



NORWEGIAN

in THREE MONTHS

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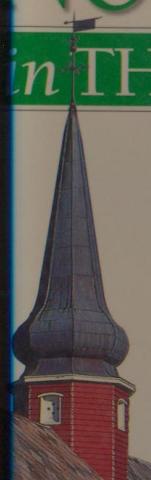


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NORWEGIAN

in THREE MONTHS



Honningsvåg 6

Vestkapp 5



SIMPLIFIED LANGUAGE COURSE

Hugo's Simplified System

Norwegian in Three Months

Øivind Blom
Illustrated by Hugo

L.D. BROWN & CO.

Hugo's Language Books
www.dk.com



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a pack with four cassettes, ISBN 0 85285 344 0

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 in 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 chapters
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 considera-
tion the need for rapid progress. Each chapter includes
plenty of exercises, and the vocabulary used is both practical
and up-to-date (see the Introduction for notes concerning

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Preface

This new and enlarged edition of the 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 with-
out 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.

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 chapter 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 chapter, always spend ten minutes revising what you learnt the day before. When studying the chapters, 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 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 word. 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 chapters. 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 Chapter 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): talk '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 chapters 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 *Imitated pronunciation*

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'.

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 'a' in English 'fair', but it is a single pure vowel sound, not a diphthong:

e:

*Norwegian
letter*

*Initiated
pronunciation*

*Norwegian
letter*

*Initiated
pronunciation*

- 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** 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'. When a word ends in e the final e is almost always pronounced in this way.
- i** can again be either long, like 'ee' in English 'week'; bil 'car' or short, like the 'i' in English 'sit' or 'in'; bilde 'picture'.
- 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'.
- 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'.
- å** in some words is pronounced like 'aw' (long); båt 'boat' or in other words like 'o' in 'stop' (short); åtte 'eight'.
- 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'.
- ä** is also spelt in two ways. It consists of a first sound like 'er' and a second sound like the 'y' in English 'year'; øy 'island', døgn '24 hours', røyk 'smoke'.
- ö** is also spelt in two ways. It consists of a first sound like 'er' and a second sound like the 'y' in English 'year'; øy 'island', røyk 'smoke'.

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

Initiated
pronunciation

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

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

Initiated
pronunciation

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', gyllen 'golden'.

Silent consonants

Norwegian
letter

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'.

Initiated
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'.

Initiated
pronunciation

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'.

r

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'.

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 combinations 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'.

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' |
| k | before ei , i , and y as in: ketvhendt 'left-handed', kilo 'kilo', kyrst 'coast'. |
| tj | as in tjern 'small lake, tarn', tjære 'tar'. |

kh

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 sjeldsen 'seldom', sjø 'sea' |
| skj | as in: skjegg 'beard', skjorte 'shirt' |
| sk | before ei , i , and y as in: skete ut 'to go to the bad', skip 'ship', sky 'cloud'. |

sh

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

sch: **schæfer** 'shepherd'; **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: **tillatelse** 'permission', **underholdning** 'entertainment', **alvorlig** 'serious'.

In the imitated pronunciation (following each section of the first five chapters) 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 the table!
Jeg må gå og læse leksær. 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.



løvet



løve

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 (doob'-belt-ve:)	
H (haw)	P (pe:)	X (eks)	

In this first chapter you will meet some of the basic building blocks of Norwegian. It covers:

- the indefinite and definite articles ('a/ an' and 'the')
- nouns – names for people and things – and the concept of gender
 - the subject pronouns ('I', 'you', etc.)
 - two important verbs: 'to be' and 'to have'

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**.

Chapter 1

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

passet the passport

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

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 way

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 tørlegger. He is a plumber.
De har ikke telefon. They don't have a telephone.
Han arbeider på fabrikk. He works in a factory.

Exercise 1

A Put the appropriate indefinite article before the following nouns:

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

B Repeat the above exercise using the definite article.

