of May.

In figures these are written as: **1. juni** (1st June), **7. juli** (7th July),
17. mai (17th May).

Public holidays:

Nyttårsdag (1. januar)	New Year's Day
Skjærtorsdag	Maundy Thursday
Langfredag	Good Friday
Annen påskedag	Easter Monday
Arbeidets dag (1. mai)	Labour Day (May Day)
Nasjonaldagen (17. mai)	Constitution Day
Kristi Himmelfartsdag	Ascension Day
Første pinsedag	Whit Sunday
Annen pinsedag	Whit Monday
Første juledag (25. desember)	Christmas Day
Annen juledag (26. desember)	Boxing Day

Vocabulary

å gå (gikk) på skitur	to go skiing
å gå på skøytebanen	to go skating
å gå på aketur	to go sledging
påskeferien	the Easter holidays
fjellhytta	the mountain hut
å feire (-et)	to celebrate
å dra (drog, dratt) på fisketur	to go fishing
fjellvannet	the mountain lake
vi skal dra på seiltur	we shall go sailing

Exercise 29*Translate:*

- 1 Which season do you prefer?
- 2 I like all seasons.
- 3 In winter we go skiing and skating and sometimes sledging.
- 4 Last spring we spent the Easter holidays in a mountain hut in Hallingdal.
- 5 We stayed there from Maundy Thursday till Easter Monday.
- 6 On the seventeenth of May we celebrated the Norwegian Constitution Day.
- 7 This summer we went fishing in a mountain lake in Gudbrandsdalen.
- 8 During the past autumn we were walking in the mountains.
- 9 Next summer we shall go sailing in the Oslofjord.
- 10 What date is it today?
- 11 It's 6th January, 28th February, 11th March, 21st April, 4th July, 2nd September, 25th October, 3rd November, 27th December.
- 12 It's New Year's Day, Good Friday, Ascension Day, Christmas Day, Whit Monday.

Vocabulary

hotellbaren	the hotel bar
å håpe (-et, -et)	to hope
enda en	another
søvnlos	sleepless

å sove (sov, sovet)	to sleep
som en sten	like a log (lit. a stone)
hva er galt med	what's wrong with
usivilisert	uncivilised
litt	a bit
tapper	brave
å kjempe (-et, -et)	to fight
du har nok rett	I suppose you're right
skikken	the custom
å skåle	to toast
Skål!	Cheers!
å stamme (-et, -et) fra	to originate from
polskipet	the polar ship
Norsk Sjøfartsmuseum	Norwegian Maritime Museum
å like (-te, -t)	to enjoy
særlig	particularly
sønnen	the son
fengslet (av)	fascinated (by)
flåten	the raft
å lage (-et, -et) middagen	to prepare the dinner
bondegården	the farmhouse
stavkirken	the stave church
leikarringen	the folk dance ensemble
å danse	to dance
folkedansene	the folk dances
de regnet dagen for slutt	they called it a day
slutt (over)	over
ennå	yet
musikalen	the musical
å skynde (-dte, -dt) seg	to hurry
god fornøyelse!	have a good time!

CONVERSATION

Møte i hotellbaren

Fru Hansen God dag, herr McLeod. Hvor har De vært i hele dag?

Jeg håper De ikke har hatt enda en søvnlos natt?

Herr McLeod Nei, da! I natt har jeg sovet som en sten! Vi stod tidlig opp, og vi har vært sammen med vår familie på Bygdøy hele dagen.

- Fru Hansen* Så dere hadde en travel dag?
- Herr McLeod* Ja, det hele begynte med vikingskipene. De skjønner, jeg har aldri vært særlig glad i vikingene ...
- Fru Hansen* Hva er det som er så galt med vikingene? De var kanskje mer usiviliserte og litt galere enn andre mennesker på den tiden. Men de var tapre og kjempet godt ...
- Herr McLeod* De har nok rett. I det minste må de ha visst hvordan de skulle bygge skip. Forresten, visste De at den gamle skikken med å skåle stammer fra vikingene?
- Fru Hansen* Nei, det visste jeg ikke. Skål for vikingene, herr McLeod!
- Herr McLeod* Skål for vikingene!
- Fru Hansen* Nå, og hva mer så dere?
- Herr McLeod* Min bror tok med meg og to av barna til Bygdøynes for å se polarskipet 'Fram', 'Kon-Tiki' og Norsk Sjøfartsmuseum.
- Fru Hansen* Barna Deres likte nok det, ikke sant?
- Herr McLeod* Ja, særlig min sønn David var fengslet av 'Fram' og 'Kon-Tiki'-flåten.
- Fru Hansen* Og hva med Deres kone og svigerinne? Var de fengslet av å være hjemme og lage middagen?
- Herr McLeod* Nei, de drog på Folkemuseet for å se på bondegårdene og den gamle stavkirken. De så til og med en leikarring som danset de gamle folkedansene.
- Fru Hansen* Og dermed var dagen slutt?
- Herr McLeod* Ja, det trodde jeg! Men den er ikke slutt ennå. Vi har kjøpt billetter til en musikal på Det Norske Teatret i kveld. Unnskyld, jeg må skynde meg! Adjø!
- Fru Hansen* Adjø. Og god fornøyelse!

TRANSLATION

Meeting in the hotel bar

- Mrs Hansen* Good afternoon, Mr McLeod. Where have you been all day? I hope you haven't had another sleepless night?
- Mr McLeod* Oh no! Last night I slept like a log! We got up early, and we spent the whole day with our family at Bygdøy.
- Mrs Hansen* So you've had a busy day?
- Mr McLeod* Yes, it all started with the Viking ships. You see, I've

- Mrs Hansen* never really liked the Vikings ...
What's (so) wrong with the Vikings? They were perhaps more uncivilised and a bit more crazy than other people at that time. But they were brave and fought well ...
- Mr McLeod* I suppose you're right. At least they must have known how to build ships! By the way, did you know that the old custom of toasting originates from the Vikings?
- Mrs Hansen* No, I didn't. Cheers to the Vikings, Mr McLeod!
- Mr McLeod* To the Vikings!
- Mrs Hansen* Well, and what else (lit. more) did you see?
- Mr McLeod* My brother took me and two of the kids to Bygdøyenes to see the polar ship 'Fram', the 'Kon-Tiki' and the Norwegian Maritime Museum.
- Mrs Hansen* Your kids enjoyed that, didn't they?
- Mr McLeod* Yes, my son David was fascinated by the 'Fram' and the 'Kon-Tiki' raft.
- Mrs Hansen* And what about your wife and your sister-in-law? Were they fascinated by staying at home preparing the dinner?
- Mr McLeod* No, they went to the Folk Museum to see the farm-houses and the old stave church. They even saw a 'leikarring' dancing the traditional folk dances.
- Mrs Hansen* And you called it a day?
- Mr McLeod* So I thought! But it isn't over yet. We've bought tickets for a musical at the Norwegian Theatre for tonight.
- Mrs Hansen* Excuse me, I must hurry! Goodbye!
- Mrs Hansen* Goodbye! And have a good time!

Lesson 7

34 The pluperfect

The pluperfect tense is composed of the past tense of **ha** ‘have’ and the past participle of the principal verb (compare the perfect tense, sec. 27):

Vi hadde vært på en fotballkamp. We had been to a football match.
De hadde allerede spist middag da vi kom hjem. They had already had dinner when we came home.

De hadde sett kampen på fjernsyn. They had seen the match on television.

35 Verbs conjugated with ‘være’

The verb **være** ‘be’ is traditionally used instead of **ha** in the perfect and the pluperfect tense of verbs expressing motion or change, such as **gå** ‘go’, **komme** ‘come’, **reise (bort)** ‘leave’, **bli** ‘become’, **begynne** ‘begin’, **sovne** ‘fall asleep’ etc.:

Hun er nettopp kommet. She has just arrived.
De var allerede reist. They had already left.
Han er blitt syk. He has been taken ill.

But in modern colloquial speech **ha** is often used even in these cases:
Hun har nettopp kommet etc.

Vocabulary

alvorlig	serious(ly)
å forlate (-lot, -latt)	to leave
å bli bedre	to get better
i fjor jul	last Christmas
å forandre (-et, -et) seg	to change
som om	as if

Exercise 30

Translate:

- 1 My friend had been seriously ill.
- 2 He had left the country.
- 3 Now he had got better, and he had come home.
- 4 We had invited him for dinner.
- 5 I had not seen him since last Christmas.
- 6 He had not changed.
- 7 We talked as if nothing had happened.

36 Prepositions

Here are some Norwegian prepositions. Among them are some of the most frequently used words in the Norwegian language:

i	in	for	for
på	on/at	mot	against/towards
over	over	før	before
under	under	etter	after
foran	in front of	mellom	between
bak	behind	uten	without
ved siden av	next to	med	with
til	to/till	ved	at
fra	from	om	in/about/round
av	of/by	innen	within/before

The translations of the prepositions given above indicate only their basic meanings. Study the examples below; we shall give further details on their use later in the course (secs 57, 58, 64):

i byen	in the town
på bordet	on the table
over trærne	over the trees
under sengen	under the bed
foran huset	in front of the house
bak skapet	behind the cupboard
ved siden av Rådhuset	next to the City Hall
til Oslo	to Oslo
fra London	from London
Kongen av Norge	the King of Norway

for deg	for you
mot vinden	against the wind
før jul	before Christmas
etter sommerferien	after the summer holidays
mellom regnskurene	between the showers
uten sukker	without sugar
med melk	with milk
ved vinduet	at the window
om to måneder	in two months
innen et år	within a year

37 'Det er' (there is)

Det (or **der**) is used with the verb **er** (or alternatively **finnes**) to express the English: 'there is' and 'there are':

Det er (or Det finnes) blomster på bordet.

There are flowers on the table.

Det er (or Det finnes) melk i kjølskapet.

There is milk in the fridge.

Vocabulary

statuen	the statue
Slottet	the Palace
postkassen	the letter box
supermarkedet	the supermarket
mange	plenty of
torget	the marketplace
å vende (-dte, -dt) tilbake	to return
brillene	the spectacles
vanskeligheten	the difficulty
noe	something
reisesyken	the travel sickness
måltidet	the meal
teateret	the theatre
å ligge (lå, ligget)	to be situated
universitetet	the university

Exercise 31

Translate:

- 1 There's a statue in front of the Palace.
- 2 There's a letter box at the corner.
- 3 There's a supermarket next to the station.
- 4 There are plenty of flowers in the marketplace.
- 5 I had been in Norway since Christmas.
- 6 I had stayed there from January till April.
- 7 I had returned to London before Easter.
- 8 Can you read without your spectacles?
- 9 Only with great difficulty.
- 10 I'd like (to have) something for my travel sickness.
- 11 Don't eat between (the) meals!
- 12 The new theatre is situated behind the university.

38 Indefinite pronouns

Here are some useful indefinite pronouns. They are used either alone or in combination with nouns. Some of these pronouns have different forms according to gender and/or number:

noen (common sing.)	some(one), any(one)
noe (neuter sing.)	some(thing), any(thing)
noen (plural)	some, any
ingen (common sing.)	no, no one, none
intet, ikke noe (neuter sing.)	no, nothing
ingen, ikke noen (plural)	no
(en) annen (common sing.)	another
(et) annet (neuter sing.)	another
andre (plural)	other, others
all (common sing.)	all, everyone
alt (neuter sing.)	all, everything
alle (plural)	all (of them)
(en)hver (common sing.)	each, every, everyone
(et)hvert (neuter sing.)	each, every

Note also:

ingenting nothing

allting	everything
en, man	one, you, people, they
mange	many

Examples:

Noen må gjøre det. Someone must do it.

Har dere noe i rosa? Have you anything in pink?

Ingen var til stede. No one was there.

Det var ingenting igjen. There was nothing left.

Vi hadde ikke noe annet valg. We had no other choice.

En annen gang, under andre omstendigheter. Another time, under other circumstances.

Han hadde mistet alle pengene (sine). He had lost all his money.

Alle var til stede. All of them were present.

Det var ikke verdt alt strevet. It wasn't worth all the trouble.

Enhver idiot vet det. Every fool knows that.

De koster 10 kroner hver. They cost 10 kroner each.

Jeg nyter hvert øyeblikk. I enjoy every moment.

Man (or En) skulle tro det. One (or You, We) should believe that.

Note that **litt** (a little) is often used (with a noun) instead of **noe**:

Jeg kjøpte noen pølser, litt ost og litt frukt.

I bought some sausages, some cheese and some fruit.

Vocabulary

å telle (-lte, -lt)	to count
rik	rich

Exercise 32

Translate:

- 1 Does anyone here speak English?
- 2 Have you any good oranges?
- 3 They are all good, but some of them are better than the others.
- 4 Something is better than nothing.
- 5 You can't have everything.
- 6 He had counted every hour, every minute.

- 7 She asked each of them.
8 They say that he has been very rich.

39 More about numbers

Study the following numbers:

100	(ett) hundre	1 000	(ett) tusen
101	(ett) hundre og en	1 150	ett tusen et hundre
110	(ett) hundre og ti		og femti
150	(ett) hundre og femti	2 000	to tusen
200	to hundre	1 000 000	en million
255	to hundre og	2 000 000	to millioner
	femogfemti	1 000 000 000	en milliard
300	tre hundre	2 000 000 000	to milliarder

NOTE: When counting, **hundre** and **tusen** take no plural ending: **to hundre**, **to tusen** etc. Used as nouns, however, they appear in the plural form: **tusener og etter tusener** ‘thousands and thousands’.

Note the following collectives and ordinal expressions:

et par	a couple	én gang	once
et dusin	a dozen	to ganger	twice
et snes	a score	tre ganger	three times

Exercise 33

Complete the following, writing the answers in full:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) $150 + 100 =$ | d) $748 \times 12 =$ |
| b) $260 + 140 =$ | e) $450 \times 125 =$ |
| c) $310 + 575 =$ | f) $3\,570 \times 6\,830 =$ |

40 The weather

For obvious reasons the weather is a popular topic of conversation in Norway, as it is in England. Here are some useful expressions:

Hvordan er været i dag? What's the weather like today?

- Det er pent vær.** The weather's fine.
Det er dårlig vær. The weather's bad.
Det er solskinn. The sun's shining.
Det er varmt. It's warm.
Det regner. It's raining.
Det snør (or snør). It's snowing.
Det blåser. It's windy.
Det er tåket. It's foggy.
Det er kaldt. It's cold.
Det tiner (or tør). It's thawing.

Exercise 34

How would you describe the weather in Norwegian in the following situations?

- 1 Let's go swimming.
- 2 Let's stay at home.
- 3 You need a raincoat.
- 4 We're going to have a white Christmas.
- 5 Hold on to your hat!
- 6 Due to poor visibility you can easily get lost.
- 7 I think you should take a warm overcoat.
- 8 It's springtime.

Vocabulary

til å være	for
utlendingen	the foreigner
å planlegge (-la, -lagt)	to plan
ganske	quite
å gifte (-et, -et) seg med	to marry
under krigen	during the war
sjansen	the chance
poenget	the point
altfor	far too
ivrig	eager
å mestre (-et, -et)	to master
å bestemme (-mte, -mt)	to decide
språkkurset	the language course

anstrengelsen	the effort
på tre måneder	in three months
bærbar	portable
kassettpilleren	the cassette player
anledningen (til)	the opportunity (to)
båndet	the tape
å slå (slo, slått) av	to switch off
fjernsynet	the television
midt i	in the middle of
såpeoperaen	the soap opera
å studere (-te, -t)	to study
å reagere (-te, -t)	to react
usosial	unsociable
oppførselen	the behaviour
forståelsesfull	understanding
å fortelle (-talte, -talt)	to tell
planen	the plan
like interessert	just as interested

CONVERSATION

Norsk på tre måneder

- Herr Hansen* De snakker meget godt norsk til å være utlending, fru McLeod.
- Fru McLeod* Det er hyggelig av Dem å si det, herr Hansen. De skjønner, min mann og jeg hadde planlagt denne turen i lang tid før vi kom til Norge.
- Herr Hansen* Jeg forstår det. Men min nabo giftet seg med en engelsk pike under krigen, og selv tyve år senere hadde hun ikke lært å snakke norsk så godt som De gjør.
- Fru McLeod* Kanskje De aldri hadde gitt henne en sjanse?
- Herr Hansen* Jeg tror De har et poeng der, fru McLeod. Vi nordmenn er altfor ivrige etter å vise at vi mestrer Deres språk.
- Fru McLeod* Vi hadde hørt det. Derfor bestemt vi oss for å kjøpe et norsk språkkurs og gjøre et alvorlig forsøk på å lære språket på tre måneder.
- Herr Hansen* Men hvordan lærte dere de norske r'ene og ø'ene og y'ene? Var ikke det svært vanskelig?
- Fru McLeod* Jo, men vi kjøpte hver vår bærbare kassettpiller. Og så

- ofte som vi hadde anledning til det - fra tidlig om morgen til sent om kvelden - lyttet vi til lydbåndene som var laget til språkkurset. Vi slo til og med av fjernsynet midt i såpeoperaen for å studere norsk!
- Herr Hansen* Men hvordan reagerte Deres familie og venner på en så 'usosial' oppførsel?
- Fru McLeod* Nåja, de var forståelsesfulle. Men vi hadde naturligvis fortalt dem om våre planer.
- Herr Hansen* Dere hadde altså ingen problemer?
- Fru McLeod* Vårt eneste problem var å finne kassettpillerne når vi trengte dem. Våre barn var like interessert som vi i å lære norsk!

TRANSLATION

Norwegian in three months

- Mr Hansen* For a foreigner you speak Norwegian very well, Mrs McLeod.
- Mrs McLeod* It's very kind of you to say so, Mr Hansen. You see, before coming to Norway my husband and I had been planning this tour for quite a long time.
- Mr Hansen* I see. But my neighbour married an English girl during the war, and even twenty years later she hadn't learnt to speak Norwegian as well as you do!
- Mrs McLeod* Maybe you'd never given her a chance?
- Mr Hansen* I think you've got a point there, Mrs McLeod. We Norwegians are far too eager to show that we master your language.
- Mrs McLeod* So we'd heard. That's why we decided to buy a Norwegian language course and to make a serious effort to learn the language in three months.
- Mr Hansen* But how did you learn the Norwegian r's and ø's and y's? Wasn't that very difficult?
- Mrs McLeod* Yes, but each of us bought a portable cassette player. And as often as we had the opportunity to do so - from early in the morning till late at night - we listened to the tapes made for the language course. We even switched off the television in the middle of soap operas to study Norwegian!

Mr Hansen But how did your family and your friends react to such 'unsociable' behaviour?

Mrs McLeod Well, they were understanding. But of course we had told them about our plans.

Mr Hansen So you had no problems?

Mrs McLeod Our only problem was to find the cassette players when we needed them. Our children were just as interested in learning Norwegian as we were!

Lesson 8

41 The future tense

Norwegian has three ways of expressing what we plan to do or what is going to happen in the future. They are by using

- a) the present tense of the principal verb (replacing the future tense or the continuous present in English):

Noen mennesker tviler på at flyplassen noen gang blir ferdig.

Some people doubt that the airport will ever be finished.

Kommer du i morgen? Are you coming tomorrow?

- b) the expression **kommer til å**:

Den kommer til å bli altfor dyr. It's going to be too expensive.

- c) the auxiliaries **skal** or **vil** and the infinitive of the principal verb:

Jeg tror ikke de vil fullføre den.

I don't think they will go through with it.

Etter planen skal flyplassen være ferdig i 1995.

According to the plan, the airport is to be finished in 1995.

In principle there is little difference between Norwegian and English in their ways of expressing the future. But as we have already mentioned, the English auxiliaries 'shall' and 'will' cannot automatically be translated by **skal** and **vil**. Note that the basic meaning of **skal** is that something is due to happen according to a decision or a plan: **Etter planen skal flyplassen være ferdig i 1995.**

Vil is used to express what is going to happen (pure future):

Flyplassen vil bli (or kommer til å bli) for dyr. But it can also express desire or will: **Jeg vil komme.** 'I want to come.'