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

2A Plural of nouns: indefinite form

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

eh stol a chair
en seng a bed

stoler chairs
senger beds

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION en koof'-fert, en loom'-m'e-book:
et pahs; koof'-fer-ten, loom '-me-boo-ken, paus'-se; een (ay) bugd,
bug - dah; een hüt'-te, hüt' -tah, een yén'-te, yén' -tah, een yart, yay'-
ten, een kur, kur'-ah; een galh'-te, gah'-ten; et bil'-de, bil'-de; et kne',
kne'-e, em kah-fe'; kah-fe'-en, hahn ar röör'-leg-ger; dee hahr: ik'-
ke te-le-foon; hahn ahr -bay-der paw fah-brik'

A Plural of nouns: indefinite form

en stol a chair
en seng a bed

stoler chairs
senger beds

18

en vegg a wall
en dør a door

wegger 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

vinduer windows

et fotografi a photograph

fotografer photographs

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

en skole a school

skoler schools

en kvinne a woman

kvinner women

et teppe a carpet

tepper carpets

et eple an apple

epler apples

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

en bre a glacier

breer glaciars

en kafé a cafe

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

tenner teeth
netter nights
bøker books
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 (13) bü: (14) trahp (15) fyel

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	sengene the beds
bord table	bordene* the tables
hus house	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) – bæna (the legs); et barn (a child) – barna (the children).

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	sengene the beds
bord table	bordene* the tables
hus house	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) – bæna (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	skolene	the schools
kvinne	woman	kvinmene	the women
eple	apple	eplene	the apples

But: **brenne** (the glaciers), **kaffene** (the cafés).

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION skoo'-le-ne, sang'-e-ne, boo'-re-ne, hu: '-se-ne; bern, be'-mal; bahrn, bahr'-nal; skoo: '-le-ne, kvin'-ne, ne, ep'-le-ne; bre: '-e-ne, kah-fe: '-e-ne

Singular	Plural
jeg	I
du	you (<i>familiar</i>)
De	you (<i>formal</i>)
han	he
hun	she
den	(<i>common</i>) it
det	(<i>neuter</i>) it
vi	we
dere	you (<i>familiar</i>)
Dere	you (<i>formal</i>)

Exercise 3

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

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 stol | 6 teppe |
| 2 seng | 7 skole |
| 3 bord | 8 hånd |
| 4 hus | 9 mor |
| 5 vindu | 10 tre |

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
dem/det er	it is
vier	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
dem/det har	it has
vi har	we have
dere/Dere har	you have
de har	they have

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION (11) vay (12) bee! (13) lahm'-pe
(14) gulv (15) tah:k

3 Subject pronouns

Vocabulary

Study these words:

spørsmålet	the question
og	and
svaret	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 gammel (sing.: gammel)	how old
tolv	twelve
fjorten	fourteen
året	the year

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION yay ar, du: ar, hahn ar, hun ar, den ar, de: ar, vee ar, de:-'re ar, dee ar, yay hah:r, du: hahn hah:r, hun hah:r, den hah:r, de:hah:r, vee hah:r, de:-'re hahn, dee hah:r; spörs'-maw-læ; aw:, svah:-'re; vah:, dit (de:-'res); nahv'-ne; vah, he:-'ter du: (dee); mitt; ah-me-ri-kahnsk'; nay; eng'-elsk; noo:-en; ven'-nen; ee; nor'-ge; yah; de: hahn' räy; voor; koo: -nen; deen (de:-'res) koo: '-ne; bu-tik'-ken; too; os'-so; yah; de: a:r dee; voor gahm'-læ; 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?	how do I get?
bare	just
å gå over	to cross
forget	the square

Sverre Holm Forresten, jeg skal til jernbanestasjonen
selv.
By the way, I'm on my way to the railway station myself.

Janice McLeod Skal De virkelig det?
Are you really?

Sverre Holm Ja, og jeg vil følge Dem hvis De ønsker.
Jeg heter Sverre Holm.
Yes, and I'll go with you if you wish.

My name is 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 før 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.

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.

Å, det er ikke så langt. Vi skal være der om ti minutter.

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

Chapter 2

In this chapter you will learn:

- how to express possession (using the possessive or genitive form) in Norwegian
- how adjectives agree in gender and number with nouns
- the form of the definite article when used with adjectives
- how to form the present tense of most verbs
- how to ask 'yes/no' questions
- ... and how to answer them

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

læren 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-eñs hah’-ge; gutk’-tens la:’-ter; pee’-ke-’nes broor; bahr’-n’es moor; baw’-tens ay’-er; nor’-ges fyoo’-ter; lahn’-n’es gren’-ser; mññ’-dee-hee:-te-nes ahn’-svahr;r; hah:’-gen til nah’-boo-en; la:’-re-reñ til gut’-ten; moot’-ren til bahr’-ne; ay’-e-eñ ahv baw’-ten; bawt-ay’-e-ren; lahn’-ne-gren-sen; ah-vee’-sen; sôs’-te-ren; for-el’-dre-ne; kum’-den; ves’-ken, poot’-sen; fahr’-ten; fahr’-gen; blom’-sten; yör’-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

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 skjært	a brown scarf
brune bukser	brown trousers

Bilen er dyr.

Huset er dyrt.

Kjolen er dyre.

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 veikrys	a dangerous crossroads
en sort kjole	a black dress
et sort skjørt	a black skirt

Adjectives ending in a stressed vowel, such as *ifti*, *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

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 7 | the colours of the flowers |
| 8 | the corner of the house |

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

sma barn little children

sma 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; en bru:hn gen'-ser; et bru:nt sharf; bru: '-ne book -ser; bee -len ar dü;r; hu: '-se ar

dü;r; koo'-'le-né ar dü: '-re; en vahn' -ske-lee sahk; et fayl-ahk'-tee
(rik'-tee) svahr; et fahr: -lee vay'-krits; en soort khoo'-'lc; et soort
short; free; blow; et fritlahn; et blot slips; free'-e lahns; blow slips;
en lee'-ten hum; et lee'-te ek'-koorn; smaw bahr:rn; smaw ek'-koorn;
lahts'-te-bee-lten; pahk -huh- -se; vah: -re-mah-gah-see-ne; blut; -sen;
gu:l; ro: skoo: '-en; tü:n; lahang; spis; lüts; haw'- -re; öy'-e; öy'-ne-nie);
hah: -ken; ahr'-ic; pahn'-men; fray-ne-ne; ne'-sen; mar'-ke-le; hihh'-
ge-lee; mö'-te; let; dah; -gen; kort; lee'-ve; tee'-men; mi:; 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) fregner på nesen.
- 5 et (peculiar) svar, et (peculiar) 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 definite form of 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
klärlne the clothes
bondegården the farm
føllet the foal

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION den stoɔ̄: -re biī: -en; de: høye-hut: -se;
dee diī: -re bee'-le-ne; den lill'-le hun'-ren; de: lill'-le bahr'-ne; den niī: -e;
teed; de: ū'-förl-te leev; dee goo'-e mu: '-lee-he-ter; un'-ner-töy-e; vahrm;
klar: -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** (*av*):

å kjøpe	to buy	å pynte (seg)	to turn
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**
(a) **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	reads	han	he	takes
hun	she		hun	she	
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

Exercise 8

Translate:

- 1 In Norway it's [er det*] 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 [reiser han*] to the office by bus.
 - 8 In the evening he prefers to stay at home.
- * see section 24 on word order – but don't bother to learn it now.

9 Questions and answers

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

Er din venn engelsk?
Is your friend English?

om aftenen
in the evening
å bli hjemme
to stay at home

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 arr-deen ven eng'-elsk; snah'-ker dee-norsk; le'-ser du: nor'-ske ah-vee'-ser; hahr-de:-re bahrn; nay-hun'/hahn ar ik'-ke eng'-elsk; nay dee snah'-ker ik'-ke norsk; nay-yay'/le'-ser ik'-ke nors'-ke ah-vee'-ser; nay vee han:r ik'-ke bahrn; yah:-yoo;; kahlit; aw blee; aw lee'-ke; aw gaw paw-shee; sahm'-men nee;; hahr dee (fot)

Exercise 9

A Translate:

- 1 Is it cold in Norway in winter?
- 2 Do you 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
tremningen	the second cousin
mye	a lot
sammentreffet	the coincidence
For et sammentreff!	What a coincidence!
glad	glad
ukken	the week
naturfrelst	nature-mad
fotturen	the walking tour
å overlive	to survive
helsen	the health
skogen	the forest
luften	the air
det er helse i skogluften	the forest air is
jeg må dessverre	good medicine
å forlate	I'm sorry to
på gjensyn!	to leave
	See you later!