Vocabulary

å avslutte (-et, -et)

to finish

arbeidet	the work
etterpå	afterwards
ferdig	ready, finished
om fem minutter	in five minutes
å gjøre noen innkjøp	to do some shopping
derfra	from there
hydrofoilen	the hydrofoil
moro	fun
ikke ... før	not ... till

Exercise 35

Translate:

- 1 First I shall finish my work.
- 2 Afterwards we shall have dinner.
- 3 The dinner will be ready in half an hour.
- 4 I am to leave in a few minutes.
- 5 I am going to do some shopping.
- 6 Tomorrow we shall go by plane to Stavanger.
- 7 From there we shall go by hydrofoil to Bergen.
- 8 It will be fun!
- 9 We won't be back till Sunday.

42 Reflexive verbs

Å glede seg 'to enjoy oneself' is a reflexive verb (i.e. the action is carried out by the subject on itself). Reflexive verbs are conjugated as follows:

Present tense

jeg	gleder	meg	I	{	enjoy	{	myself
du		deg	you				yourself
han		seg	he	{		{	himself
hun		seg	she	{	enjoys	{	herself
vi		oss	we			{	ourselves
dere		dere	you		enjoy	{	yourselves
de		seg	they			{	themselves

Past tense: Jeg gledet meg, etc. I enjoyed myself, etc.

Perfect tense: Jeg har gledet meg, etc. I have enjoyed myself, etc.

The reflexive pronoun **seg** is used in the 3rd person singular and plural. In the 1st and 2nd person singular and plural we use the object form of the personal pronouns (**meg, deg, oss, dere**). (See sec. 19.)

Reflexive verbs are much more common in Norwegian than in English. Here are some examples:

å sette seg	to sit down
å legge seg	to go to bed
å hvile seg	to rest
å strekke seg	to stretch
å bøye seg	to submit, to bend down
å kle på seg	to get dressed
å bekymre seg	to worry
å skynde seg	to hurry
å forlove seg	to get engaged
å gifte seg	to get married
å skille seg	to get divorced
å undre seg	to wonder

Note that **meg selv (deg selv, seg selv etc.)** is only used for emphasis:

Jeg vasker meg. I wash myself/I get washed.

Jeg vasker meg selv. I wash myself (i.e. I do it myself).

Compare:

Jeg vasker klærne selv. I wash the clothes myself.

Kjenn deg selv! Know yourself!

Study the following examples:

Han [Mr Olsen] bad henne om å vekke seg [Mr Olsen] **k1 8.**

He asked her to call him at 8 o'clock.

Han [Mr Olsen] bad henne om å vekke ham [Mr Hansen] **k1 8.**

He asked her to call him at 8 o'clock.

Note that the reflexive pronoun **seg** must be used when referring back to the subject (**Han** = Mr Olsen).

Vocabulary

å legge (la, lagt) seg	to go to bed
------------------------	--------------

å komme seg på arbeidet	to get off to work
tidsnok	in time
i en fart	in a hurry
å hygge (-et, -et) seg	to have a good time
å slanke (-et, -et) seg	to slim
å kvitte (-et, -et) seg med	to get rid of
overflødig	superfluous, excess

Exercise 36

A Conjugate in the present tense:

Jeg setter meg (Jeg setter meg, du setter ..., etc.)

B Translate:

- 1 When do you go to bed?
- 2 Usually we go to bed at half past eleven.
- 3 The little children go to bed at half past seven.
- 4 In the morning we would all like to rest a little longer.
- 5 But we have to get off to work in time.
- 6 We wash and dress in a hurry.
- 7 Only on Sundays can we have a good time at the breakfast table.
- 8 We don't need to slim to get rid of excess kilos!

43 The relative pronoun

In Norwegian a single relative pronoun **som** is used to refer back to various different nouns and pronouns, irrespective of their gender and number. Thus **som** can equate to the different English pronouns 'who', 'whom', 'which' and 'that':

Damen som vil kjøpe huset, er nettopp kommet.

The lady who wants to buy the house has just arrived.

Vi trenger noen (som) vi kan stole på.

We need someone (whom) we can trust.

Disse fjelltoppene, som er de høyeste i Norge, heter

Galdhøpiggen og Glittertind. These mountain tops, which are the highest in Norway, are called Galdhøpiggen and Glittertind.

Jeg har kjøpt bøkene (som) du bad om.

I have bought the books (that) you asked for.

As you can see from the second and the last examples above, the relative pronoun can sometimes be left out if it is not the subject of the relative clause. This also happens in English.

Hvis is the genitive form of **som**, but is little used except in (traditional) written language:

Mannen hvis bil var blitt stjålet, meldte tyveriet til politiet. The man whose car had been stolen reported the theft to the police.

The less formal version would be: **Mannen som bilen var blitt stjålet fra ...**

Note that **som** is also used in combination with other pronouns, as in **den som, det som, hva som, alt som**:

Den som gjorde det, må betale for det. Whoever did it must pay for it.

Det (som) du sa, var sant. What you said was true.

Hva som enn hender. Whatever happens.

Alt det (som) du gjorde, var riktig. Everything you did was right.

Vocabulary

i morges	this morning
lyden, ståket	the noise
å vække (-et, -et) noen	to wake somebody up
å kjenne (-nte, -nt)	to know
avisgutten	the paper boy
morgenavisen	the morning paper
entredøren	the front door
reportasjen	the report
bankrøveriet	the bank robbery
da	then
å slutte (-et, -et) seg til	to join
å spise frokost sammen med noen	to have breakfast with somebody
å sette (satte, satt) seg	to sit down
pengene	the money
å stjele (stjal, stjålet)	to steal
å ligge (lå, ligget)	to be situated
like ved siden av	just next to

Exercise 37

Translate:

- 1 This morning I heard a noise which woke me up.
- 2 From my window I saw a boy (whom) I knew very well.
- 3 It was the paper boy who brought the morning paper.
- 4 I took the newspaper, which was lying inside the front door.
- 5 The paper that I was reading had (lit. brought) a report on a bank robbery.
- 6 Then my wife, who usually gets up first, came to have breakfast with me.
- 7 She sat down at the breakfast table, and I told her what I had read in the newspaper.
- 8 The bank whose money was stolen was (situated) just next to the station.

44 More about comparison

The English comparison ‘as ... as’ is expressed by **like ... som** or **likså ... som** or **så ... som**:

Hun er like (or likså) flink som sin bror.

She is as clever as her brother.

Disse veiene er ikke så bratte som veiene på Vestlandet.

These roads aren’t as steep as the roads in Western Norway.

Kom og besøk meg så ofte (som) du kan.

Come and see me as often as you can.

In the last sentence **som** can be omitted.

Some comparative forms can be used without any explicit comparison being made at all.

en yngre dame

a youngish (lit. younger) lady

en eldre mann

an elderly (lit. older) man

i lengre tid

for quite a long time

en større sum penger

a considerable sum of money

et mindre uhell

a minor accident

en bedre middag

a (very) good dinner

Some superlatives are used in a similar way to express a (fairly) high degree:

**med den største fornøyelse
hans minste ønske
i høyeste grad
i den beste hensikt**

with the greatest of pleasure
his slightest wish
in the highest degree
from the best of motives

Vocabulary

langrenn	cross-country skiing
slalåm	slalom
utfør(renn)	downhill (skiing)
populær	popular
langs	along
kysten	the coast
kredittkortet	the credit card
lett, gjerne	readily
å godta (-tok, -tatt)	to accept
middelaldrende	middle-aged
å hoppe (-et, -et)	to jump
gjerdet	the fence
lettheten	the ease
mistanken	the suspicion

Exercise 38

Translate:

- 1 Cross-country skiing is as exciting as slalom and downhill.
- 2 Mountain tours are as popular as cruises along the coast.
- 3 This room is not as comfortable as the other one.
- 4 You can stay as long as you want.
- 5 Credit cards are not as readily accepted in Norway as in the USA and Canada.
- 6 An elderly lady is not as old as an old lady but she is older than a middle-aged lady.
- 7 He jumped over the fence with the greatest ease.
- 8 No one had the slightest suspicion.

45 Co-ordinating conjunctions

The so-called co-ordinating conjunctions – **og** ‘and’, **men** ‘but’, etc. – are used to connect words and sentences. They can express the following:

Connection

og	and
både ... og	both ... and

Alternatives

enten ... eller	either ... or
verken ... eller	neither ... nor

Contrast

men	but
mens	while

Cause

for	because
------------	---------

Examples:

gutt og pike boy and girl

både han og hun both he and she

enten den store eller den lille either the big one or the small one

verken for langsomt eller for fort neither too slowly nor too fast

fattig, men stolt poor but proud

en lo, mens den andre gråt one laughed, while the other cried

Jeg gikk ikke, for jeg var forkjølet. I didn't go because I had a cold.

Vocabulary

pent, fint	nice
nokså, ganske	fairly
sentralt	central
nattklubben	the nightclub
badstuen	the sauna
svømmebassenget	the swimming pool
å gi utsikt over	to overlook
å vende (-dte, -dt) mot	to face
fred og ro	peace and quiet

Exercise 39

- 1 I'd like a room for me and my wife, something nice and fairly central but not too expensive.
- 2 I need neither a nightclub nor a sauna, but a swimming pool would be nice.
- 3 This room overlooks the park, while the other one faces the street.
- 4 I'll take this one, because I like peace and quiet.
- 5 You can either take a train or fly.

Vocabulary

innbydelsen	the invitation
kjær	dear
svigerinnen	the sister-in-law
slik en	such a
deilig	lovely
ikke noe å takke for	don't mention it (lit. nothing to thank for)
å lure (-te, -t) på	to wonder
å bli med	to join
akkurat nå	just now
å heve (-et, -et)	to cash
reisesjekken	the traveller's cheque
reisebyrået	the travel agency
opplysningene (cpl.)	the information
freden	the peace
roen	the quiet
resten	the rest
å erte (-et, -et)	to tease
vidunderlig	wonderful
å ha lyst (til)	would love (to)
å tilgi (-gav, -gitt)	to forgive
koppen	the cup
nydelig	delicious
eplekaken	the apple tart
å hente (-et, -et)	to pick up
å passe (-et, -et) på som en smed	to keep a close watch on (lit. watch like a blacksmith)

CONVERSATION

Innbydelse til en fottur i Nordmarka

- Siri McLeod* Hei, Anthony! Dette er Siri.
- Anthony McLeod* Hei, kjære svigerinne. Takk for i går, som dere sier i Norge. Det var sånn en deilig dag!
- Siri McLeod* Ikke noe å takke for. Det var så hyggelig å ha dere. Vi lurte på om dere hadde lyst til å bli med oss på en fottur i Nordmarka i dag?
- Anthony McLeod* Så hyggelig av dere, Siri. Men i dag har vi det altfor travelt.
- Siri McLeod* Travelt dere? Men dere er jo på ferie, ikke sant?
- Anthony McLeod* Ja, men akkurat nå er Janice i banken for å heve noen reisesjekker. Og etterpå skal hun til reisebyrået for å hente billettene til Hurtigruten og for å få flere opplysninger om turen vår til Nord-Norge i neste uke.
- Siri McLeod* Men det tar da ikke hele dagen!
- Anthony McLeod* Jeg vet det, men etterpå skal jeg møte Janice i byen for å gjøre noen flere innkjøp, og etter det ...
- Siri McLeod* Jeg forstår. Og etter det skal dere spise lunsj, og etter det er dere så trette at dere trenger fred og ro resten av dagen!
- Anthony McLeod* Ikke ert meg, Siri. Det er ikke det at vi ikke ønsker å se ditt vidunderlige Nordmarka, vet du. Vi har veldig lyst til det!
- Siri McLeod* Tilgi meg, Anthony. Hva med i morgen, da?
- Anthony McLeod* Det er fint!
- Siri McLeod* OK, da. Og vær så snill å si til Janice at etter fotturen skal hun få en deilig kopp te og en nydelig eplekake på Holmenkollen hotell.
- Anthony McLeod* Ja, det skal jeg gjøre. Kunne dere komme og hente oss på hotellet vårt klokken 10?
- Siri McLeod* Ja, og bli ikke sittende for lenge i hotellbaren i kveld, er du snill.
- Anthony McLeod* Jeg skal be Janice passe på meg som en smed!

TRANSLATION

Invitation to a walking tour in Nordmarka

- Siri McLeod* Hello, Anthony! This is Siri.
Anthony McLeod Hello, dear sister-in-law! Thank you for yesterday, as you say in Norway. It was such a lovely day!
Siri McLeod Don't mention it! It was so nice having you. We wondered if you'd like to join us for a walk in Nordmarka today?
Anthony McLeod How nice of you, Siri. But today we're too busy.
Siri McLeod Busy, you? But you're on holiday, aren't you?
Anthony McLeod Yes, but just now Janice is in the bank cashing some travellers' cheques. And after that she's going to the travel agency to collect our tickets for the Coastal Express and to get some more information about our tour to Northern Norway next week.
Siri McLeod But that doesn't take all day!
Anthony McLeod I know, but after that I'm to meet Janice in town to do some more shopping, and after that ...
Siri McLeod I see. And after that you'll have lunch, and after that you'll be so tired that you'll need peace and quiet for the rest of the day!
Anthony McLeod Stop teasing me, Siri! It's not that we don't want to see your wonderful Nordmarka, you know. We'd love to!
Siri McLeod Forgive me, Anthony. What about tomorrow, then?
Anthony McLeod That will be fine!
Siri McLeod OK, then. And please tell Janice that after the walk she'll get a nice cup of tea and a delicious apple tart at the Holmenkollen Hotel.
Anthony McLeod Yes, I will. Could you come and pick us up at our hotel at ten o'clock?
Siri McLeod Yes, and don't stay too long in the hotel bar tonight, will you?
Anthony McLeod I'll ask Janice to keep a close watch on me!

Lesson 9

46 More about conjunctions

The subordinating conjunctions are used to express relationships involving *time*, *cause*, *condition* etc. The clause they introduce is known as a subordinate clause. Here are some common Norwegian conjunctions.

Time

da	when	før	before
når	when/whenever	etterat	after
idet	as	siden	since
mens	while	inntil	till, until

Note that the Norwegian conjunctions **da** and **når** are both translated by the English ‘when’. Some guidance as to their use is therefore helpful for the English student.

Da is used to talk about something that happened once, in the past:

Da vi kom hjem, spiste vi middag. When we came home we had dinner.

Når expresses what usually happens:

Når hun kommer på besøk, har hun alltid med seg godter til barna. When (*or* Whenever) she comes to see us she always brings some sweets for the children.

Når can also express what used to happen (regularly) in the past:

Når hun kom på besøk, hadde hun alltid meg seg noen godter til barna. When (*or* Whenever) she came to see us she always brought some sweets for the children.

Når is additionally used when we are talking about what is going to happen in the future:

Når du kommer frem, må du sende meg et kort. When you arrive you must send me a postcard.

If you find all these ‘rules’ difficult to remember, don’t forget the old rule of thumb: **den gang** (‘at that time’) – **da**, but: **hver gang** (‘every time’) – **når**.

Here are some examples of the use of other time conjunctions.

Idet jeg gikk over gaten, kom en stor varebil svingende inn i gatea fra venstre. As I crossed the street a big van came swinging into the street from the left.

Dette hendte meg to ganger mens jeg var i Norge.

This happened to me twice while I was in Norway.

Jeg hadde hørt om trafikksituasjonen i Norge før jeg forlot England. I had heard about the traffic situation in Norway before I left England.

Det var verre enn jeg hadde fryktet. It was worse than I had feared.

Concession

skjønt { although

enda even if

Enda han hadde hodepine, fortsatte han å arbeide. Although he had a headache he went on working.

Intention

for at so that, in order that

Han gjorde det for at alle skulle bli glade.

He did it so that (or in order that) everybody should be happy.

Consequence

så at { so that (as a result of which)

Alt var blitt ordnet på forhånd, slik at ingenting gikk galt.

Everything had been arranged beforehand so that (as a result) nothing went wrong.

Comparison

så (...som) as ... as

som om as if

jo ... desto } the ... the
jo ... jo }
enn than

De kom så snart (som) de kunne.

They came as soon as they could.

Han lot som om ingenting hadde hendt.

He acted as if nothing had happened.

Jo før, jo bedre. The sooner the better.

Cause

fordi because

ettersom as

siden since

Jeg må ligge i sengen i dag fordi jeg ikke føler meg bra.

I have to stay in bed today because I'm not feeling well.

Jeg er ikke overrasket, siden du har arbeidet så hardt i det siste.

I'm not surprised since you've been working so hard lately.

Condition

hvis } if
dersom }

hvis ikke if not

med mindre unless

Hvis (or Dersom) du trenger en bil, kan du leie en.

If you need a car you can hire one.

Jeg vil ikke gjøre det med mindre jeg må.

I won't do it unless I have to.

Vocabulary

neste år

next year

å si adjø til

to say goodbye to

drosjen

the taxi

vi ville nødig

we'd rather not

å gå glipp av

to miss

muligheten

the possibility

å være redd (for)

to be afraid

å angre (-et, -et)	to regret
trett	tired
å synes (-tes)	to think
umaken verdt	worthwhile
hjemreisen	the journey home
så lett som mulig	as easy as possible

Exercise 40

Insert the right conjunction into the following sentences:

- 1 (When) jeg er i Oslo besøker jeg alltid Munch-Museet.
- 2 (When) jeg var i Oslo i fjor, besøkte jeg Munch-Museet.
- 3 (When) jeg kommer til Oslo neste år, skal jeg besøke Munch-Museet.
- 4 Jeg besøkte Munch-Museet (while) jeg var i Oslo.
- 5 (As) jeg kom inn i museet, møtte jeg noen venner.
- 6 (After) vi hadde sett bildene, spiste vi lunsj i restauranten.
- 7 (Before) vi forlot restauranten, sa vi adjø til våre venner.
- 8 (Because) vi ville se Vigelandsparken, tok vi en drosje.
- 9 (Since) vi ikke hadde sett den før, ville vi nødig gå glipp av denne muligheten.
- 10 (If) vi ikke så den denne gangen, er jeg redd vi ville angre det.
- 11 (Even if) vi var litt trette, synes jeg det var umaken verdt.
- 12 (In order that) hjemreisen skulle bli så lett som mulig, hadde vi allerede pakket koffertene.

47 More about word order

You have already seen that the verb always comes before the subject in questions. This is called inversion. Inversion also takes place in main clauses preceded by a subordinate clause – as you saw in the examples in sec. 46:

**Da vi kom hjem (subord. clause), spiste vi middag (main clause).
Enda han hadde hodepine, fortsatte han å arbeide.**

But if the main clause comes first, there is no inversion:

Vi spiste middag da vi kom hjem.

Han fortsatte å arbeide enda han hadde hodepine.

Note also that the subject of the main clause is placed between the auxiliary and the principal verb in the compound tenses:

Da vi kom hjem, hadde han spist middag.

When we came home he had had dinner.

Når vi kommer hjem, vil vi spise middag.

When we come home we shall have dinner.

Inversion also takes place after direct speech and quoted statements:

'Hold deg fast i pelsen min,' sa han. 'Hold on to my fur,' he said.

Det er et eventyr, forstår du. It's a fairy tale, you see.

Vocabulary

varene	the goods
til utlandet	abroad
pakkingen	the packing
faktoren	the factor
å pakke (-et, -et)	to pack
fabrikken	the factory
de blir håndtert	they are handled
å nå (-dde, -dd)	to reach
underrette (-et, -et)	to inform
fabrikanten	the manufacturer
med én gang	at once
et fullstendig vrak	a complete write-off
skaden	the damage
betydelig	considerable
det er ingen vits i	there is no point in
å produsere (-te, -t)	to produce
å bli solgt	to be sold
til en rimelig pris	at a fair price
innen	within
rimelig	reasonable
tiden, tidsperioden	the period of time
å besvare (-te, -t)	to answer
å stille spørsmål	to ask questions
mye, atskillig	a lot
uhellet	the accident

å hende (-dte, -dt)	to occur
å rapportere (-te, -t)	to report
forsikringsselskapet	the insurance company

Exercise 41

Translate:

- When we send goods abroad, packing is an important factor.
- After the goods are packed in the factory, they are never handled again until they reach the destination.
- If we find that something is wrong with the goods we must inform the manufacturers at once.
- Although the car was not a complete write-off, the damage was considerable.
- There is no point in producing goods unless they can be sold at a fair price within a reasonable period of time.
- 'I'll answer your questions if I can,' she said.
- Asking questions is a lot easier than answering them, you know.
- If an accident occurs, you must report the damage to the insurance company.

48 The conditional tense

This tense is like the English 'would + infinitive' and is formed with **skulle** or **ville** (see sec. 29) followed by the infinitive of the principal verb:

Hun ville (or skulle) komme hvis hun kunne.

She would come if she could.

Hvis hun ikke kunne komme, skulle (or ville) hun ringe meg.

If she couldn't come she would give me a ring.

Hvis jeg var deg, ville jeg ringe henne.

If I were you I would give her a ring.

Note also the use of the conditional in polite requests, the equivalent of the English 'I'd like':

Jeg skulle ha noen konvolutter, et lokalkart ...

I'd like some envelopes, a map of the area ...

Jeg ville gjerne ha litt te. I'd like some tea.

Vocabulary

drosjen	the taxi
betingelsene	the terms
akseptabel	acceptable
tilbudet	the proposal
(be)stjøre (-stjal, -stjålet)	to steal
å bli bestjålet	to have one's money stolen
å tilkalle (-lte, -lt)	to call
politiet	the police
badedrakten	the swimsuit
T-skjorten	the tee-shirt
shortsen	the pair of shorts

Exercise 42

A Answer the questions as follows:

Hva ville du gjøre hvis du vant det store lodd? What would you do if you won the big prize? (tour the world) Model answer:

Hvis jeg vant det store lodd, ville jeg dra på jordomseiling.

- 1 **Hva ville du gjøre hvis bussen var forsiktig?** (take a taxi)
- 2 **Hva ville du gjøre hvis du ikke hadde penger?** (use my credit card)
- 3 **Hva ville herr Hansen gjøre hvis betingelsene ikke var akseptable?** (ask for a new proposal)
- 4 **Hva ville din engelske venn gjøre hvis han hadde mye tid?** (learn Norwegian)
- 5 **Hva ville du gjøre hvis du ble bestjålet?** (call the police)

B Translate:

I'd like a swimsuit, a tee-shirt and a pair of shorts.

49 More about 'if' clauses

You've just seen how **hvis** is used in conditional sentences to express 'if'. But 'if' is also expressed by **om** when it is the equivalent of 'whether':

De spurte henne om hun kunne komme.

They asked her if (i.e. whether) she could come.

Hun visste ikke om det ville bli mulig for henne å komme.
 She didn't know whether it would be possible for her to come.

50 'That' clauses

'That' clauses are formed in Norwegian in the same way as in English, with or without the conjunction **at** 'that':

Jeg visste ikke (at) du var kommet.

I didn't know (that) you had arrived.

De fortalte oss at det ikke var sant.

They told us (that) it wasn't true.

Vocabulary

prisen	the price
å være redd for (at)	to be afraid (that)
så mye	that much
å håpe (-et, -et)	to hope
å senke (-et, -et)	to lower
å passe (-et, -et)	to fit
å prøve (-de, -d)	to try

Exercise 43

Translate:

- 1 I think (that) the price is too high.
- 2 I am afraid (that) I cannot pay that much.
- 3 I hope (that) you will lower the price.
- 4 I wonder whether these shoes will fit me.
- 5 Can I try them on and see if they fit?

51 Countries and nationalities

Here are the names of some countries, most of them European:

Amerika America

Belgia Belgium

Canada Canada

Danmark Denmark

England	England	Polen	Poland
Finland	Finland	Portugal	Portugal
Forente Stater	United States	Skottland	Scotland
Frankrike	France	Sovjetunionen	Soviet Union
Hellas	Greece	Spania	Spain
India	India	Storbritannia	Great Britain
Irland (Eire)	Ireland	Sveits	Switzerland
Italia	Italy	Sverige	Sweden
Japan	Japan	Ungarn	Hungary
Jugoslavia	Yugoslavia	Vest-Tyskland	West Germany
Kina	China	Østerrike	Austria
Nederland	Netherlands	Øst-Tyskland	East Germany
Norge	Norway		

'Europe' itself is **Europa**.

The adjectives denoting nationality are written without a capital letter and end in **-sk**: **amerikansk** 'American', **belgisk** 'Belgian', **dansk** 'Danish', **engelsk** 'English' etc.

Note particularly: **kanadisk** (with a **k**) 'Canadian', but: **Canada** (with a **c**) 'Canada'. And **europeisk** is 'European'.

The corresponding nouns (again without a capital letter) mostly end in **-er**, **-e** or **-mann**:

(en) belgier	(a) Belgian	(en) italiener	(an) Italian
(en) danske	(a) Dane	(en) svenske	(a) Swede
(en) engelskmann		(en) franskmann	
(an) Englishman		(a) Frenchman	

52 'I' and 'på' with geographical names

To learn the correct use of Norwegian prepositions is not easy, even for a native of Norway. This applies particularly to the use of **i** 'in' and **på** 'at', 'on', in front of geographical names. But we can give you a few guidelines, to be supplemented by your own observations.

Foreign towns, countries and continents

I is normally used with these:

i London, i Danmark, i Storbritannia, i Europa

But before names of islands we generally use **på**:
på Grønland (Greenland), **på Island** (Iceland), **på Cuba**

Norwegian towns and places

I is generally used with coastal towns:

i Bergen, i Haugesund, i Tromsø

På is used with inland towns:

på Hamar, på Kongsvinger, på Lillehammer

Small places usually appear with **på**:

på Roa, på Tynset, på Elverum

But names of places ending in **-dal, -elv, -vik** generally appear with **i**:
i Oppdal, i Ulvik, i Målselv

Norwegian districts and regions

These normally appear with **i**:

**i Finnmark, i Hordaland, i Østfold, i Østerdalen, i Telemark,
i Hallingdal**

But there are important exceptions, such as:

på Østlandet, på Vestlandet, på Toten, på Ringerike

Vocabulary

for eksempel

for instance

maksimumstemperaturen

the maximum temperature

innlandet

(the) inland, the interior

varmt

hot

Nord-Norge

Northern Norway

Sør-Norge

Southern Norway

Exercise 44

A Translate:

- 1 On the coast, for instance in Bodø and in Bergen, it is not as cold in the winter and not as warm in the summer as in Oslo and in Kongsberg.
- 2 In other parts of the country, for instance in Finnmark, in Valdres and in Østerdalen, the winter is very long.
- 3 You will find the highest maximum temperatures in the interior, for instance in Telemark and in Hallingdal. But sometimes it can be as

hot in Northern Norway as in Southern Norway – in Sørlandet and in Østlandet.

B Give these places in Norwegian, with the corresponding adjectives and nouns of nationality (Model answer: **Belgia – belgisk – en belgier**):

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1 Sweden | 5 Italy |
| 2 England | 6 Europe |
| 3 Canada | 7 Japan |
| 4 America | |

C Fill in either 'i' or 'på':

- Paris, - Java, - New Zealand, - Australia, - Ålandsøyene (the Åland Islands) - Tromsø, - Haugesund, - Kongsvinger, - Hordaland, - Vestlandet

Vocabulary

å ønske (-et, -et)	to wish
å ligne (-et, -et)	to be like
seilbåten	the sailing boat
å reise (-te, -t) jorden rundt	to tour the world
fjern	far-off
uoppdaget	unexplored
kulturen	the civilisation
kusinen	the (female) cousin
være i stand til	to be able to
levemåten	the way of life
helgen	the weekend
leksene (pl.)	the homework
fetteren	the (male) cousin
treneren	the coach
legen	the doctor
å støtte (-et, -et)	to support
å reise (-te, -t)	to travel
å vinne (vant, vunnet)	to win
å ta motet fra	to discourage
å slanke (-et, -et) seg	to slim
godtene (pl.)	the sweets
å trenere (-te, -t)	to train
lykkelig, glad	happy

så mye
helsen

that much
the health

CONVERSATION

Hvem ville du ligne?

- Hanna* Hvem ville du ligne, David, hvis du kunne velge?
- David* Jeg ville ligne Fridtjof Nansen eller Thor Heyerdahl.
- Hanna* Og hva ville du gjøre?
- David* Jeg ville bygge en stor seilbåt. Jeg ville reise jorden rundt. Jeg ville se fjerne land og studere uutforskede kulturer. Jeg ville skrive bøker om det, og jeg ville bli rik!
- Hanna* Jeg er lei for det, kjære fetter, men jeg tror ikke du noensinne vil være i stand til å gjøre alt det.
- David* Hvorfor ikke?
- Hanna* Fordi du aller først ville bli nødt til å forandre din levemåte, stå opp tidligere, ta en kald dusj hver morgen, gå på ski i fjellene hver helg, ikke se så ofte på fjernsyn og gjøre hjemmeleksene dine bedre!
- David* Og du, min kjære kusine, hvem ville du ligne?
- Hanna* Jeg ville ligne Grete Waitz. Jeg ville ha mine egne trenere og leger rundt meg og en snill ektemann til å støtte meg. Jeg ville reise en hel del, og jeg ville vinne New York Marathon ti ganger. Jeg ville skrive bøker om det, og jeg ville bli rik!
- David* Jeg ønsker ikke å ta motet fra deg, Hanna, men du ville aldri klare å gjøre det.
- Hanna* Hvorfor ikke?
- David* Fordi, som du sa, du ville bli nødt til å forandre din levemåte. Du ville bli nødt til å slanke deg, spise mindre godter og mer grønnsaker og frukt, trenere i minst tre timer om dagen og gå til sengs senest klokken ti.
- Hanna* Tror du vi ville bli lykkeligere om vi forandret levemåten vår så mye?
- David* Det vet jeg ikke. Men vi ville sikkert få en bedre helse!

TRANSLATION

Whom would you want to be like?

Hanna Whom would you want to be like, David, if you had the choice?

David I'd want to be like Fridtjof Nansen or Thor Heyerdahl.

Hanna And what would you do?

David I'd buy a big sailing boat. I'd tour the world. I'd see far-off countries and study unexplored civilisations. I'd write books about it, and I'd get rich!

Hanna I'm sorry, dear cousin, but I don't think you would ever be able to do all that.

David Why not?

Hanna Because, first of all, you'd have to change your way of life: get up earlier, take a cold shower every morning, go skiing in the mountains every weekend, watch television less often and do your homework better!

David And you, my dear cousin, whom would you want to be like?

Hanna I'd want to be like Grete Waitz. I'd have my own coaches and doctors around me and a kind husband to support me. I'd travel a lot, and I'd win the New York Marathon ten times. I'd write books about it, and I'd get rich!

David I don't want to discourage you, Hanna, but you would never be able to do that.

Hanna Why not?

David Because, as you said, you'd have to change your way of life. You'd have to slim, eat fewer sweets and more vegetables and fruit, train for at least three hours a day and go to bed at ten o'clock at the latest!

Hanna Do you think we'd be happier if we changed our way of life that much?

David I don't know. But we would certainly be healthier (lit. in better health)!

Lesson 10

53 The passive voice

The passive is often used when we are less interested in who did the action than in the object of it. For example: 'The house was painted', 'The road has been widened'.

In Norwegian the passive is composed of the auxiliary **bli** and the past participle of the principal verb. The agent or doer of the action, if mentioned, is preceded by the proposition **av** 'by'.

The passive voice can be used in all the tenses:

- Present tense:* **Huset blir malt.** The house is (being) painted.
Past tense: **Huset ble malt.** The house was (being) painted.
Perfect tense: **Huset er blitt malt.** The house has been painted.
Pluperfect: **Huset var blitt malt.** The house had been painted.
Future: **Huset skal/vil bli malt.** The house will be painted.
Conditional: **Huset skulle/ville bli malt.** The house would be painted.

NOTE: In the perfect tense we often say **Huset er malt** and in the pluperfect **Huset var malt**. The longer form given above is used to emphasise the action; this shorter form emphasises the result.

As an alternative to the forms shown above we have the so-called '**s-passiv**'. It is used mostly in the written language and occurs most often in the following tenses:

- Present tense:* **Huset males.** The house is (being) painted.
Future: **Huset skal/vil males.** The house will be painted.
Conditional: **Huset skulle/ville males.** The house would be painted.

After modal auxiliaries (sec. 29) the **s-passiv** is commonly used in colloquial speech as well as in written language and is even preferred to the longer form:

Huset bør males. The house should be painted.

Arbeidet må gjøres. The work has to be done.

Billetter kan kjøpes ved inngangen. Tickets can be bought at the entrance.

54 Active verbs with a passive form

Some very useful verbs have an active meaning but a passive form, for example:

å synes to think, seem

å trives to thrive, feel happy

å finnes to be, exist

å minnes to remember

å lykkes to succeed

Remember the expression **det finnes** 'there is/are' (sec. 37).

In the past tense **-tes** or **-des** is added to the stem of these verbs:

syntes, fantes (note the vowel change), **lyktes, trivdes, mintes**.

The past participle has the same form as the infinitive. Examples:

Jeg synes du skulle lese denne boken.

I think you should read this book.

Hun syntes å være ganske fornøyd.

She seemed (to be) quite content.

Det fantes ingen annen utvei. There was no other way out.

Det har lykkes ham å nå sitt mål.

He has succeeded in reaching his goal.

Vi vil minnes de gamle gode dager.

We shall remember the good old days.

De trodde du ville trives i den nye jobben (din).

They thought you would be happy in your new job.

Vocabulary

Nobelkomiteen

the Nobel Committee

formannen

the chairman

å overrekke (-rakte, -rakt)

to hand out

å vinne (vant, vunnet)

to win

gangen

the time

restbeløpet

the arrears

innen fristens utløp

within the prescribed term

å synes synd på

to feel sorry for

Exercise 45

A Put the following into the passive:

- 1 Nobelkomiteens formann overrekker Fredsprisen.
- 2 Grete Waitz har vunnet New York Marathon ni ganger.
- 3 Kunden betalte restbeløpet innen fristens utløp.
- 4 Vi vil ikke lenger produsere denne stolen.

B Complete the sentences by translating the English verb in brackets:

- 1 Jeg håper du vil (succeed).
- 2 De (felt) synd på ham.
- 3 Det er det beste som (is).
- 4 Vi (meet) igjen ved neste korsvei.

55 The present participle

The present participle (in English, the '-ing' form) is formed by adding **-ende** to the stem of the verb:

arbeidende working
løpende running

sovende sleeping
hoppende jumping

Note that the **-d-** in **-ende** is not pronounced.

The present participle is not used to form a continuous tense as in English (sec. 8). It is mostly used as an adjective or an adverb:

en underholdende bok an entertaining book
brennende varm burning hot

sometimes as a noun:

den besøkende the visitor
den ansvarshavende the person in charge

Typical of Norwegian is the use of the present participle after verbs like **komme** 'come', **gå** 'go', **stå** 'stand', **ligge** 'lie' and **bli** 'stay':

De kom gående/kjørende/løpende. They came walking/driving/running or They walked/drove/ran up.

Han gikk haltende av sted. He set off limping or He limped off.

Hun satt sørgende igjen. She was left mourning.

Vi ble boende der i noen uker. We stayed there for some weeks.

In English the present participle is used more often than in Norwegian. It sometimes has to be translated by an infinitive or a subordinate clause or by another construction:

Han så henne komme (*infinitive*). He saw her coming.

Å se er å tro (*infinitives*). Seeing is believing.

Jeg ser frem til å høre fra deg (*infinitive*).

I look forward to hearing from you.

Han brakk benet mens han spilte fotball (*subord. clause*).

He broke his leg while playing football.

Da vi kom inn i rommet (*subord. clause*), **fant vi ingen til stede**.

Entering the room, we found nobody there.

De stod der og så på hverandre (*co-ord. clause*).

They stood there looking at each other.

Vocabulary

å renne (<i>rant, rent</i>)	to run
vannet	the water
å fly/flyge (<i>fløy, fløyet</i>)	to fly
fuglen	the bird
å falle (<i>salt, falt</i>)	to fall
å vokse (-te, -t)	to grow
markedet	the market
å skuffe (-et, -et)	to disappoint
å krype (<i>krøp, krøpet</i>)	to crawl
mot	towards
å bli (<i>ble, blitt</i>)	to remain
å fortsette (-satte, -satt)	to keep on, continue
å insistere (-te, -t)	to insist
ved å	by
å studere (-te, -t)	to study
på	(with)in
å svømme (te, -t)	to swim
å seile (-te, -t)	to sail

Exercise 46

A Translate:

- 1 running water
- 2 a flying bird

- 3 falling prices
- 4 a growing market
- 5 a disappointing answer

B Translate:

- 1 Two men came crawling towards him.
- 2 The little boy went away crying.
- 3 We remained sitting.
- 4 We heard her singing.
- 5 Having waited for half an hour we saw them leaving the house.
- 6 If you keep on insisting, I shall do it.
- 7 By studying a little every day, you will learn Norwegian in three months.
- 8 Do you like swimming and sailing?

56 Compound words

Typical of Norwegian is the almost unlimited possibility of making compound words, particularly nouns. New words are made as required by adding one or two words in front of or after existing words:

jakthunden	the hunting dog
hundehalsbåndet	the dog collar
fabrikkarbeideren	the factory worker
arbeidsbetingelser	working conditions
skolebarna	the schoolchildren
barneoppdragelsen	the education of children
syttendemaitoget	the seventeenth of May procession
fødselsdagspresenter	birthday presents
nyttårshilsener	New Year greetings
sjøfartsnasjonen	the shipping nation
handelsflåten	the merchant fleet
fiskevann	(good) lakes for fishing
snødekt	snow-covered
å forhåndsbestille	to book in advance

As you can see, the compound words are joined together without any hyphen, but sometimes an **-e-** is inserted (**hundehalsbåndet**, **barneoppdragelsen**) or an **-s-** (**arbeidsbetingelser**, **nyttårshilsener**).

Vocabulary

å kreve (-de, -d)	to demand
lønnsforhøyelsen	the wage increase
å glede (-et, -et) seg til	to look forward to
slektningene	the relations
i ganske lang tid	for quite a long time

Exercise 47

Translate:

- 1 A fine hunting dog with a nice dog collar.
- 2 The factory workers demanded a considerable wage increase and better working conditions.
- 3 The schoolchildren are looking forward to the seventeenth of May procession.
- 4 I have sent birthday presents and New Year greetings to all my friends and relatives.
- 5 For quite a long time Norway has been one of the leading shipping nations of the world with a considerable merchant fleet.
- 6 Norway has snow-covered mountain tops and many good lakes for fishing.

57 More about 'i' and 'på'

I 'in' and på 'on', 'at', are used to express location in a place, not only in connection with geographical names (sec. 52) but with other nouns as well. Examples:

Vi arbeider	på et kontor	We are working	in an office
	på et lager		in a storehouse
	på en gård		on a farm
	i en bank		in a bank
	i en butikk		in a shop
	i et firma		in a firm
Vi er	på skolen	We are	at school
	på et møte		at a meeting
	på landet		in the country
	i byen		in town

Vi er	i kirken	We are at church
	i selskap	at a party
	i stuen	in the sitting room
	i entreen	in the entrance
	i første etasje	on the ground floor
	i annen etasje	on the first floor
	på kjøkkenet	in the kitchen
	på badet	in the bathroom
	på soveværelset	in the bedroom

Note that **i** is often used with neuters and **på** with common gender nouns, particularly in connection with names of the different parts of a house.