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION ho-o-tel'-le; fru; ha;r; ee-dah:g'; bah:'-re brab;; svee-gz'-rin'-nen; he:-'le; hel'-dee; sik'-kert; aw tah: say ah:v; aw vee'-se;z; runt ee bli:-en; vah; me: dem (day); nor de:y el'-ter; tahn'-ten; tre:-men-nin-gen; müi:-e; salm -men-tref-fé; for et sam'-men-tref; glah;; u:-ken; nah:tur'-frelst; foot'-tu-ren; aw aw'-var-le-ve; hel'-sen; skoo':-gen; de ar hel'-se ee skoo:g'-luf-ten; yay maw des-var'-re; aw for-lah:-'le; paw yen'-sün

Conversation

Herr McLeod	Møte på hotellet <i>Meeting at the hotel</i>
Fru Hansen	God morgen, herr McLeod! Hvordan står det til i dag? <i>Good morning, Mr McLeod! How are you today?</i>
Mrs Hansen	Bare bra. Min kone er i byen og handler sammen med sin norske svigerinne. Så jeg har hele formiddagen for meg selv. <i>Just fine. My wife is in town shopping with her Norwegian sister-in-law. So I've got the whole morning to myself.</i>
Fru Hansen	De er heldig som har familie i Oslo. <i>De tar seg sikkert av dere og viser dere rundt i byen?</i>
	<i>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?</i>
Herr McLeod	Ja, det gjor de. Og hva med Dem, fru Hansen? Har De familie i Oslo? <i>Yes, they are. And what about you, Mrs Hansen?</i>
	<i>Do you have family in Oslo?</i>
Fru Hansen	Jeg er fra Tromsø. Når det gjelder familie, er alt jeg har i Sør-Norge, en tante på Hamar og en tremennin i Fredrikstad. Men min mann og jeg har noen venner på Bygdøy. <i>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.</i>
Herr McLeod	For et sammentreff! Min bror og hans familie bor også på Bygdøy. <i>What a coincidence! My brother and his family live at Bygdøy too.</i>

Fru Hansen Da har de mye å vise dere, Vikingskipene,
Folkemuseet, 'Fram' og 'Kon-Tiki' ...
*Then they have a lot to show you, the Viking ships,
the Folk Museum, the 'Fram' and the '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 til Nordmarka. Jeg håper jeg

overlever det!

*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!*

Fru Hansen Sikkert! Det er helse i skogluften! – Jeg
må dessverre forlate Dem, herr McLeod.

Ha det godt!

*Certainly! The forest air is good medicine! – Sorry
to leave you, Mr McLeod. Have a good time!*

Herr McLeod Takk i like måte, fra Hansen. På gjensyn!

The same to you, Mrs Hansen. See you later!

Chapter 3 introduces:

- the imperative form of the verb, used for giving commands and instructions
- questions with question words ('where?', 'how?' etc.)
- some negative expressions ('never', 'no one', etc.)
- the numbers from 0 to 100

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):

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
å kjøpe	Kjøp huset! Buy the house!
å selge	Selg aksjene! Sell the shares!
å vente	Vent på meg! Wait for me!
å betale	Betal din gjeld! Pay your debt!
å gå	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!	Don't buy the house!
Ikke kjøp huset!	
Selg ikke aksjene!	Don't sell the shares!
Ikke selg aksjene!	
Vent ikke på meg!	Don't wait for me!
Ikke vent på meg!	

Chapter 3

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 stå	to stand
stille	still
å se på	to look at
himmelen	the sky

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

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

hvor?	Hvor er (den) nærmeste kolonialhandel?
når?	Når stenger forretningene?
hvem?	When do the shops close?
hvordan?	Hvordan er disse svinekoteletttene?
hvorfor?	How are these pork chops?
why?	Hjem bar først?
hvilk(en)? (common)	Who was first?
hvilk(e)t? (neuter)	Hjem skal jeg spørre?
hvilke? (plural)	Whom shall I ask?
which? what?	
hva?	Hvorfor er disse tomaten så dyre?
what?	Why are these tomatoes so expensive?
hvor mange?	Hvilket av eplene vil Du ha?
how many?	Which of the apples do you want?
hvor mye?	Hvilke epler liker Du?
how much?	What apples do you like?
hvor mye kostet disse potetene?	Hva ønsker Du?
	What would you like?
	Hvor mange kilo?
	How many kilos?
	Hvor mye kostet disse potetene?
	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
sin sønn

to look for
his son

dette

this

røkelaks

smoked salmon

språket

the language

tysk

German

fransk

French

det kommer på ...

it comes to ...