I and **på** are also used to express motion towards a place with an activity in mind:

Vi går	på skolen	We go to school
	på kontoret	to the office
	på arbeidet	to work
	på kino	to the cinema
	på konsert	to a concert
	på ski	skiing
	i byen	to town
	i butikken	shopping
	i banken	to the bank
	i kirken	to church
	i teater	to the theatre
	i selskap	to a party

58 The use of 'om'

Om can be either a preposition ('about', 'for') or, as you have seen (sec. 49), a conjunction ('if', 'whether'). Here are some examples of **om** used as a preposition:

De fortalte oss om ulykken. They told us about the accident.

Vi hadde lest om det i avisen. We had read about it in the newspaper.

Visste du om det? Did you know about it?

Han bad meg om penger. He asked me for money.

Spurte du henne om råd? Did you ask her for advice?

Om used as a conjunction:

Jeg undres (på) om du kan hjelpe meg?

I wonder if (or whether) you can help me?

Vi vet ikke om det er sant eller ikke.

We don't know whether it's true or not.

Vocabulary

å regne (-et, -et)	to calculate, to do sums
gjesten	the guest
vertinnen	the hostess
å vite (visste, visst)	to know
jeg vet	I know
å røyke (-te, -t)	to smoke
sikker	sure

Exercise 48

A Complete with the right prepositions:

- 1 Vi arbeider - et kontor - byen.
- 2 De arbeider - en gård - landet.
- 3 Han arbeider - et lager, hun arbeider - en butikk.
- 4 Barna går - skolen.
- 5 - skolen lærer de å lese, skrive og regne.
- 6 I går gikk vi - selskap. Gjestene var - stuen - første etasje.
- 7 Vertinnen var - kjøkkenet og barna var - soleværelset.
- 8 Liker du å gå - konsert?
- 9 Går dere ofte - kirken?

B Translate:

- 1 What did they talk about?
- 2 I don't know anything about it.
- 3 He asked her if she smoked.
- 4 She asked him for a cigarette.
- 5 He was not sure whether he had any cigarettes.

Vocabulary

trafikken	the traffic
en hårubredd	a hair's breadth
å kjøre (-te, -t) over	to run over
å passe (-et, -et) seg for	to look out for
gal	crazy
bilføreren	the (car) driver
grønn (grønt)	green
idioten	the idiot
susende	dashing
å huske (-et, -et)	to remember
smart	smart, clever
pingvinen	the penguin
Antarktis	the Antarctic
å unngå (-gikk, -gått)	to avoid
å drepe (-te, -t)	to kill
seLEN	the seal
å hoppe (-et, -et)	to jump
sjøen	the sea
å fange (-et, -et)	to catch
å ta (tok, tatt)	to take
tåpelig	silly
tanken	the thought
bare tanken på	the mere thought of
vettskremt	terrified
sjokkerende	shocking
opplevelsen	the experience
rattet	the wheel
forbannet på	mad at
fotgjengeren	the pedestrian
å skjelle (-lte, -lt) ut	to curse, scold
grunnen	the reason
frustrert	frustrated
situasjonen	the situation
økende	increasing
biltrafikken	the (car) traffic
kombinert med	combined with
synkende	decreasing
trafikk-kapasiteten	the traffic capacity
å merke (-et, -et) seg	to notice

veireparasjonen	the road repair
å pågå (-gikk, -gått)	to go on
hullet	the hole
krateret	the crater
sperret	barred
enveiskjøringen	the one-way traffic
vant til	used to
å bryte sammen	to come to a standstill
å få (fikk, fikk) noen til å gjøre noe	to make somebody do something
politikeren	the politician
å ta (tok, tatt) seg sammen	to pull oneself together
å unngå (-gikk, -gått)	to prevent
dum	stupid
årene som kommer	the years to come
optimistisk	optimistic
på lang sikt	in the long term

CONVERSATION

I trafikken

- Anthony McLeod* Å, Siri! I morges var jeg bare en hårbsredd fra å bli overkjørt av en bil!
- Siri McLeod* Sa jeg ikke at du skulle passse deg for de gale bilførerne i Oslo? Og jeg vet hva jeg snakker om. Jeg er selv en av dem!
- Anthony McLeod* Men jeg passet meg jo! Og jeg gikk akkurat over gaten på grønt da den idioten kom susende rundt hjørnet fra venstre!
- Siri McLeod* Husker du hva jeg fortalte deg om de smarte pingvinene i Antarktis og hvordan de unngår å bli drept av selene. Hvordan de alltid lar en annen pingvin hoppe i sjøen først og venter for å se om den blir tatt.
- Anthony McLeod* Ikke værståelig! Bare tanken på hva som kunne hendt gjør meg fremdeles vettskremt!
- Siri McLeod* Tilgi meg! Det må ha vært en sjokkende opplevelse!
- Anthony McLeod* Men hva er det som gjør de norske bilførerne så gale?

Siri McLeod

Jeg vet ikke. Jeg er selv litt lik dem. Når jeg sitter bak rattet, er jeg alltid forbannet på fotgjengerne, men så snart jeg kommer ut på gaten igjen, oppdager jeg at jeg skjeller ut bilførerne.

*Anthony McLeod**Siri McLeod*

Men det må da være en grunn til det?

Ja, jeg tror vi alle er frustrert over situasjonen, en økende biltrafikk kombinert med en synkende trafikk-kapasitet.

Anthony McLeod

Ja, jeg har alt merket meg alle veireparasjonene som pågår, alle hullene ...

Siri McLeod

Ikke hull, kratere!

Anthony McLeod

Og likevel ser det alltid ut som om du finner ut hvilke gater som er sperret og hvilke som bare har enveiskjøring. Hvordan klarer du det?

Siri McLeod

Det er ikke så lett, men en blir jo vant til det, vet du. Er dere ikke redd for at trafikken i denne byen en dag vil bryte fullstendig sammen?

Siri McLeod

Jo, det er vi alle sammen! Men kanskje det er nettopp det vi trenger for å få politikerne til å ta seg sammen og gjøre noe for å unngå det?

*Anthony McLeod**Siri McLeod*

Hvordan kan de være så dumme?

Det er de selvfølgelig ikke! De har alt gjort mye, og de kommer til å gjøre mer i årene som kommer. Jeg er optimistisk – men på lang sikt!

TRANSLATION

In the traffic

Anthony McLeod

Oh, Siri! This morning I was only a hair's breadth from being run over by a car!

Siri McLeod

Didn't I tell you to look out for the crazy drivers in Oslo? And I know what I'm talking about. I'm one of them myself!

Anthony McLeod

But I did look out! And I was just crossing the street on green when that idiot came dashing round the corner from the left!

Siri McLeod

Remember what I told you about the smart penguins in the Antarctic and how they avoid being killed by the seals? How they always let another

penguin jump into the sea first and wait to see if he is caught.

Anthony McLeod
Don't be silly! The mere thought of what could have happened still makes me terrified!

Siri McLeod
Forgive me! It must have been a shocking experience!

Anthony McLeod
But what makes the Norwegian drivers so crazy?

Siri McLeod
I don't know. I'm a bit like them myself. Sitting behind the wheel I'm always mad at the pedestrians, but as soon as I get out onto the street again I find myself cursing the drivers.

Anthony McLeod
But there must be a reason for it?

Siri McLeod
Well, I think we are all frustrated by the situation, increasing traffic combined with decreasing traffic capacity.

Anthony McLeod
Yes, I've already noticed all the road repairs going on, all the holes...

Siri McLeod
Not holes, craters!

Anthony McLeod
And yet you always seem to find out which roads are barred and which have only one-way traffic! How do you manage that?

Siri McLeod
It isn't easy, but you get used to it, you know.

Anthony McLeod
Aren't you afraid that some day the traffic in this city will come to a complete standstill?

Siri McLeod
Yes, we all are. But perhaps that's what we need to make the politicians pull themselves together and do something to prevent it!

Anthony McLeod
How can they be that stupid?

Siri McLeod
Of course they aren't! They've already done a lot, and they'll do more in the years to come. I'm optimistic – but in the long term!

Lesson 11

59 More expressions of time

You have already learnt many ways of talking about time (secs 20, 32 and 33). Here are some other useful time expressions:

for ... siden ago

for fjorten dager siden a fortnight ago

for tre dager siden three days ago

for en time siden an hour ago

om in, for (... yet)

om fjorten dager in a fortnight

om en ukes tid in a week's time

først om tre dager not for three days yet

i for

Streiken har vart i tre uker.

The strike has been going on for three weeks.

Den vil sannsynligvis være i to uker til.

It will probably last for another two weeks.

på for

Hun har ikke fått noe brev fra England på to måneder.

She hasn't had any letters from England for two months.

'Holde på med', 'være i ferd med' etc.

As you have seen, there is no continuous tense in Norwegian. However, there are other ways of indicating that an action lasts for some time:

De holder på å gjøre lekser. They are doing their homework.

Han er i ferd med å bygge et nytt hus. He is building a new house.

Hun sitter og leser. She is reading.

Han står og henger. He is hanging about.

å skulle til å to be about to, be on the point of

Jeg skulle akkurat til å skrive til ham da han ringte meg.

I was just about to write to him when he phoned me.

Han skulle til å oppgi alt håp da politiet kom til unnsetning.

He was on the point of giving up all hope when the police came to his rescue.

60 'For å' (in order to)

'To', 'in order to', 'so as to' are expressed by **for å**:

Han gikk i banken for å heve en reisesjekk.

He went to the bank to cash a traveller's cheque.

Hun tok på seg brillene for å se bedre.

She put on her spectacles so as to see better.

But:

De bad om en skje (til) å spise med.

They asked for a spoon to eat with.

Hun gav meg penger (til) å kjøpe den for.

She gave me money to buy it with.

*Vocabulary***å handle (-et, -et)**

to do some shopping

noe godt

something nice

å overraske (-et, -et)

to surprise

Exercise 49

A Complete the sentences by translating the words in brackets:

- 1 **Vi dro fra England** (a week ago).
- 2 **Vi hadde studert norsk** (for three months).
- 3 **Vi kommer til å bli i Norge** (for two weeks).
- 4 **Toget går** (in two hours).
- 5 **Vi reiser** (not for half an hour).
- 6 **Jeg har ikke røkt** (for two years).

B Translate:

- 1 Han var i ferd med å pakke kofferten.
- 2 Han skulle til å forlate landet.

- 3 De satt og spiste middag.
- 4 Vi stod og ventet på bussen.

C Translate:

- 1 She went to town to do some shopping.
- 2 She wanted to buy something nice in order to surprise her family.
- 3 But she had no money to buy (it) with.

61 More about ‘det’

The demonstrative pronoun **det** (sec. 13) is commonly used in colloquial speech, and cannot always be translated by ‘that’. Here are some examples of how **det** is rendered in English:

- Tror du det?** Do you think so?
Jeg håper det. I hope so.
Har han det? Has he?
Nei, han har ikke det. No, he hasn’t.
Kan dere det? Can you?
Ja, vi kan det. Yes, we can.
Er du trett? Det er jeg også. Are you tired? So am I.

Vocabulary

å bli syk	to be taken ill
sykehuset	the hospital
bra	all right
nå	by now

Exercise 50

Translate:

- 1 Does Miss Holm live here?
- 2 No, she doesn’t.
- 3 Has she been taken ill?
- 4 Yes, I’m afraid so.
- 5 Is she in hospital?
- 6 Yes, she is.

- 7 I hoped she would be all right by now.
 8 So did we. But I think she is a little better.

62 'Det' as a preliminary subject

Det can be used as a preliminary subject with a real subject later in the sentence, as you have already seen in sec. 37, in the expressions **det er** and **det finnes** 'there is/are'. In Norwegian, however, this type of construction is also used with verbs of motion like **komme**, **gå**, **starte**, **kjøre** etc. and with **ligge**, **stå**, **sitte** (see sec. 63):

Det kom en mann nedover veien.

There was a man coming down the road.

Det myldrer av mennesker på gaten. The street is swarming with people (lit. It is swarming with people in the street).

Det startet en bil utenfor huset.

A car started (lit. There was a car starting) outside the house.

Det is not only used at the beginning of the sentence:

Den morgenen gikk det bare en buss.

That morning there was only one bus passing.

63 The verbs 'ligge', 'sitte', 'stå' and 'gå'

The verbs **ligge**, **sitte**, **stå** and **gå** cannot always be translated by their English equivalents, as is shown in the following examples. Often English uses the verb 'to be'.

å ligge to lie

Oslo ligger ved bunnen av Oslofjorden.

Oslo is situated (or lies) at the head of the Oslofjord.

Det ligger et supermarket på hjørnet.

There is a supermarket on the corner.

De ligger i sengen. They are in bed.

Det ligger en kniv, en skje, en gaffel på bordet.

There are a knife, a spoon and a fork on the table.

å stå to stand

Det står i avisens at ... It says in the newspaper that ...

Telefonnummeret står i (telefon)katalogen.

The telephone number is in the book.

Det står et glass og en flaske på bordet.

There are a glass and a bottle on the table.

Bilen står i garasjen. The car is in the garage.

Han stod til eksamen. He passed his exam.

å sitte to sit

Nøkkelen sitter i låsen. The key is in the lock.

Skipet sitter fast i isen. The ship is stuck in the ice.

Vil du sitte på? Would you like a lift?

Han satt og leste. He was reading.

å gå to go, walk

Tiden går. Time passes (*or goes by*).

Det gikk som ventet. It turned out as expected.

Det går ham godt. He is doing well.

Det går ikke. It doesn't work.

Hvordan gikk det på skolen i dag? How did you get on at school today?

Vocabulary

å ligge (lå, ligget)

to be situated, to lie

sør for

south of

siden

the side

kjøkkenbenken

the kitchen unit

å stå (stod, stått)

to stand

trappeoppgangen

the stairway

isen

the ice

å sitte (satt, sittet)

to be sitting, to sit

å sitte dårlig

to have a bad seat

Exercise 51

Translate (using one of these verbs in every sentence: *ligge, stå, sitte, gå*):

1 There's a church on the other side of the marketplace.

2 There's a knife on the kitchen unit.

3 Tønsberg is situated south of Oslo.

4 There's a vase on the table.

- 5 There's a bicycle in the stairway.
- 6 What's in the newspaper today?
- 7 There's a woman waiting in the entrance hall.
- 8 He's having breakfast.
- 9 Did you have a bad seat?
- 10 Are you doing well?
- 11 How did it turn out?
- 12 The days passed so quickly.

Vocabulary

restauranten	the restaurant
menyen	the menu
kelneren	the waiter
forretten	the starter
suppen	the soup
onkelen	the uncle
begge	both
hovedretten	the main dish
å legge (la, lagt) på seg	to put on weight
desserten	the dessert
saltvannsfisken	the salt-water fish
skalldyret	the shellfish
å behage (-et, -et)	to please
gjør som du vil!	do as you please!
å foretrekke (-trakk, -trukket)	to prefer
kokt	boiled
torsken	the cod
stekt	fried
sjøtungen	the Dover sole
å bestemme (-te, -t) seg	to choose, make a decision
niesen	the niece
den unge damen	the young lady
rødvinen	the red wine
karamellpuddingen	the creme caramel
multekaken	the cloudberry cake
regningen	the bill
et øyeblikk	one moment
De har rett med hensyn til	you're right about

CONVERSATION

I en restaurant

- Anthony McLeod* Kan vi få menyen?
Kelneren Vær så god!
- Anthony McLeod* Takk skal De ha. La meg se. Hva vil du ha som forrett, Hanna? Eller ville du foretrekke en suppe?
- Hanna McLeod* Ikke noen forrett og ikke noen suppe til meg, onkel Anthony. Jeg synes vi begge skulle gå rett på hovedretten. Etter en uke i Oslo har du alt begynt å legge på deg!
- Anthony McLeod* Det har jeg ikke! Men jeg klarer meg meget godt uten forrett hvis jeg bare får en god dessert.
- Hanna McLeod* Da vil jeg gjerne prøve noe fra havet, saltvannsfisk eller skalldyr.
- Anthony McLeod* Gjør som du vil, men jeg skal ikke ha skalldyr. Jeg foretrekker kokt torsk.
- Hanna McLeod* Og jeg stekt sjøtunge.
- Anthony McLeod* Kelner!
- Kelneren* Har De bestemt Dem?
- Anthony McLeod* Ja, stekt sjøtunge til min niese og kokt torsk til meg.
- Kelneren* Javel, og hva vil dere ha å drikke?
- Anthony McLeod* Coca-cola til den unge damen og et glass rødvin til meg. Husets vin, takk!
- Kelneren* Hva vil De ha til dessert?
- Hanna McLeod* Karamellpudding til meg, takk.
- Anthony McLeod* Hvordan er multekaken Deres?
- Kelneren* Det finnes ingen bedre!
- Anthony McLeod* Multekake til meg, og to kaffe. Og så regningen, takk.
- Kelneren* Et øyeblikk.
- Kelneren* Hvordan smakte middagen?
- Hanna McLeod* Det var meget godt alt sammen.
- Anthony McLeod* Og De hadde rett med hensyn til multekaken.

TRANSLATION

In a restaurant

- Anthony McLeod* Can we have the menu, please?
Waiter Here you are, sir.
Anthony McLeod Thank you very much. Let me see. What would you like for a starter, Hanna? Or would you prefer a soup?
Hanna McLeod No starter and no soup for me, uncle Anthony. I think we should both go straight on to the main dish. After one week in Oslo you're already putting on weight!
Anthony McLeod I'm not! But I can very well do without a starter if only I get a good dessert.
Hanna McLeod Then I'd like to try something from the sea, some salt-water fish or shellfish.
Anthony McLeod Do as you please, but no shellfish for me! I prefer the boiled cod.
Hanna McLeod And I the fried Dover sole.
Anthony McLeod Waiter!
Waiter You've chosen, sir?
Anthony McLeod Yes, fried Dover sole for my niece and boiled cod for me.
Waiter Very good, and what would you like to drink?
Anthony McLeod Coca-Cola for the young lady and glass of red wine for me. The house wine, please.
- Waiter* What would you like for dessert?
Hanna McLeod Creme caramel for me, please.
Anthony McLeod How's your cloudberry cake?
Waiter It's second to none, sir.
Anthony McLeod Cloudberry cake for me, and two coffees. And then the bill, please.
Waiter One moment, sir.
- Waiter* How did you like your dinner?
Hanna McLeod It was all very good.
Anthony McLeod And you were right about the cloudberry cake.

Lesson 12

64 More about prepositions

In secs 57 and 58 you learned about the use of **i**, **på** and **om**. Here are some verbs and expressions followed by **av**, **etter**, **for**, **med**, and **over**:

le av	laugh at
lide av	suffer from
være respektert av (for)	be respected by (for)
være stolt av	be proud of
lengte etter	long for
stri (streve) med	work hard at
interessere seg for	be interested in
klage over (or på)	complain about
være skuffet over	be disappointed with (or at)
glede seg over	rejoice at

In Norwegian verbs and expressions followed by prepositions are used with the infinitive, taking the place of the English '-ing' form:

Hun gledet seg til å komme. She looked forward to coming.
Han var redd for å dø. He was afraid of dying.
De var trette av å gå. They were tired of walking.

In some cases the Norwegian expression has a preposition where there is no preposition in English; for example, with parts of the body:

Jeg har vondt i hodet. I have a headache.
Er du kald på føttene? Are your feet cold?
Vask deg i ansiktet! Wash your face!
Tørk av deg på bena! Wipe your feet!

Vocabulary

ros(en)	(the) praise
mer enn	more than

vakker	beautiful
etterkommeren	the descendant
idretten	the sport
å være på høyde med	to keep up with
hemningsløst	without inhibition
seieren	the victory
konkurransen	the competition
umåtelig	immensely
nederlaget	the defeat
(fotball-)dommeren	the referee
å sky尔de (-dte, -dt) på	to put the blame on
å skade (-et, -et)	to injure
spilleren	the player
laget	the team
å tape (-te, -t)	to lose
å lide (led, lidt) av	to suffer from
landskampen i fotball	the international football match
enorm	enormous
mindreverdighetsfølelsen	the inferiority complex
å føle trang til	to feel like
å ligne (-et, -et) på	to resemble
i så henseende	in that respect

Exercise 52

Translate:

- 1 Mange nordmenn er stolte av sitt land og lengter etter ros fra andre nasjoner.
- 2 De ønsker å bli respektert av andre for mer enn å ha et vakkert land og være etterkommere av de gamle vikingene.
- 3 De interesserer seg meget for idrett og stirr hardt med å være på høyde med andre nasjoner.
- 4 De gleder seg hemningsløst over enhver seier i internasjonale konkurranser og er umåtelig skuffet over ethvert nederlag.
- 5 De klager på dommeren eller skylder på skadede spillere når laget deres taper en landskamp i fotball.
- 6 Noen mennesker tenker at nordmennene må lide av en enorm mindreverdighetsfølelse.
- 7 Andre føler trang til å le av det hele og mener at nordmennene ligner på alle andre mennesker i så henseende.

65 The past participle used as an adjective

The past participle can be used as an adjective, as shown in the following:

- et malt gjerde** a painted fence
- en dressert hund** a trained dog
- en ventet virkning** an expected effect
- et forsikret hus** an insured house
- en stjålet veske** a stolen handbag
- et brukket ben** a broken leg

In the definite form and in the plural an **-e** is added to the participle, as to other adjectives:

- det malte gjerdet, malte gjerder, de malte gerdene**
- den dresserte hunden, dresserte hunder, de dresserte hundene**

If, however, the participle ends in **-et**, the **t** is usually changed into a **d**:

- den ventede virkning(en), ventede virkninger, de ventede virkningene**
- det forsikrede huset, forsikrede hus, de forsikrede husene**

Participles of strong verbs often have their ending changed into **-ne**:

- den stjålne vesken, stjålne vesker, de stjålne veskene**
- det brukne benet, brukne ben, de brukne bena**

Vocabulary

å koke (-te, -t)	to boil
å ribbe (-et, -et)	to pluck
å flå (-dde, -dd)	to skin
bjørnen	the bear
å frigjøre (-gjorde, -gjört)	to liberate
å stryke (strøk, strøket)	to iron
lommetørklet	the handkerchief

Exercise 53

A Complete the following, translating the English participle in brackets:

- 1 **et** (boiled) egg
- 2 **en** (plucked) **kylling**
- 3 **en** (skinned) **bjørn**
- 4 **et** (liberated) **land**
- 5 **et** (ironed) **lommetørkle**
- 6 **en** (frozen) **finger**

B Give the definite form singular and the indefinite and definite form of the above examples 1, 2 and 6 (Model: **et malt gjerde** – **det malte gjerdet** – **malte gjerder** – **de malte gjerdene**)

66 Colloquial speech

Colloquial Norwegian can only be learned through listening and practice. But some knowledge of the tags and small words used in everyday speech could be helpful. The Norwegians, like the English, make frequent use of filler words, to make their speech sound friendly and informal or to modify the meaning of the sentences.

1 Tags are often added to questions and statements (see sec. 61 for the use of **det** here):

Han er i Norge, er han ikke det? He's in Norway, isn't he?

Han er ikke hjemme, er han det? He's not at home, is he?

Du studerer norsk, gjør du ikke det?

You study Norwegian, don't you?

Du synes ikke det er for vanskelig, gjør du det?

You don't find it too difficult, do you?

Det er ganske spennende, ikke sant?

It's quite exciting, isn't it?

Det er litt tidlig, vet du. It's a bit early, you know.

Møtet er utsatt, tror jeg.

The meeting has been postponed, I believe.

Hun kunne ikke komme, forstår du. She couldn't come, you see.

2 Adverbs are used, frequently without adding any specific meaning:

forresten, jo, liksom, nok, så, vel, da

Hvordan har de det, forresten? By the way, how are they?

Vi er jo venner. After all, we are friends.

Jeg føler meg liksom (så) svimmel. I feel kind of dizzy.

Det kommer nok av varmen. That's probably due to the heat.

Så morsomt at du kunne komme! I'm so glad (that) you could come!

Han har vel forsovet seg. He must have overslept, I suppose.

Ja da! Certainly!

Adjø da! Bye-bye!

Kom nå da! Oh, come on!

Enn jeg da? What about me?

Vær så god da! Please help yourself!

Fy da! For shame!

3 **Ja, jo** and **nei** are used as opening words, not only as answers to questions:

Ja, det var en sørgeelig historie! That was (indeed) a sad affair!

Jo, det var en snurrig fyr! He was (certainly) a funny chap!

Nei, har du hørt på maken! The idea of it!

And in the double version:

Jaja, så får vi gjøre det selv da.

OK, then we'll have to do it ourselves.

Nei nei, hvis du ikke vil så. Oh well, if you don't want to do it.

Nei is also used in exclamations:

Nei, så snilt av deg! How kind of you!

Nei, vet De hva! This is too bad! or Oh really!

4 The personal pronoun is used in addressing people:

Morn, du! Hello! (Hi!)

Bare kom inn, du! Please come in (won't you)?

Sier du det, du? So that's what you say?

Det var moro, det! That was fun (that was)!

Vi klarte det, vi! We made it!

Du er dum, du! You're a fool (you are)!

67 Greetings and congratulations

Greetings

Various greetings are used when meeting people, from the more formal greetings like:

God dag! Good day!

God morgen! Good morning!

God aften (kveld)! Good evening!

to the informal and familiar ones such as:

Morn! Hello!

Hei! Hi!

When we are introduced to people we haven't met before, we often say:

Hyggelig å hilse på Dem! How do you do? (*or* Pleased to meet you!)

When we welcome guests to our house we say:

Velkommen! Glad you could come!

Thanks and congratulations

The guests say to the hostess or the host after a party:

Takk for meg! Thank you for having me!

or (on more formal occasions) after a meal:

Takk for maten! Thank you for the meal!

And the next time you meet somebody whose house you have been to you say:

Takk for sist! Thank you for the last time!

If you want to congratulate somebody on a special occasion you should say:

Gratulerer! or Til lykke! Congratulations!

Leave-taking

When parting we usually say:

Adjø! { (formal)
Farvel!

Goodbye!

Morn da (morna)! (<i>informal</i>)	Bye-bye!
Ha det bra! (<i>formal</i>)	Have a good time!
Ha det! (<i>informal</i>)	
På gjensyn!	So long!
Vi sees!	See you later!
God helg!	Have a good weekend!

Wishes

To somebody who is ill:

God bedring! I hope you'll soon be better!

Some other wishes are:

God fornøyelse!	Have a good time!
Lykke til!	Good luck!
Hils din bror fra meg!	Give my love to your brother for me!

Some common greetings in letters are:

Kjære herr X/fru X (<i>formal</i>)	{ Dear Sir/Madam
Kjære Susan/John (<i>informal</i>)	Dear Mr X /Mrs X
	Dear Susan/John

And some common closes are:

med hilsen fra (<i>formal</i>)	With compliments from
ærbødigst (<i>formal</i>)	Yours faithfully/sincerely
med vennlig hilsen (<i>informal</i>)	With kind regards
kjærlig hilsen fra (<i>informal</i>)	Love from
Hils ham fra meg.	Remember me to him.

Please

The English 'please' can be translated by **Vær så snill** (in polite requests) or by **Vær så god** (expressing permission or consent: 'please do').

In sentences introduced by these expressions we can use either **og** or **å**:

Vær så snill og send meg sukkeret. Or: **Vær så snill å sende meg sukkeret.** Please pass me the sugar!

Vær så god og forsyn deg! Or: **Vær så god å forsyne deg!** Please help yourself!

Vocabulary

å være fornøyd med	to be happy with
oppholdet	the stay
ikke ... før	not ... till
å berolige (-et, -et)	to calm down
tidlig på året	early in the year
lykke, hell	luck
trist	sad
å gjøre noe med noe	to do something about something
som du vil	as you like
å la (lot, latt) en få vite	to let someone know
å passe (-et, -et)	to suit

Exercise 54

A Add tags to the following questions:

- 1 Dere har hatt en hyggelig ferie ...?
- 2 Du er fornøyd med oppholdet i Norge ...?
- 3 Dere skal ikke reise før i morgen ...?
- 4 Dere har ikke glemt noe ...?
- 5 Dere kommer igjen neste år ...?

B Translate:

- 1 We'll come by the end of July, I believe.
- 2 You ought to come in September, you see.
- 3 It's the best time for fishing, you know.

C Translate, using **forresten, **jo**, **liksom**, **nok** etc:**

- 1 After all, you like fishing.
- 2 Yes, it kind of calms me down.
- 3 By the way, did you get any fish this year?
- 4 No, but it was a bit early in the year, I suppose.
- 5 You'll probably have better luck next year.

D Translate, using **Ja (or **Jaja**), **Nei** (**Neinei**) as opening words, **da** or personal pronoun (**du**, **jeg**, **hun**, **han**, etc) at the end of the sentence:**

- 1 That was the end of the holiday.
- 2 How sad!
- 3 Oh well, there is nothing to be done (lit. to do) about that.

- 4 Give my love to your sister!
- 5 Certainly!
- 6 Bye-bye!
- 7 Have a good time!
- 8 Do as you like!
- 9 He is very strong indeed!
- 10 He isn't strong, but I am (strong).

E Translate:

- 1 Please shut the window!
- 2 Please let me know if the time suits you.
- 3 Please sit down!
- 4 Please tell me about it!

Vocabulary

igjen	again
overraskelsen	the surprise
spent	curious
å tro (-dde, -dd)	to think, believe
kjedelig	boring
i begynnelsen	at the beginning
havnen	the port
å ta feil	to be wrong
å innse (-så, -sett)	to realise
reisen	the voyage
gir det beste utbyttet	is the most worthwhile
skipstekket	the deck of the ship
å slappe (-et, -et) av	to relax
praktfull	magnificent
kystlandskapet	the coastal scenery
fossen	the waterfall
å glemme (-mte, -mt)	to forget
å heve (-et, -et) seg	to tower
klippen	the rock
på begge sider	on either side
å dekke (-et, -et)	to cover
fjellveggen	the mountain wall
sløret	the veil
sølvbåndet	the silvery ribbon

sansen for poesi	the sense of poetry
å innrømme (-et, -et)	to admit
å dukke (-et, -et) opp	to appear
midt blandt	amid
å klynge (-et, -et) seg til	to cling to
lappen, flekken	the patch
vegetasjonen	the vegetation
klyngen	the cluster
trehuset	the wooden house
lys	bright
fiskerbåten	the fishing boat
midnattssolen	the midnight sun
vanlig	ordinary
sannheten	the truth
sant å si	to tell the truth
følelsen	the feeling
Nordkapp	the North Cape
bortenfor	beyond
å være fornøyd med	to be happy with
å organisere (-te, -t)	to organise
å delta (-tok, -tatt)	to take part
inne i landet	inland
reinsdyret	the reindeer
samen	the Lapp
toppen	the summit
et par	a couple of
enda en gang	once again
vennligheten	the kindness
noensinne	ever
å nøle (-te, -t)	to hesitate

CONVERSATION

Nytt møte i Oslo

- Janice McLeod* God dag, herr Holm. Så hyggelig å se Dem igjen!
Herr Holm God dag. For en hyggelig overraskelse! Nå er jeg spent på å høre om Deres reise med Hurtigruten!
Janice McLeod Vi har alltid trodd at en sjøreise ville være kjedelig, og i begynnelsen lurtede vi på hva vi ville kunne se og

gjøre mellom havnene.

Anthony McLeod

Men vi tok feil! Vi skjønte snart at i Norge er det selve reisen mer enn stoppestedene som gir det beste utbyttet.

Janice McLeod

Mens vi satt der på skipsdekket, lærte vi å slappe av og ta inn i oss det praktfulle kystlandskapet.

Så dere fossen Syv Søstre i Geiranger?

Janice McLeod

Å ja, jeg skal aldri glemme Geirangerfjorden med klippene og fjellene som hever seg på begge sider, og de Syv Søstre som dekker fjellveggen lik et slør av sølvbånd!

Anthony McLeod

Ja, De forstår, min kone har alltid hatt sans for poesi! Men jeg må innrømme at jeg selv ble ganske fascinert av bondegårdene som plutselig dukket opp midt blant klippene, der de klynget seg til lapper av vegetasjon ...

Janice McLeod

... Og de små klyngene av trehus i lyse farger med en fiskebåt foran.

Herr Holm

Anthony McLeod

Og hva med midnattssolen?

Som en amerikansk venn sa, den lignet svært mye på den vanlige solen! Sant å si var min sterkeste følelse da jeg stod på Nordkapp, at jeg befant meg på toppen av Europa og visste at det ikke var noe bortenfor.

Herr Holm

Janice McLeod

Så dere er altså fornøyd med reisen begge to?

Ja, det hele var godt arrangert, og vi deltok selvsagt i noen av utfuktene inne i landet. Vi drog med reinsdyr for å besøke samene og på tur til toppen av Tromsøya, bare for å nevne et par av de tingene vi likte best.

Herr Holm

Unnskyld meg, jeg er lei for å måtte forlate dere, men jeg er allerede sent ute. Adjø, og ha en god hjemreise!

Janice McLeod

Adjø, herr Holm. Takk enda en gang for Deres vennlighet. Og hvis De noen gang kommer til London, så nøl ikke med å besøke oss!

TRANSLATION

Meeting again in Oslo

- Janice McLeod* Good morning, Mr Holm. How nice to see you again!
- Mr Holm* Good morning! What a nice surprise! Now I am curious to hear about your journey with the Coastal Express!
- Janice McLeod* We had always thought a cruise would be boring, and at the beginning we wondered what there would be to see or do between the ports.
- Anthony McLeod* But we were wrong! We soon realised that in Norway it's the voyage, more than the stops, that is the most worthwhile.
- Janice McLeod* Sitting on the deck of the ship, we learned to relax and take in the magnificent coastal scenery.
- Mr Holm* Did you see the Seven Sisters' waterfall at Geiranger?
- Janice McLeod* Oh yes, I shall never forget the Geiranger fjord with its towering rocks and mountains on either side, and the Seven Sisters covering the mountain wall like a veil of silvery ribbons!
- Anthony McLeod* You see, my wife has always had a sense of poetry! But I must admit that I was quite fascinated myself by the farmhouses that suddenly appeared amid the rocks clinging to patches of vegetation ...
- Janice McLeod* ... and the small clusters of brightly coloured wooden houses with a fishing boat in front.
- Mr Holm* And what about the midnight sun?
- Anthony McLeod* As an American friend said, it looked very much like the ordinary sun! To tell the truth, my strongest feeling, standing on the North Cape, was that of being on the top of Europe knowing that there was nothing beyond.
- Mr Holm* So you're both very happy with your trip?
- Janice McLeod* Yes, it was all very well organised and, of course, we took part in some of the inland tours. We went by reindeer to see the Lapps and on a trip to the summit of Tromsøya, just to mention a couple of the things that we enjoyed the most.

Mr Holm Excuse me, I'm sorry to leave you, but I'm already late. Goodbye, and have a pleasant trip home!

Janice McLeod Goodbye, Mr Holm. Thank you once again for your kindness. And if you ever come to London, don't hesitate to come and see us!

Key to exercises

LESSON 1

Exercise 1A: 1 en koffert 2 en lommebok 3 et pass 4 en gate
5 et bilde 6 en stasjon 7 en rute 8 et tog 9 en buss 10 et fly

B: 1 kofferten 2 lommeboken 3 passet 4 gaten 5 bildet 6
stasjonen 7 ruten 8 toget 9 bussen 10 flyet

Exercise 2: 1 stoler 2 senger 3 bord 4 hus 5 vinduer 6 skoler
7 tepper 8 bøker 9 hender 10 mødre 11 trær 12 menn 13 byer
14 trapper 15 fjell

Exercise 3: 1 en stol - stolen - stoler - stolene 2 en seng - sengen -
senger - sengene 3 et bord - bordet - bord - bordene 4 et hus - huset -
hus - husene 5 et vindu - vinduet - vinduer - vinduene 6 et teppe -
teppet - tepper - teppene 7 en skole - skolen - skoler - skolene 8 en
hånd - hånden - hender - hendene 9 en mor - moren - mødre - mødrene
10 et tre - treet - trær - trærne 11 en vei - veien - veier - veiene 12 en
bil - bilen - biler - bilene 13 en lampe - lampen - lamper - lampene
14 et gulv - gulvet - gulv - gulvene 15 et tak - taket - tak - takene

Exercise 4: 1 Hva heter du (De)? 2 Jeg heter Anthony McLeod.
3 Er du (De) amerikansk? 4 Nei, jeg er engelsk. 5 Har du (De)
venner i Norge? 6 Ja, det har jeg. 7 Hvor er din (Deres) kone?
8 Hun er i butikken. 9 Har du (dere) barn? 10 Ja, vi har to barn.
11 Er de også i Norge? 12 Ja, det er de. 13 Hvor gamle er de? 14 De
er tolv og fjorten år gamle.

LESSON 2

Exercise 5: 1mannens avis 2søsterens venn 3barnets foreldre
4kundenes vesker 5byens navn 6togets fart 7blomsternes farger
8husets hjørne

Exercise 6: 1en stor lastebil, et stort pakhus, store varemagasiner
2Blusen er gul, slipset er rødt, skoene er sorte. 3Den er lys, det er
langt, de er spisse. 4Han har lyst hår, blå øyne, en liten hake, et lite
arr i pannen og små fregner på nesen. 5et merkelig svar, et hyggelig
møte, et lett spørsmål 6Livet er kort, dagen er kort, timene er
korte. 7et nytt møte, et fritt valg, et plutselig stopp

Exercise 7: 1 den brune genseren 2 det lange undertøyet 3 de varme klærne 4 den nye lastebilen 5 det store varemagasinet 6 det farlige veikrysset 7 den lille bondegården 8 det lille føllet

Exercise 8: 1 I Norge er det nødvendig å bruke varme klær om vinteren. 2 Alle må lære å lese og (å) skrive. 3 Vi ønsker å reise til Italia i sommer. 4 Du (Dere) arbeider meget hardt. 5 De ser på fjernsyn. 6 Hun kjøper (seg) en ny kjole. 7 Han bor i Oslo. Hver morgen reiser han til kontoret med buss. 8 Om aftenen foretrekker han å bli hjemme.

Exercise 9A: 1 Er det kaldt i Norge om vinteren? 2 Trenger vi varmt undertøy og en tykk genser? 3 Ønsker du (De, dere) å bli i Oslo? 4 Liker du (De, dere) å gå på ski? 5 Kommer Deres (dine) barn sammen med Dem (Dere, deg)? 6 Har de (fatt) venner her? 7 Hører du (De, dere) meg ikke? **B:** 1 Ja, det er kaldt i Norge om vinteren. 2 Ja, dere trenger varmt undertøy og en tykk genser. 3 Ja, jeg (vi) ønsker å bli i Oslo. 4 Ja, jeg (vi) liker å gå på ski. 5 Ja, våre (mine) barn kommer sammen med oss (meg). 6 Nei, de har ikke (fatt) venner her. 7 Nei, jeg (vi) hører deg ikke.