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION voor ar (den) nar-me-ste koo-loo-nyah; i:hahn-de:; nor steng' -er tor-ref'-ning-e-ne: voor'-dahn a: dis'-se svæ: -ne-kot-te-let-te-næ: vem vahr:förfst; vem skahl:yay spör' -re: voor' for ar dis'-se too-mah: 'te-ne saw dii: -re: vil'-ket ah:v ep'-le-me vil dee hah:; vil'-ke ep'-ter lee'-kar 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; tee maw/-ren tee'-lee: aw hah: de: brah:; de: art: meen sös'-ter: aw se: et-ter: seen søn: def'-te: re: -ke-lahks; spraw'-ke: tusk; frahnsk; de: kom'-mer paw

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:

altri
ingen, ikke noen (*common*)
intet, ikke noe, ingenting
(*neuter*)
ikke lenger
ikke mer

never

no one, no
nothing, no

no longer

no more

Examples:

Han spiser altri 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
gjesten
landstedet

to go to the cinema
the guest
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 mer; hahn spee'-ser ahl'-dree fisk; vee ven'-ter ing'-en til mid'-dahg; de: ar ik'-ke noo'-e i-yen'; dee ro: -ker ik'-ke leng'-er; dee haahr ik'-ke noo'-

en le:-'dee stil'-ing; 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 nabó.
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'-en; de hu:-se; dee bo:-ke-ne; den -ne bee'-len (har) ar meen men den (da:r) til -nö-ver meen nah: -boo; vil'-ket room öns'-ker dee; yay öns'-ker det'-te; den'-ne nii:-e dres'-sen; det'-te sto:-re room'-ne; dis'-se lang'-v'boo:-re-ne; u-for-glem'-me-lee; moo-dar'-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 enogtyve (tjuen*)
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 (tjuette*)
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.

Vocabulary

But in the new method of counting introduced in schools, broadcasting etc. by decree of 1951, the tens precede the small numbers, and the two are written in one word: *tjuen* (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 en, ett; too; tre; fee'-re; fem; seks; sui'; shu;; of'-te; nee; tee; el'-ve; tol; tre'-ten; fyoor'-ten; fem'-ten;

say'-sten;; sot'-ten; ahf'-ten; nit'-ten; tii'-ve; khu'-e; en'-o-tii;-ve; khu'-e-en'; too; -o-tii;-ve; khu'-e-fee'-re; fem'-o-tii;-ve; khu'-e-fem'; sek's-o-tii;-ve; feer'-o-tii;-ve; khu'-e-seks'; sui'-o-tii;-ve; khu'-e-shu'; of'-te-o-tii;-ve; khu'-e-ot'-ve; mee'-o-tii;-ve; khu'-e-nee'; tred'-ve; tre'-tee; for'-tee; fem'-tee; sek's-tee; sot'-tree; of'-tree; nit'-ree; (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 (gaining'-er) 3 er ...
 **** Read: 100 dividert med (dee-vee-deert' - me:) 25 er ... (The Norwegians use : for division, not ÷)

smørbrød pålegget	the cooked meats, sandwich fillings, etc.
skinken	the ham
skinkerullen	the luncheon meat
utmerket	excellent
Hvor mye koster det?	How much is it?
kiloen	the kilo
skiven	the slice
omtrent	about
så tykk	that thick
spesialiteten	the speciality
litt	some, a little
spekeskinnen	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	made from
laget av	freshly caught
nyfisket	to clean
å rense	to salt
å salte	to arrange
å legge (ned)	the small wooden tub
trebutten	at least
minst	before
for	to serve
å servere	to taste
å smake	the smell
lukten	perhaps
kanskje	all
alt	it comes to
det koster	the cash desk
kassen	

Conversation

I delikatesseforretningen
In the delicatessen

Kjøpmannen Vær så god, fruel
Shopkeeper Can I help you, madam?

Fru McLeod Vi skal på handtur, og jeg vil gjøre ha noe
richtig godt smørbrød pålegg.
We're going on a picnic, and I'd like some very good cooked meats or sandwich fillings.

Kjøpmannen Jeg har en meget fin skinke, og denne
skinkerullen er også utmerket.
I've a very fine ham, and this luncheon meat is excellent too.

Fru McLeod Hvor mye koster det?
How much is it?

Kjøpmannen Skinken koster 197 kroner kiloen og
skinkerullen 190 kroner. Hvor mye skal De ha?
The ham is 197 kroner a kilo and the luncheon meat 190. How much would you like?