LESSON 3

Exercise 10A: 1 Arbeid hardere! 2 Les boken! 3 Lær leksen (leksjonen)! 4 Skriv øvelsen! 5 Spis aftensmaten (din aftensmat)! 6 Kom tilbake! 7 Stopp toget! 8 Ta bussen! 9 Stå stille! 10 Se på himmelen! **B:** 6 Kom ikke tilbake! 7 Stopp ikke toget! 8 Ta ikke bussen! 9 Stå ikke stille! 10 Se ikke på himmelen! (*or: Ikke kom..., Ikke stopp... etc.*)

Exercise 11: 1 Hvor bor De (du)? 2 Når reiser dere? 3 Hvordan har De (du) det? 4 Hvem er det? 5 Hvem ser hun etter? 6 Hvilket eple foretrekker du? 7 Hva er det? 8 Hvor mange språk snakker De (du)? 9 Hvilke språk snakker De (du)? 10 Hvor mye kommer det på?

Exercise 12: 1 Han går aldri på kino. 2 De har ingen (ikke noen) gjester. 3 Vi har ikke noe (intet) landsted. 4 Jeg ønsker ingenting (ikke noe). 5 Du (Dere) har ikke mer brød. 6 Det er ikke kaldt lenger.

Exercise 13: 1 den hyggelige aftenen 2 denne varme sommeren 3 de uforglemmige dagene 4 det farlige veikrysset . 5 disse blå fjellene 6 dette moderne skipet 7 - Kjøp ikke (Ikke kjøp) den boken! - Hvilken bok mener De (du)? - Jeg mener den (der). Denne (her) er mye (meget) bedre. 8 Jeg vil ha to brød, dette (her) og det der. Og tre kaker, to av

disse (her) og en av de der.

Exercise 14: (a) to + ni = elleve (to og ni er elleve) (b) fem + syv (sju) = tolv (c) femten - ni = seks (femten minus ni er seks)
 (d) toogtyve (tjueto) + fireogførti (førtifire) = seksogseksti (sekstiseks)
 (e) treogtyve (tjuetre) - ti = tretten (f) seksogfemti (femtiseks) -
 toogtredve (trettito) = fireogtyve (tjuefire) (g) treogtredve (trettitre) ×
 (ganger) tre = niognitti (nittini) (h) hundre : (dividert med) femogtyve
 (tjuefem) = fire (i) femten × fem = femogsytti (syttifem)
 (j) åtteogseksti : fire = sytten (k) seks × åtte = åtteogførti (førtiåtte)
 (l) åtteognitti (nittiatte) : fjorten = syv (sju).

LESSON 4

Exercise 15: 1 Hvor er min blå skjorte, mitt røde slips, mine brune sokker? 2 Dette er din lommebok, ditt pass og dine billetter. 3 Vårt fly (Flyet vårt) er forsinket. 4 De må levere sine kofferter (koffertene sine). 5 Deres bagasje (Bagasjen deres) er i flyet. 6 Hans forretningsforbindelser venter (på) ham. 7 Hun besøker sin kjæreste (kjæresten sin). 8 Flyet og dets mannskap. 9 Vask hendene! 10 Han har (en) hatt på hodet.

Exercise 16: 1 Det setet (der) er hennes, dette (her) er ditt. 2 Disse avisene (her) er våre, de (der) er deres. 3 Ingenting (Ikke noe) i dette huset er hans, alt er mitt. 4 Vi har våre feil, og dere har deres.

Exercise 17: 1 enkle klær 2 våkne øyne 3 magre lammekoteletter 4 et norsk flagg, norske flagg 5 et fremmed land, fremmede land 6 et felles anliggende, felles anliggender 7 et moderne hus, moderne hus

Exercise 18: 1 Kari er yngre enn Marit. Men Berit er den yngste piken i klassen. 2 Norge er større enn Danmark. Men Sverige er det største av de tre skandinaviske landene. 3 Skagastølstind er høyere enn Snøhetta. Men Galdhøpiggen er den høyeste fjelltoppen i Norge. 4 Trondheimsfjorden er lengre enn Oslofjorden. Men Sognefjorden er den lengste av dem alle. 5 Denne boken er mer underholdende enn den. Men den der er den mest underholdende bok jeg har i mitt bibliotek.

Exercise 19: 1 Gi henne et armbånd! 2 Glem ikke å takke ham for det. 3 Vær så snill å skrive (og skriv) til meg om det. 4 Hennes mor venter på henne på stasjonen. 5 Vær så snil å sende (og send) oss varene så snart det passer for Dem (deg). 6 Jeg besøker dem én gang i uken.

Exercise 20: (a) kvart (et kvarter) over to, halv tre, kvart på tre, tre (ɔ) fem over tre, ti på halv fire, ti over halv fire, fem på fire (c) ett

minutt over fire, tolv over fire, fire på halv fem, syv (sju) over halv fem

LESSON 5

Exercise 21: 1 Noen gutter kastet steiner på hverandre. 2 Vi beskyttet våre venner. 3 Han skadet hodet (sitt). 4 De trodde det ikke. 5 Hun hentet treningsdressen (sin). 6 Hver morgen jogget hun i parken. 7 Hva spiste du til frokost? 8 Jeg kokte noen egg og stekte noen poteter. 9 Vi hørte en lyd, men ingenting (ikke noe) hendte. 10 Vinden blåste kraftig og det snødde. 11 Vi lukket dørene. 12 Barna lekte på gulvet. De brydde seg ikke om stormen.

Exercise 22: 1 Hun skrev et brev til formannen. 2 De fant (den) mannen de så etter. 3 Han gikk nedover gaten. 4 Denne herren hjalp meg. 5 Han tok mine kofferter (koffertene mine) og bar dem til stasjonen. 6 Bilen kom mot ham i meget stor fart. 7 Gutten ble redd og løp av sted. 8 Foreldrene (Hans foreldre) grep ham og holdt ham tilbake. 9 De gav ham en iskrem for å roe ham ned. 10 Han satte seg (ned) og sa ingenting.

Exercise 23A: 1 langsom - langsomt 2 rask - raskt (fort - fort)
 3 klar - klart (tydelig - tydelig) 4 vennlig - vennlig 5 riktig - riktig
 6 dårlig - dårlig 7 tung - tungt (kraftig - kraftig) 8 forferdelig -
 forferdelig **B:** 1 vanligvis, naturligvis, oppover, nedover, nedenfor,
 ovenfor 2 meget, for mye (for meget), nå, ennå, likevel, sjeldent, knapt
 (neppe), nettopp (bare), forskjellig, særlig, kanskje **C:** 1 Vi ønsket
 sterkt å dra på fjelltur. 2 Det begynte plutselig å regne. Vi hadde ikke
 noen regnfrakk, så vi ble snart gjennomvåte. 3 Men litt etter litt kom vi
 nærmere fjellene. 4 Til slutt kom vi frem til vårt bestemmelsessted.
 5 Vi trengte virkelig noen tørre klær!

Exercise 24: (a) (den) første, annen (andre), tredje, fjerde, femte, sjette,
 syvende (sjuende), åttende, niende, tiende (b) elevte, tolvte, trettende),
 tyvende (tjuende), enogtyvende (tjueførste), toogtredevte (trettiandre),
 femogførtiende (førtifemte), treogfemtiende (femtitredje), seksogsekstiende
 (sekstisjette), åtteogsyttiende (syttiåttende), syvogåttiende (åttisjuende),
 niognittiende (nittiniende) (c) en halv, tre fjerdedeler, fem åttendedeler,
 syv (sju) tolvtedeler, åtte femtendedeler

LESSON 6

Exercise 25: 1 Har du snakket med din venn? 2 Nei, jeg har ikke sett
 ham på lang tid, men jeg har skrevet et brev til ham. 3 Dine (Deres)

kolleger har ventet på deg (Dem). 4 Jeg har (er) kommet for sent til toget. 5 Hun har hatt en travel dag. 6 Babyen har skreket hele natten. 7 Hun har følt seg (Hun har vært) deprimert. 8 De har gått en tur. 9 Vi har tilbrakt (hatt) en god tid sammen. 10 Vi har bodd i Oslo hele livet. 11 Har du (De) sett hans siste film? 12 Nei, jeg har ikke vært på kino på mange år.

Exercise 26: 1 Hvor skal vi gå i aften? 2 Jeg vil gå på kino. 3 Vi bør bestille billetter på forhånd. 4 Ja, jeg vet det. Når må vi hente billettene? 5 Når vil du at jeg skal komme? 6 Kan du komme litt tidligere? 7 Jeg skal (vil) være der (klokken) seks. 8 Vi må ikke være for sene.

Exercise 27: 1 I natt ble hun verre. 2 Men om morgenen følte hun seg (var hun) meget bedre. 3 Senere på dagen var hun helt frisk igjen. 4 Neste dag stod hun tidligst opp og arbeidet hardest av oss alle. 5 Vil du forstå bedre hva folk sier og bli lettere forstått? 6 Da må du lytte mer oppmerksomt og snakke mer tydelig (tydeligere).

Exercise 28: 1 Per gikk ned på gaten. 2 Nede på gaten traff han en venn. 3 De kjørte bort i en bil. 4 De ble borte i tre timer. 5 Hjemme ventet foreldrene på ham. 6 De bad meg hjem. 7 Du skulle ikke gå dit uten å si fra til oss. 8 Her i huset må alle følge husordenen.

Exercise 29: 1 Hvilken årstid foretrekker du? 2 Jeg liker alle årstider. 3 Om vinteren går vi på ski og skøyter, og noen ganger aker vi. 4 I vår tilbrakte vi påskeferien i en fjellhytte i Hallingdal. 5 Vi bodde der fra Skjærtorsdag til Annen påskedag. 6 (På) den syttende mai feiret vi den norske nasjonaldagen. 7 I sommer drog vi på fisketur til (i) et fiskevann i Gudbrandsdalen. 8 Sist høst gikk vi (tur) i fjellene. 9 Til sommeren skal vi dra på seilтур i Oslofjorden. 10 Hvilken dato er det i dag? 11 Det er den 6. januar, 28. februar, 11. mars, 21. april, 4. juli, 2. september, 25. oktober, 3. november, 27. desember. 12 Det er Nyttårsdag, Langfredag, Kristi Himmelfartsdag, Første julledag, Annen pinsedag.

LESSON 7

Exercise 30: 1 Min venn hadde vært alvorlig syk. 2 Han hadde forlatt landet. 3 Nå var han blitt bedre, og han var kommet hjem. 4 Vi hadde bedt ham til middag. 5 Jeg hadde ikke sett ham siden i fjor jul. 6 Han hadde ikke forandret seg. 7 Vi snakket som om ingenting hadde hendt.

Exercise 31: 1 Det er en statue foran Slottet. 2 Det er en postkasse på hjørnet. 3 Det er et supermarket ved siden av stasjonen. 4 Det er

mange blomster på torget. 5 Jeg hadde vært i Norge siden jul. 6 Jeg hadde vært der fra januar til april. 7 Jeg hadde vendt (reist) tilbake til London før påske. 8 Kan du lese uten (dine) briller? 9 Bare med stor vanskelighet. 10 Jeg ville gjerne ha noe for min reisesyke. 11 Ikke spis mellom måltidene! 12 Det nye teateret ligger bak universitetet.

Exercise 32: 1 Snakker noen her engelsk? 2 Har De noen gode appelsiner? 3 De er alle gode, men noen av dem er bedre enn de andre. 4 Noe er bedre enn ingenting. 5 Du kan ikke ha alt. 6 Han hadde telt hver time, hvert minutt. 7 Hun spurte hver av dem. 8 Man sier at han har vært meget rik.

Exercise 33: (a) (ett) hundre og femti + (ett) hundre = to hundre og femti (b) to hundre og seksti + (ett) hundre og førti = fire hundre (c) tre hundre og ti + fem hundre og femogsytti (syttifem) = åtte hundre og femogåtti (åttifem) (d) syv hundre og åtteogførti (sju hundre og førtiåtte) × tolv = åtte tusen ni hundre og seksogsytti (syttiseks) (e) fire hundre og femti × (ett) hundre og femogtyve (tjuefem) = seksogfemti (femtiseks) tusen to hundre og femti (f) tre tusen fem hundre og sytti × seks tusen åtte hundre og tredve (tretti) = fireogtyve (tjuefire) millioner tre hundre og trettiåtti (åttitre) tusen ett hundre

Exercise 34: 1 Det er pent vær (Det er varmt). 2 Det er dårlig vær. 3 Det regner. 4 Det snør (snør). 5 Det blåser. 6 Det er tåket. 7 Det er kaldt. 8 Det tiner (tør).

LESSON 8

Exercise 35: 1 Først skal (vil) jeg avslutte mitt arbeid. 2 Etterpå skal vi spise middag. 3 Middagen er (vil være) ferdig om en halv time. 4 Jeg skal reise om (noen) få minutter. 5 Jeg skal gjøre noen innkjøp. 6 I morgen skal vi reise med fly til Stavanger. 7 Derfra skal vi reise med hydrofoil til Bergen. Det blir (vil bli) morsomt! 9 Vi er ikke (vil ikke være) tilbake før (på) søndag.

Exercise 36A: Jeg setter meg, du setter deg, han (hun) setter seg, vi setter oss, dere setter dere, de setter seg. **B:** 1 Når legger du deg? (Når legger dere dere?) 2 Vanligvis legger vi oss (klokken) halv tolv. 3 De små barna legger seg (klokken) halv åtte. 4 Om morgen vil(le) vi alle gjerne hvile litt lenger. 5 Men vi må komme oss på arbeidet tidsnok. 6 Vi vasker oss og kler på oss i en fart. 7 Bare på søndager kan vi hygge oss ved frokostbordet. 8 Vi trenger ikke å slanke oss for å kvitte oss med overflødige kilo.

Exercise 37: 1 I morges hørte jeg en lyd som vekket meg. 2 Fra mitt vindu så jeg en gutt som jeg kjente meget godt. 3 Det var avisgutten som brakte morgenavisen. 4 Jeg tok avisen som lå innenfor entrédøren. 5 Avisen som jeg leste brakte en reportasje om et bankrøveri. 6 Da kom min kone, som vanligvis stod opp først, for å spise frokost sammen med meg. 7 Hun satte seg ved frokostbordet, og jeg fortalte henne hva jeg hadde lest i avisen. 8 Banken hvis penger var stjålet, lå like ved siden av stasjonen.

Exercise 38: 1 Langrenn er like (likså) spennende som slalåm og utfør(renn). 2 Fjellturer er like (likså) populære som sjøreiser langs kysten. 3 Dette rommet (værelset) er ikke så komfortabelt som det andre. 4 Du kan bli så lenge du vil. 5 Kredittkort blir ikke så lett godtatt i Norge som i USA og Canada. 6 En eldre dame er ikke så gammel som en gammel dame, men hun er eldre enn en middelaldrende dame. 7 Han hoppet over gjerdet med den største letthet. 8 Ingen hadde den minste (ringeste) mistanke.

Exercise 39: Jeg vil(le) (gjerne) ha et værelse (rom) til meg og min kone, noe pent og ganske sentralt, men ikke for dyrt. 2 Jeg trenger verken (en) nattklubb eller (en) badstue, men et svømmebasseng ville være fint. 3 Dette rommet har utsikt mot parken, mens det andre vender (ut) mot gaten. 4 Jeg tar dette, fordi jeg liker fred og ro. 5 Du (De) kan enten ta et tog eller fly.

LESSON 9

Exercise 40: 1 Når jeg er i Oslo, besøker jeg alltid Munch-Museet. 2 Da jeg var i Oslo i fjor, besøkte jeg Munch-Museet. 3 Når jeg kommer til Oslo neste år, skal (vil) jeg besøke Munch-Museet. 4 Jeg besøkte Munch-Museet mens jeg var i Oslo. 5 Idet jeg kom inn i museet, møtte jeg noen venner. 6 Etterat vi hadde sett bildene, spiste vi lunsj i restauranten. 7 Før vi forlot restauranten, sa vi adjø til våre venner. 8 Fordi vi ville se Vigelandsparken, tok vi en drosje. 9 Siden vi ikke hadde sett den før, ville vi nødig gå glipp av denne muligheten. 10 Hvis vi ikke så den denne gangen, er jeg redd vi ville angre det. 11 Selv om vi var litt trette, synes jeg det var umaken verdt. 12 For at hjemreisen skulle bli så lett som mulig, hadde vi allerede pakket koffertene.

Exercise 41: 1 Når vi sender varer til utlandet, er pakking en viktig faktor. 2 Etterat varene er pakket i fabrikken, blir de aldri håndtert igjen før de når bestemmelsesstedet. 3 Hvis vi finner at noe er galt

med varene, må vi underrette fabrikantene med én gang. 4 Skjønt (Enda) bilen ikke var et fullstendig vrak, var skaden betydelig. 5 Det er ingen vits i å produsere varer med mindre de kan selges (bli solgt) til en rimelig pris innen en rimelig tid. 6 'Jeg skal svare på (besvare) dine spørsmål hvis jeg kan,' sa hun. 7 Å spørre (Å stille spørsmål) er mye (atskillig) lettere enn å svare, vet du. 8 Hvis et uhell hender, må du rapportere skaden til assuranseselskapet.

Exercise 42A: 1 Hvis bussen var forsiktig, ville jeg ta en drosje. 2 Hvis jeg ikke hadde penger, ville jeg bruke mitt kredittkort. 3 Hvis betingelsene ikke var akseptable, ville herr Hansen (han) be om et nytt tilbud. 4 Hvis han hadde mye tid, ville han lære norsk. 5 Hvis jeg ble bestjålet, ville jeg tilkalle politiet. **B:** Jeg vil(le) (gjerne) ha en badedrakt, en T-skjorte og et par shorts.

Exercise 43: 1 Jeg synes (at) prisen er for høy. 2 Jeg er redd for at jeg ikke kan betale så mye. 3 Jeg håper De vil senke prisen. 4 Jeg undrer meg på om disse skoene passer (meg). 5 Kan jeg prøve dem på og se om de passer?

Exercise 44A: 1 På kysten, for eksempel i Bodø og i Bergen, er det ikke så kaldt om vinteren og ikke så varmt om sommeren som i Oslo og på Kongsberg. 2 I andre deler av landet, for eksempel i Finnmark, i Valdres og i Østerdalen, er vinteren meget lang. 3 Du vil finne de høyeste maksimumstemperaturene i innlandet, for eksempel i Telemark og i Hallingdal. Men noen ganger kan det være likså varmt i Nord-Norge som i Sør-Norge - på Sørlandet og på Østlandet. **B:** 1 Sverige - svensk - en svenske 2 England - engelsk - en engelskmann 3 Canada - kanadisk - en kanadier 4 Amerika - amerikansk - en amerikaner 5 Italia - italiensk - en italiener 6 Europa - europeisk - en europeer 7 Japan - japansk - en japaner. **C:** 1 i Paris, på Java, på New-Zealand, i Australia, på Ålandsøyene, i Tromsø, i Haugesund, på Kongsvinger, i Hordaland, på Vestlandet

LESSON 10

Exercise 45A: 1 Fredsprisen blir overrakt av Nobelkomiteens formann. 2 New York Marathon er blitt vunnet av Grete Waitz ni ganger. 3 Restbeløpet ble betalt av kunden innen fristens utløp. 4 Denne stolen vil ikke lenger bli produsert av oss. **B:** 1 Jeg håper du vil lykkes. 2 De syntes synd på ham. 3 Det er det beste som finnes. 4 Vi møtes igjen ved neste korsvei.

Exercise 46A: 1 rennende vann 2 en fly(g)ende fugl 3 fallende priser 4 et voksende marked 5 et skuffende svar **B:** 1 To menn kom krypende mot ham. 2 Den lille gutten gikk gråtende bort. 3 Vi ble sittende. 4 Vi hørte henne synge. 5 Da vi hadde ventet (i) en halv time, så vi dem forlate huset. 6 Hvis du fortsetter å insistere, skal jeg gjøre det. 7 Ved å studere litt hver dag vil du lære norsk på tre måneder. 8 Liker du å svømme og (å) seile?

Exercise 47: 1 En fin jakthund med et pent hundehalsbånd. 2 Fabrikkarbeiderne krevde en betydelig lønnsforhøyelse og bedre arbeidsbetingelser. 2 Skolebarna gleder seg til syttendemaitoget. 4 Jeg har sendt fødselsdagsgaver og nyttårshilsener til alle mine venner og slektninger. 5 I ganske lang tid har Norge vært en av de ledende sjøfartsnasjoner med en betydelig handelsflåte. 6 Norge har snødekte fjelltopper og mange fiskevann.

Exercise 48A: 1 Vi arbeider på et kontor i byen. 2 De arbeider på en gård på landet. 3 Han arbeider på et lager, hun arbeider i en butikk. 4 Barna går på skolen. På skolen lærer de å lese, skrive og regne. 6 I går gikk vi i selskap. Gjestene var i stuen i første etasje. 7 Vertinnen var på kjøkkenet og barna på soveværelset. 8 Liker du å gå på konsert? 9 Går dere ofte i kirken? **B:** 1 Hva snakket de om? 2 Jeg vet ikke noe om det. 3 Han spurte henne om hun røkte. 4 Hun bad ham om en sigarett. 5 Han var ikke sikker på om han hadde noen sigareetter.

LESSON 11

Exercise 49A: 1 Vi dro fra England for en uke siden. 2 Vi hadde studert norsk i tre måneder. 3 Vi kommer til å bli i Norge i to uker. 4 Toget går om to timer. 5 Vi reiser først om en halv time. 6 Jeg har ikke røkt på to år. **B:** 1 He was packing his suitcase. 2 He was about to (going to) leave the country. 3 They were having dinner. 4 We stood waiting for the bus. **C:** 1 Hun gikk til byen for å handle. 2 Hun ønsket å kjøpe noe godt for å overraske sin familie. 3 Men hun hadde ikke noen penger å kjøpe for.

Exercise 50: 1 Bor frøken Holm her? 2 Nei, hun gjør ikke det. 3 Er hun blitt syk? 4. Ja, jeg er redd for det. 5 Er hun på sykehuset? 6 Ja, hun er det (Ja, det er hun). 7 Jeg håpet at hun ville være bra nå. 8 Det gjorde vi også. Men jeg tror hun er litt bedre.

Exercise 51: 1 Det ligger en kirke på den andre siden av torget. 2 Det ligger en kniv på kjøkkenbenken. 3 Tønsberg ligger sør for Oslo.

- 4 Det står en vase på bordet. 5 Det står en sykkel i trappen. 6 Hva står det i avisen i dag? 7 Det sitter en dame og venter i entreen.
 8 Han sitter og spiser frokost. 9 Satt du dårlig? 10 Går det deg godt?
 11 Hvordan gikk det? 12 Dagene gikk så fort (raskt).

LESSON 12

Exercise 52: 1 Many Norwegians are proud of their country and long for praise from other nations. 2 They want to be respected for more than having a beautiful country and being descendants of the old Vikings. 3 They are very interested in sport and work hard to keep up with other nations. 4 They rejoice without inhibition at every victory in international competitions and are immensely disappointed at every defeat. 5 They complain about the referee or put the blame on injured players when their team loses an international football match. 6 Some people think that the Norwegians must suffer from an enormous inferiority complex. 7 Others feel like laughing at the whole thing and consider that the Norwegians resemble other people in that respect.

Exercise 53A: 1 et kokt egg 2 en ribbet kylling 3 en flådd bjørn
 4 et frigjort land 5 et strøket lommetørkle 6 en frosset (frossen) finger
B: 1 det kokte egg - kokte egg - de kokte eggene 2 den ribbede kyllingen - ribbede kyllinger - de ribbede kyllingene 6 den frosne fingeren - frosne fingrer - de frosne fingrene

Exercise 54A: 1 Dere har hatt en hyggelig ferie, har dere ikke det?
 2 Du er fornøyd med oppholdet i Norge, er du ikke det? 3 Dere skal ikke reise før i morgen, skal dere vel? 4 Dere har ikke glemt noe, har dere vel? 5 Dere kommer igjen neste år, gjør dere ikke det? **B:** 1 Vi kommer i slutten av juli, tror jeg. 2 Dere (du) burde komme i september, forstår dere (du). 3 Det er den beste tiden for å fiske, vet dere (du). **C:** 1 Du liker vel å fiske? 2 Ja, det roer meg liksom ned. 3 Fikk du noe fisk i år, forresten? 4 Nei, men det var vel litt tidlig på året. 5 Du vil nok ha mer hell med deg neste år. **D:** 1 Ja, det var slutten på ferien. (Ja, så var ferien slutt, da.) 2 Nei, så trist (da)! 3 Jaja, det er ikke noe å gjøre med det. 4 Hils din søster (søsteren din) fra meg da! 5 Ja, det skal jeg gjøre. 6 Morna! (Morn da!) 7 God fornøyelse! 8 Gjør som du vil, du. 9 Han er sterk, han! 10 Han er ikke sterk, jeg er sterk, jeg. **E:** 1 Vær så snill og lukk vinduet! (Vær så snill å lukke vinduet!) 2 Vær så snill og (å) si meg om tiden passer deg. 3 Vær så god og sitt ned (å sitte ned)! 4 Vær så snill og fortell (å fortelle) meg om det!

Appendix

Norwegian spelling

Even if the main objective of your study is to learn to speak and understand Norwegian, some basic information about its spelling rules may be helpful.

On page 8 of this course we mentioned the general spelling rule that a long vowel is usually followed by a single consonant and a short vowel by a double consonant:

<i>Long</i>	<i>Short</i>
våt wet	vott mitten
bok book	bukk bow
gul yellow	gull gold
å lese to read	å lesse to load
å vise to show	visse (<i>plural of viss</i>) certain
å nyte to enjoy	nytten the benefit

This is a rule with many exceptions. A lot of common words with a short vowel are written with only one consonant, such as **at** 'that', **hvis** 'if', **nok** 'enough', **vel** 'well' and the present tense forms of the modal auxiliaries: **skal**, **kan**, **bør**, **vil**.

Note also that double **m** never appears at the end of words:

dum foolish	dumme (<i>plural of dum</i>)
en dom a judgement	dommen the judgement
Kom! Come!	å komme to come

Before inflectional endings beginning with a consonant, a double consonant is changed into a single one:

å spille to play	spilte played
å falle to fall	falt fell
tykk thick, fat	tykt (<i>neuter of tykk</i>)
sann true	sant (<i>neuter of sann</i>)

This reduction of the double consonant also occurs before the endings **-ne**, **-ning**, **-sel**, **-ling** and **-sk**:

lett	light
å bygge	to build
å brenne	to burn
ætt	family
troll	troll

å letne	to lighten
en bygning	a building
brensel	fuel
ætling	descendant
trolsk	magic, bewitching

Important exceptions are:

fullt (<i>neuter of full</i>)	full
spisst (<i>neuter of spiss</i>)	pointed
visste – visst	knew – known

A long vowel is sometimes changed into a short one, as in:

å lete	to search
å se	to see
blå	blue

lette	searched
sett	seen
blått	(<i>neuter of blå</i>)

Note also that adjectives endings in **-el**, **-en** and **-er** drop their **-e** before an inflectional ending beginning with **-e**:

edel	noble	edle (<i>plural</i>)
doven	lazy	dovne (<i>plural</i>)
munter	merry	muntrere merrier mntrest merriest

The **-e** in **-el** and **-er** is also dropped in the plural of nouns:

engelen	the angel	engler	angels	englene	the angels
fingeren	the finger	fingre(r)	fingers	fingrene	the fingers

Mini-dictionary

Although the following is not an exhaustive list of words found in the book, it will be helpful for quick reference. Numbers against some entries indicate lessons, sections and pages where irregular verbs and other important points are explained. See also the index on page 182.

able, to be able å kunne,

sec. 29

about om

above over

abroad i utlandet

accept (vb) motta, godta

accident uhell (*n*),

ulykke (*c*)

admit innrømme

advance: in advance på forhånd

advice råd (*n*)

aeroplane fly (*n*)

afraid (of) redd (for)

after etter

afternoon ettermiddag (*c*)

afterwards etterpå

again igjen

against mot

age alder, tid (*c*)

ago for ... siden

air luft (*c*)

airport flyplass (*c*)

all all, alt, hel

along langs

already allerede

also også

although enda, skjønt

always alltid

America Amerika

American amerikaner (*c*),

amerikansk

amid midt iblant

and og

angel engel (*c*)

answer (vb) svare

answer svar (*n*)

any noen *sec. 38*

appear dukke opp, vise seg

apple eple (*n*)

arm arm (*c*)

arrange ordne, arrangere

arrive (at) komme frem (til),

(an)komme (til)

as idet, ettersom *sec. 46*

as ... as likså ... som *sec. 44*

as if som om *sec. 46*

ashamed skamfull

ask (for) spørre (etter)

(irreg.) *secs 21, 28*

asleep i søvn

at på, ved

at last till slutt

at least minst

attentively oppmerksomt

aunt tante

autumn høst (*c*)

avoid unngå (irreg.) *page 132*

away av sted

back tilbake

backwards bakover

bad, badly dårlig

bag veske, pose (*c*)

bank bank (*c*)

bank robbery bankran (*n*)

bar bar (*c*)

barred sperret

bathroom bad (*n*)

be (<i>vb</i>) være (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>see Index</i>	brave tapper, modig
bear bjørn (<i>c</i>)	bread brød (<i>n</i>)
beard skjegg (<i>n</i>)	break (<i>vb</i>) brekke (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>sec. 28</i>
because fordi	breakfast frokost (<i>c</i>)
become bli (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>secs 22, 28</i>	bright lys
bed seng (<i>c</i>)	bring (<i>vb</i>) bringe (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>secs 21, 28</i>
go to bed legge seg (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>sec. 42</i>	Britain Storbritannia
bedroom soveværelse (<i>n</i>)	British britisk
beer øl (<i>n</i>)	brother bror (<i>c</i>)
before før, innen	brother-in-law svoger (<i>c</i>)
begin begynne	brown brun
beginning begynnelse (<i>c</i>)	build bygge
behaviour atferd, oppførsel (<i>c</i>)	building bygning (<i>c</i>)
behind bak	burn (<i>vb</i>) brenne
Belgian belgier (<i>c</i>), belgisk	bus buss (<i>c</i>)
Belgium Belgia	business forretning (<i>c</i>)
believe tro	busy travle, opptatt
belong to tilhøre	but men
bend (<i>vb</i>) bøye	buy kjøpe
bend down (<i>vb</i>) bøye seg <i>sec. 42</i>	by av, ved
besides forresten	by the way forresten
better bedre	
between mellom	
big stor	café kafé (<i>c</i>)
bill regning (<i>c</i>)	cake kake (<i>c</i>)
bird fugl (<i>c</i>)	call (<i>vb</i>) kalle, tilkalle
birthday present fødselsdagsgave (<i>c</i>)	can (to be able) kan (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>sec. 29</i>
black sort, svart	Canada Canada
blame skyld (<i>c</i>)	Canadian kanadier (<i>c</i>), kanadisk
bleed blø	car bil (<i>c</i>)
blouse bluse (<i>c</i>)	car driver bilfører (<i>c</i>)
blow (<i>vb</i>) blåse	care omsorg (<i>c</i>)
blue blå	carpet teppe (<i>n</i>)
boat båt (<i>c</i>)	carry bære (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>secs 22, 28</i>
boil koke	cash (<i>vb</i>) innløse, heve
book (<i>vb</i>) bestille	cash desk kasse (<i>c</i>)
book bok (<i>c</i>)	catch (<i>vb</i>) fange, ta
border grense (<i>c</i>)	cause sak, årsak (<i>c</i>)
boring kjedelig	ceiling tak (<i>n</i>)
boss sjef (<i>c</i>)	celebrate (<i>vb</i>) feire
both begge	certain viss, sikker
both ... and både ... og	certainly javel
bottle flaske (<i>c</i>)	chair stol (<i>c</i>)
bow bukk (<i>n</i>)	chairman formann (<i>c</i>)
boy gutt (<i>c</i>)	change (<i>vb</i>) forandre (seg)

cheese	ost (c)	cow	ku (f) secs 1, 2
cheque	sjekk (c)	crawl	(vb) krype (irreg.) sec. 55, voc.
child	barn (c)	crazy	gal
China	Kina	credit card	kredittkort (n)
choice	valg (n)	cross	(vb) krysse, gå over
Christmas	jul (c)	crossroads	veikryss (n)
church	kirke (c)	cruise	sjøreise (c)
cinema	kino (n)	cry	(vb) gråte (irreg.) secs 22, 28
city	by (c)	cupboard	skap (n)
clean	(vb) rense	curious	spent
cling	klynge seg	curse	(vb) skjelle ut
close	(vb) lukke	customer	kunde (c)
clothes	klær (cp)	cut	(vb) skjære (irreg.) secs 22, 28
cloud	sky (c)		
clumsy	klosset		
cluster	klynge (c)		
coach	trener (c)		
coffee	kaffe (c)		
coast	kyst (c)		
cod	torsk (c)		
cold	kald		
cold	forkjølelse (c)		
to have a cold			
å være forkjølet			
collect	(vb) samle, hente		
colour	farge (c)		
come	komme (irreg.) secs 22, 28		
comfortable	behagelig		
competition	konkurranse (c)		
complain	(of) klage (over, på)		
complete	(ly) fullstendig		
congratulate	gratulere, lykkønske		
considerable	betydelig		
content	fornøyd, tilfreds		
conversation	samtale (c)		
corner	hjørne (n)		
correct	riktig		
cost	(vb) koste		
count	(vb) telle, regne		
count on	regne med		
couple	par (n)		
course	kurs (n)		
cousin	søskenbarn (n)		
female cousin			
kusine (c)			
male cousin			
fetter (c)			
cover	(vb) dekke		

door dør (<i>c</i>)	everything alt <i>sec. 38</i>
doubt (<i>vb</i>) tvile	excuse (<i>vb</i>) unnskyilde
down ned, nede <i>sec. 31</i>	exercise øvelse (<i>c</i>)
downwards nedover	expect vente, forvente
dream drøm (<i>c</i>)	expensive dyr
dress kjole (<i>c</i>)	experience erfaring (<i>c</i>)
dress (<i>vb</i>) kle (på seg)	express (<i>vb</i>) uttrykke
drink (<i>vb</i>) drikke (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>secs 22, 28</i>	extra ekstra
drive (<i>vb</i>) kjøre	
driver bilfører (<i>c</i>)	
during under	
each hver, enhver <i>sec. 38</i>	face ansikt (<i>n</i>)
each other hverandre	factory fabrikk (<i>c</i>)
eager ivrig	fair lys, rimelig
early tidlig	fairly nokså, temmelig
Easter påske (<i>c</i>)	fairy tale eventyr (<i>n</i>)
easy lett	faithful trofast
eat spise	fall (<i>vb</i>) falle (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>sec. 55, voc.</i>
education undervisning, oppdragelse (<i>c</i>)	family famillie (<i>c</i>)
effort anstrengelse (<i>c</i>)	famous berømt
either ... or enten ... eller	far langt
election valg (<i>n</i>)	farm bondegård (<i>c</i>)
empty tom	farmer bonde (<i>c</i>)
end (<i>vb</i>) ende, slutte	far-off fjern
end ende, slutt (<i>c</i>)	fashionable moderne
engaged forlovet	fast fort
England England	father far (<i>c</i>)
English engelsk	feel føle
enjoy glede seg over, nyte	fence gjerde (<i>n</i>)
enough nok	fetch hente
enter gå inn	fill fylle
entertaining underholdende	finally til slutt
enthusiasm begeistring (<i>c</i>)	find finne (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>secs 22, 28</i>
entrance inngang (<i>c</i>)	fine fin(t)
entry entré (<i>c</i>)	finish (<i>vb</i>) avslutte
envelope konvolutt (<i>c</i>)	firm firma (<i>n</i>)
Europe Europa	first først
European europeisk, europeer (<i>c</i>)	fish fisk (<i>c</i>)
even selv, endog	fishing fiske (<i>n</i>), fisking (<i>c</i>)
even if selv om	go fishing dra på fisketur
evening aften, kveld (<i>c</i>)	fishing boat fiskerbåt (<i>c</i>)
every hver <i>sec. 38</i>	fit (<i>vb</i>) passe
everybody, everyone alle, enhver	fit frisk, i form
	floor gulv (<i>n</i>)
	flower blomst (<i>c</i>)
	fly (<i>vb</i>) fly(ge) (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>sec. 55, voc.</i>
	foal føll (<i>n</i>)

foggy	tåket	go on	fortsette (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>sec. 55, voc.</i>
food	mat (<i>c</i>)	goat	geit (<i>f</i>)
fool	tosk (<i>c</i>)	gold	gull (<i>n</i>)
foolish	dum	good	god
football	match fotballkamp (<i>c</i>)	goodbye	adjø, farvel
for	for	goods	varer (<i>cpl</i>)
for instance	for eksempel	gradually	litt etter litt
forehead	panne (<i>c</i>)	Great Britain	Storbritannia
foreigner	utlending (<i>c</i>)	Greece	Hellas
forest	skog (<i>c</i>)	green	grønn
forget	glemme	greeting	hilsen (<i>c</i>)
forgive	tilgi (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>lesson 8, page 108</i>	grocery	kolonialhandel (<i>c</i>)
fork	gaffel (<i>c</i>)	grow	vokse
fortunately	heldigvis	guest	gjest (<i>c</i>)
forward	fremover	Gulf Stream	Golfstrømmen
France	Frankrike	hair	hår (<i>n</i>)
freeze	(<i>vb</i>) fryse (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>secs 22, 28</i>	half	halv
French	fransk	ham	skinke (<i>c</i>)
fresh	frisk, fersk	hand	hånd (<i>c</i>)
fridge	kjøleskap (<i>n</i>)	handbag	veske (<i>c</i>)
friend	venn (<i>c</i>)	handkerchief	lommetørkle (<i>n</i>)
frighten	skremme	hang	henge
from	fra	happy	glad, lykkelig
front: in front of	foran	hard	hard, vanskelig, kraftig
front door	entredør (<i>c</i>)	hardly	knapt, neppe
fruit	frukt (<i>c</i>)	hat	hatt (<i>c</i>)
fry	(<i>vb</i>) steke	have	ha (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>see Index</i>
fuel	brensel (<i>n</i>)	have to (must)	måtte (<i>irreg.</i>)
full (of)	full (av)		<i>sec. 29</i>
fun	moro (<i>c</i>)	head	hode (<i>n</i>)
funny	morsom, rar	headache	hodepine (<i>c</i>)
fur	pels (<i>c</i>)	health	helse (<i>c</i>)
garden	hage (<i>c</i>)	hear	høre
general	generell, alminnelig	heart	hjerte (<i>n</i>)
German	tysk	heat	varme (<i>c</i>)
Germany	Tyskland	heavy	tung
get	få, bli (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>secs 30, voc., 37</i>	help	(<i>vb</i>) hjelpe (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>secs 22, 28</i>
get up	stå opp (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>sec. 63, voc.</i>	her	hennes <i>secs 15, 19</i>
girl	pike (<i>c</i>), jente (<i>f</i>)	hers	hennes <i>sec. 16</i>
give	gi (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>secs 22, 28</i>	here	her, hit <i>sec. 31</i>
give up	oppgi	hesitate	nøle
glacier	bre (<i>c</i>)	hide	gjemme (seg)
glass	glass (<i>n</i>)	high	høy
go	gå (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>secs 22, 28, reise</i>	him	<i>sec. 19</i>

his hans <i>secs 15, 16</i>	Irish irsk
hole hull (<i>n</i>)	Italy Italia
home hjem <i>sec. 31</i>	Italian italiener (<i>c</i>), italiensk
at home hjemme	
homework leksjer (<i>cpl</i>)	jam syltetøy (<i>n</i>)
hope (<i>vb</i>) håpe	Japan Japan
hospital sykehus (<i>n</i>)	Japanese japansk
hostess vertinne (<i>c</i>)	job jobb (<i>c</i>), arbeid (<i>n</i>)
hot varm	join (<i>vb</i>) bli med
hotel hotell (<i>n</i>)	judgement dom (<i>c</i>)
hour time (<i>c</i>)	jump hoppe
house hus (<i>n</i>)	just nettopp, akkurat
how hvordan <i>sec. 11</i>	just as like, likså
how are you? hvordan står det til?	
how many hvor mange	keep on fortsette (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>sec. 55, voc.</i>
how much hvor mye	keep up with være på høyde med
hungry sulten	key nøkkel (<i>c</i>)
hurry (<i>vb</i>) skynde seg	kill drepe
husband (ekte)mann (<i>c</i>)	kind slag (<i>n</i>)
hut hytte (<i>f</i>)	kind snill
ice is (<i>c</i>)	kindness snillhet (<i>c</i>)
ice cream iskrem (<i>c</i>)	king konge (<i>c</i>)
idea idé (<i>c</i>)	kitchen kjøkken (<i>n</i>)
if hvis, om <i>secs 46, 48, 49</i>	knee kne (<i>n</i>)
ill syk	knife kniv (<i>c</i>)
immediately straks	knock (<i>vb</i>) banke
immensely umåtelig	know vite (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>sec. 29</i>
important viktig	
impossible umulig	lady dame (<i>c</i>)
in (<i>prep</i>) i <i>secs 52, 57</i>	lake vann (<i>n</i>)
in (<i>adv</i>) inn, inne <i>sec. 31</i>	lamp lampe (<i>c</i>)
in order to for å <i>sec. 60</i>	language språk (<i>n</i>)
increase (<i>vb</i>) øke	Lapp same (<i>c</i>)
indeed virkelig	large stor
information opplysninger (<i>cpl</i>)	last sist
inland innenlands (<i>adv</i>), innland (<i>n</i>)	at last til slutt
inside innenfor, inne (<i>sec. 31</i>)	late sen
insure forsikre	lazy doven
insurance company	learn lære
forsikringsselskap (<i>n</i>)	least minst
interested (<i>in</i>) interessert (<i>i</i>)	at least i det minste
invitation innbydelse (<i>c</i>)	leave (<i>vb</i>) reise, forlate (<i>irreg.</i>)
invite be (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>sec. 31, voc.</i>	<i>sec. 35, voc.</i>
Ireland Irland	left: on/to the left til venstre
	leg ben (<i>n</i>)

less mindre <i>sec. 30</i>	market marked, torg (<i>n</i>)
lesson leksjon, lekse (<i>c</i>)	marry gifte seg med
let la (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>sec. 28</i>	get married gifte seg
letter brev (<i>n</i>)	may kan <i>sec. 29</i>
lie ligge (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>sec. 63, voc.</i>	me meg <i>sec. 19</i>
life liv (<i>n</i>)	meadow eng (<i>f</i>)
light lett, lys	meal måltid (<i>n</i>)
lighten letne	mean (<i>vb</i>) mene
like (<i>vb</i>) like	meat kjøtt (<i>n</i>)
I'd like jeg vil (gjerne) ha	meet (<i>vb</i>) møte, treffe (<i>irreg.</i>)
limp (<i>vb</i>) halte	<i>sec. 31, voc.</i>
listen (to) lytte (til)	meeting møte (<i>n</i>)
little liten, lite <i>secs 6, 7</i>	mention (<i>vb</i>) nevne
a little litt	merchant fleet handelsflåte (<i>c</i>)
live leve, bo	merry munter
long lang, lenge <i>secs 18B, 30</i>	midday middag
look (at) se (på) (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>secs 22, 28</i>	middle: in the middle of midt i
look for se etter	middle-aged middelaldrende
lorry lastebil (<i>c</i>)	midnight midnatt
lose tape, miste	mild mild
get lost gå seg vill	milk melk (<i>c</i>)
lot: a lot mye, atskillig	mine min, mitt, mine <i>sec. 16</i>
lots of mange	minute minutt (<i>n</i>)
load (<i>vb</i>) lesse	miss (<i>vb</i>) savne, gå glipp av
loaf of bread brød (<i>n</i>)	mitten vott (<i>c</i>)
lock (<i>vb</i>) låse	modern moderne
loud (<i>adv</i>) høyt	moment øyeblink (<i>n</i>)
love (<i>vb</i>) elske, like	money penger (<i>cpl</i>)
love kjærlighet (<i>c</i>)	month måned (<i>c</i>)
lovely deilig	more mer
lower (<i>vb</i>) senke	morning morgen (<i>c</i>)
luck lykke, hell (<i>n</i>)	mother mor (<i>c</i>)
lucky heldig	motive hensikt (<i>c</i>)
luggage bagasje (<i>c</i>)	mountain fjell (<i>n</i>)
lunch lunsj (<i>c</i>)	mourn sørge (over)
luncheon meat skinkerull (<i>c</i>)	much mye, meget
 	museum museum (<i>n</i>)
mad gal	must (to have to) må (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>sec. 29</i>
magnificent storslagen, praktfull	my min, mitt, mine <i>secs 15, 16</i>
main dish hovedrett (<i>c</i>)	myself (jeg) selv <i>sec. 42</i>
make gjøre <i>sec. 21</i>	
man mann (<i>c</i>)	name navn (<i>n</i>)
manufacturer fabrikant (<i>c</i>)	what is your name? hva heter du?
many mange	naturally naturligvis
map kart (<i>n</i>)	near nær

necessary nødvendig	order (<i>vb</i>) bestille
need (<i>vb</i>) trenge	in order to for å <i>sec. 60</i>
neighbour nabo (<i>c</i>)	ordinary vanlig
neither ... nor verken ... eller	organise organisere
Netherlands Nederland	other annen <i>sec. 38</i>
never aldri	otherwise ellers
new ny	ought to bør, burde <i>sec. 29</i>
newspaper avis (<i>c</i>)	our vår <i>sec. 15</i>
next neste	ours vår <i>sec. 16</i>
next to ved siden av	out ut, ute <i>sec. 31</i>
nice god, söt, hyggelig	outside utenfor, ute
niece niese (<i>c</i>)	over over
night natt, kveld (<i>c</i>)	overcoat frakk (<i>c</i>)
nightclub nattklubb (<i>c</i>)	overcrowded overfylt
no nei, ingen <i>sec. 38</i>	oversleep forsove seg
no longer ikke lenger	own (<i>vb</i>) eie
no more ikke mer	own egen
no one ingen <i>sec. 38</i>	owner eier (<i>c</i>)
noise bråk (<i>n</i>), lyd (<i>c</i>)	
north nord	pack (<i>vb</i>) pakke
North Cape Nordkapp	paint (<i>vb</i>) male
north wind nordavind (<i>c</i>)	palace slott (<i>n</i>)
Norway Norge	parents foreldre (<i>cpl</i>)
Norwegian norsk, nordmann (<i>c</i>)	park park (<i>c</i>)
nothing ingenting <i>sec. 38</i>	part del (<i>c</i>)
now nå	party selskap (<i>n</i>)
number nummer, (an)tall (<i>n</i>)	passport pass (<i>n</i>)
 	pay betale
occur hende	peace fred (<i>c</i>)
of av	pedestrian fotgjenger (<i>c</i>)
of course selvfølgelig	people mennesker (<i>cpl</i>)
office kontor (<i>n</i>)	perhaps kanskje
often ofte	picture bilde (<i>n</i>)
old gammel <i>sec. 18B</i>	piece stykke (<i>n</i>)
on på	plan (<i>vb</i>) planlegge (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>lesson 7, page 96</i>
once en gang	plan plan (<i>c</i>)
once again enda en gang	plane fly (<i>n</i>)
at once med én gang	play (<i>vb</i>) leke, spille
one-way traffic enveiskjøring (<i>c</i>)	pleasant hyggelig
only bare	please vær så snill/god
open (<i>vb</i>) åpne	please (<i>vb</i>) behage
open åpen	pleased fornøyd
opera opera (<i>c</i>)	pleasure glede
opportunity anledning (<i>c</i>)	plenty mange, mye
or eller	

pluck ribbe	railway station jernbanestasjon (c)
plumber rørlegger (c)	rain (vb) regne
point poeng (n)	raincoat regnfrakk (c)
pointed spiss	rather noskå, temmelig
Poland Polen	reach (vb) rekke, (irreg.) sec. 47, voc. nå
polar bear isbjørn (c)	react reagere
police politi (n)	read lese
politician politiker (c)	readily gjerne, lett
poor fattig, stakkars	ready ferdig
popular populær	realise innse
pork chop svinekotelett (c)	really virkelig
possible mulig	reason grunn, årsak (c)
possibility mulighet (c)	reasonable rimelig
postcard (post)kort (n)	recently nylig
post office postkontor (n)	reckon with regne med
potato potet (c)	recommend anbefale
pour helle, skylle	recover bli frisk
prefer foretrekke (irreg.) lesson 11, page 141	red rød
prepare forberede, lage	refuse (vb) nekte
pretty vakker, pen	regards hilserer (cppl)
prevent unngå (irreg.) lesson 10, page 133, forebygge	regret (vb) angre
price pris (c)	reindeer reinsdyr (n)
probable sannsynlig	rejoice (at) glede seg (over)
probably sannsynligvis	relax slappe av
produce (vb) produsere, lage	remain (for)bli (irreg.) secs 22, 28
profession yrke (n)	remember (vb) huske
promise (vb) love	repair (vb) reparere
properly pyntelig	repair reparasjon (c)
proposal forslag, tilbud (n)	report (vb) rapportere
protect beskytte	report reportasje (c)
proud stolt	resemble ligne
pull (vb) trekke (irreg.) sec. 22	respect (vb) respektere
pull oneself together ta seg sammen	responsibility ansvar (n)
put (vb) sette, legge (irreg.) lesson 11, page 141	rest (vb) hvile seg
put on weight legge på seg	rest rest (c)
 	restaurant restaurant (c)
question spørsmål (n)	return (vb) vende tilbake
quick rask	ribbon bånd (n)
quickly raskt, fort	rich rik
quilted anorak boblejakke (c)	rid: get rid of bli kvitt
quite ganske, nokså	right riktig; høyre on/to the right til høyre be right ha rett
	rise (vb)stå opp (irreg.) sec. 30, voc.

road vei (*c*)
rock klippe (*c*)
room rom, værelse (*n*)
round rund(*t*)
run (*vb*) løpe (*irreg.*) *secs 22, 28*
rural district bygd (*f*)

sad trist
sail (*vb*) seile
sailing boat seilbåt (*c*)
salary gasje (*c*)
salmon laks (*c*)
salt-water fish saltvannsfisk (*c*)
sandwich sandwich (*c*)
open sandwich smørbrød (*n*)
sausage pølse (*c*)
say si (*irreg.*) *secs 22 voc., 28*

scar arr (*n*)
scarf skjerf (*n*)
school skole (*c*)
Scotland Skottland
Scottish skotsk
sea sjø (*c*), hav (*n*)
seal sel (*c*)
season årstid (*c*)
seat sete (*n*)
see se (*irreg.*) *secs 22, 28*
seem synes *sec. 54*, se ut
seldom sjeldent
sell selge (*irreg.*) *secs 21, 28*
send sende
sense sans (*c*)
serious alvorlig
serve servere
several flere
shall skal *sec. 29*
shame skam (*c*)
shape form (*c*)
share aksje (*c*)
shellfish skalldyr (*n*)
ship skip (*n*)
shipping skipsfart (*c*)
shirt skjørt (*n*)
shoe sko (*c*)
shop (*vb*) handle, gjøre innkjøp

shop butikk (*c*)
shop assistant ekspeditør (*c*)
shopkeeper kjøpmann (*c*)
short kort
show (*vb*) vise
shower dusj, regnskur (*c*)
shut (*vb*) lukke
side side (*c*)
silly dum, fåpelig
silver sølv (*n*)
since siden
sister søster (*c*)
sister-in-law svigerinne (*c*)
sit (*vb*) sitte (*irreg.*) *sec. 63, voc.*
sit down sette seg (*irreg.*) *sec. 43, voc.*
sitting room stue (*c*)
situated: to be s. ligge (*irreg.*)
sec. 63, voc.
skate (*vb*) gå på skøyter
ski (*vb*) gå på ski
skin (*vb*) flå
skirt skjørt (*n*)
sky himmel (*c*)
sledge (*vb*) ake
sleep (*vb*) sove (*irreg.*) *lesson 6, page 87*
slice skive (*c*)
slim (*vb*) slanke seg
slow langsom
small liten *secs 6, 7*
smart smart, gløgg
smell lukt (*c*)
smile (*vb*) smile
smoke (*vb*) rø(y)ke
snow sne, snø (*c*)
so så
some noen *sec. 38*
something noe *sec. 38*
son sønn (*c*)
soon snart
as soon as så snart som
sorry lei, bedrøvet
I'm sorry to say dessverre
soup suppe (*c*)
south (of) sør (for)
Soviet Union Sovjetunionen

Spain Spania	sure sikker
Spanish spansk	surprise (<i>vb</i>) overraske
speak snakke	surprise overraskelse (<i>c</i>)
so to speak så å si	survive overleve
spectacles briller (<i>cpl</i>)	suspicion mistanke (<i>c</i>)
speed fart (<i>c</i>)	sweater genser (<i>c</i>)
spend (money) bruke	Sweden Sverige
spend (time) tilbringe (<i>irreg.</i>)	sweet söt
sec. 28, <i>voc.</i>	sweets godter, søtsaker (<i>cpl</i>)
spoon skje (<i>c</i>)	swim (<i>vb</i>) svømme, bade
sportswear sportsklær (<i>cpl</i>)	swimsuit badedrakt (<i>c</i>)
spring vår (<i>c</i>)	Switzerland Sveits
square torg (<i>n</i>)	
squirrel ekorn (<i>n</i>)	table bord (<i>n</i>)
staircase trapp (<i>c</i>)	take ta (<i>irreg.</i>) secs 22, 28
stairway trappeoppgang (<i>c</i>)	take care of ta seg av
stand (<i>vb</i>) stå (<i>irreg.</i>) sec. 63, <i>voc.</i>	take part delta
start (<i>vb</i>) begynne	talk (<i>vb</i>) snakke
starter forrett (<i>c</i>)	tall høy
station stasjon (<i>c</i>)	tape bånd (<i>n</i>)
stay (<i>vb</i>) bli (<i>irreg.</i>) secs 22, 28, bo	taste (<i>vb</i>) smake
stay opphold (<i>n</i>)	taxi drosje (<i>c</i>)
steal stjele (<i>irreg.</i>) sec. 43, <i>voc.</i>	tea te (<i>c</i>)
steep bratt	teacher lærer (<i>c</i>)
still (<i>adj</i>) stille	team lag (<i>c</i>)
still (<i>adv</i>) ennå, enda	tease erte
stone stein (<i>c</i>)	telephone telefon (<i>c</i>)
stop stopp (<i>n</i>)	television fjernsyn (<i>n</i>)
storehouse lager (<i>n</i>)	tell fortelle (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>lesson 7, page 97</i>
straight on rett frem	to tell the truth sant å si
street gate (<i>c</i>)	term frist, sikt (<i>c</i>)
strike streik (<i>c</i>)	terms betingelser (<i>cpl</i>)
strong sterk	terrible forferdelig
study (<i>vb</i>) studere	terrified vettskremt
succeed lykkes sec. 54	than enn
sudden(ly) plutselig	thank you! takk!
suffer (from) lide (av) (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>lesson</i>	thanks to takket være
12, <i>page 145</i>	that, this sec. 13
suit dress (<i>c</i>)	that at sec. 50
suitcase koffert (<i>c</i>)	that much så mye
summer sommer (<i>c</i>)	thaw (<i>vb</i>) tine, tø
summit topp (<i>c</i>)	their deres sec. 15
supermarket supermarked (<i>n</i>)	theirs deres sec. 16
supper aftensmat (<i>c</i>)	then da, så, derpå
support (<i>vb</i>) støtte	there der, dit sec. 31

these, those sec. 13
thin tynn
think tenke, tro
thrive trives sec. 54
through gjennom
go through with gjennomføre
throw kaste
ticket billett (c)
tie slips (n)
tights strømpebukser (cpl)
till til, inntil
time tid, gang (c)
by this time på denne tiden
have a good time hygge seg
some other time en annen gang
tired trett
to til; å
today i dag
together sammen
tomorrow i morgen
too også
too much for mye
tooth tann (c)
towards mot
town by (c)
train tog (n)
translation oversettelse (c)
travel (vb) reise
travel agency reisebyrå (c)
travel sickness reisesyke (c)
traveller's cheque reisesjekk (c)
tree tre (n)
trip reise (c)
trouble strev, bry (n)
trousers bukser (cpl)
true sant
trust (vb) stølte på
truth sannhet (c)
try (vb) prøve
turn (vb) snu, vende
turn on skru på
twist (vb) vri

umbrella paraply (c)
under under

understand forstå (irreg.) sec. 30, voc.
underwear undertøy (n)
unfortunately uheldigvis
United States Forente Stater
unless med mindre
until til, inntil
up opp, oppe sec. 31
upwards oppover
use (vb) bruke
used to vant til
usual vanlig
usually vanligvis

van varebil (c)
vegetable grønnsak (ε)
veil slør (n)
very meget, svært
vest undertrøye (c)
victory seier (c)
visit (vb) besøke
visitor besøkende, gjest (c)

wait (for) vente (på)
waiter kelner (c)
wake up vække, våkne
walk (vb) gå (irreg.) secs 22, 28
go for a walk gå en tur, spasere
walking tour, walk spasertur, fottur (c)
wall vegg, mur (c)
wallet lommebok (c)
want (vb) ønske
warehouse lager (n)
warm varm
wash (vb) vaske (seg)
watch (vb) se på
watch ur (n), klokke (c)
waterfall foss (c)
way vei (c)
by the way forresten
wear (vb) bruke
weather vær (n)
week uke (c)
weekend helg (c)
welcome velkommen
well godt, vel, bra

Welsh valisk	
wet våt	with med, sammen med
what hva <i>secs 11, 43</i>	within innen, inni
what about hva med	without uten
whatever hva ... enn <i>sec. 43</i>	woman kvinne (<i>c</i>)
wheel ratt, hjul (<i>n</i>)	wonder (<i>vb</i>) undre seg <i>sec. 42</i>
when når, da <i>secs 11, 46</i>	wonderful vidunderlig
where hvor <i>sec. 11</i>	wood skog, ved (<i>c</i>)
which hvilken <i>sec. 11; som sec. 43</i>	wooden tre-
while stund (<i>c</i>)	work (<i>vb</i>) arbeide
while mens <i>secs 45, 46</i>	work arbeid (<i>n</i>)
white hvit	world verden (<i>c</i>)
who, whom hvem <i>sec. 11; som sec. 43</i>	worry (about) bry seg (<i>om</i>), bekymre seg (<i>om</i>) <i>sec. 42</i>
whole hel	worth verd(<i>t</i>)
why hvorfor <i>sec. 11</i>	write skrive (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>secs 22, 28</i>
wife kone (<i>c</i>)	wrong feilaktig, gal be wrong ta feil wrong with galt med
will (<i>vb</i>) vil <i>sec. 29</i>	
will vilje (<i>c</i>)	
win (<i>vb</i>) vinne (<i>irreg.</i>) <i>lesson 9,</i> <i>page 121</i>	
wind vind (<i>c</i>)	year år (<i>n</i>)
window vindu (<i>n</i>)	yellow gul
windy: it's windy det blåser	yes ja
wine vin (<i>c</i>)	yesterday i går
winter vinter (<i>c</i>)	young ung
wipe (<i>vb</i>) tørke (av)	your din, Deres, deres <i>sec. 15</i>
wish (<i>vb</i>) ønske	yours din, Deres, deres <i>sec. 16</i>

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