Fru McLeod Jeg skal ha fire skiver av skinken og fire
skiver av skinkerullen. Omtrent så tykke.
I'd like four slices of the ham and four slices of the luncheon meat. About that thick.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION de-lee-kah-tes'-se-for-ret'-ning-en;
kjöp'-mahn-nen; va:r saw goo:'; fru:' e; lahn'-tu:ren; vee skahl
paw'lahn'-tu:r; yay vil ya:r'-ne hah;; smør'-bro-paw-leg'-ge; shin'-
ken; shin'-ke-rul-len; ut-mar-ket; voor mi:;-e kos'-ter de; khee'-
loo-en; shee'-ven; om-trent; saw tuk; spe-syrah-tee-te':-ten; lit; spe':-
ke-shin'-ken; sp'e:-ke-pöls-en; fe-nah-law'-re; lah; may faw; nok; aw
kla:h'-re say; hahr dee lüst til; aw pro:-ve; ro:-ke-lahk-sen;
rah;k'-ör-re-tm; lab':-get ahv; ni:;-fis-cket; aw ren'-se; aw salf'-te;
aw leg'-ge ned; tre:-but-ten; minst; for; aw sar-ve:-re; aw smah:-
ke; look'-ten; kahn'-she; ahlt; de: kos'-ter; kahs'-sen

Kjøpmannen Vær så god, frue. Hva sier De om noen norske spesialiteter, litt spekeskinke eller spekepølse til å ha på smørbrød? Eller litt fenalå?

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?

Fru McLeod

La meg få noen tynde skiver spekeskinke, er De snill.

Kjøpmannen

Let me have some thin slices of cured ham, please.

Kjøpmannen

Er det nok, frue?
Is that enough, madam?

Fru McLeod

Takk, det klarer seg.

Thank you, that'll do.

Kjøpmannen

Har De lyst til å prøve noen andre norske spesialiteter, røkelaks eller rakørret?

Would you like to try some other Norwegian specialities, smoked salmon or corned trout?

Fru McLeod

Jeg vil ha to skiver av røkelaksen.

Men hva er rakørret?

I'd like two slices of the smoked salmon. But what is corned trout?

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?

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?

Fru McLeod

Nei, takk! Jeg klarer meg med lukten! En annen gang, kanskje.

No, thank you! The smell is enough for me! Some other time perhaps.

Kjøpmannen Javel, frue. Er det alt?

All right, madam. Is that all?

Fru McLeod Ja, jeg tror det. Hvor mye kommer det på til sammen?

Yes, I think so. How much does it all come to?

Kjøpmannen Det blir 55 kroner og 90 øre. Vennligst betal i kassen!

If it's 55 kroner and 90 øre. Would you please pay at the cash desk.

Fru McLeod Mange takk! Adjø!

Thank you very much. Goodbye!

Kjøpmannen Adjø, frue, og ha en hyggelig landtur!

Goodbye, madam, and have a pleasant picnic!

Chapter 4

This chapter covers:

- the possessive adjectives ('my', 'your', etc.) and the possessive pronouns ('mine', 'yours', etc.)
- some variations on the usual adjective endings
- the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives, including some common irregular ones
- more personal pronouns: the object forms 'me', 'him', etc.
- how to tell the time in Norwegian

15 Possessive adjectives

The possessive adjectives are:

min (common sing.)	mitt	my	vår	var
mitt (neuter sing.)	ditt	your	vårt	vår
mine (plural)	dine	your	våre	våre
din	ditt	your	vår	vår
ditt	dine	your	vårt	vår
dine	dine	your	våre	vår
Deres (formal)	Deres (common sing.)	its	deres	your
dets (neuter sing.)	hans	his	deres	their
hennes	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 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, naboen våre, etc. In the third person only, the reflexive sin is used instead of hans, hennes, dens, dets and deres when referring back to the subject of the clause:

Hun kommer i sin bil/
bilen sin. But: Hennes bil er rød.

She comes in her car. 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 (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 skjert 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 leve	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 mean beef, mit huss, mee'-ne nah:;-boo-er; deen beef, dit huss, dee'-ne nah:;-boo-er; vawr beef, vort huss; vaw'-re nah:;-boo-er; bee'-len meen, hut'-se dit; broo:-ten hen'-nes, nah:;-boo-e-ne vaw'-re; hahns, hen'-nes, dens, dets, de:-res; seen; hun kom'-mer ee seen beef; hen'-nes beef a:r rö:; hahn kom'-mer ee seen beef; hahns beef a:r blaw; hahn tahr seen beef/bbee'-len seen; hahn tak:t hahns beef/bhee'-len hahns; hahn sel':ler sit huss/hut:;-se sit; dee sel':ler see'-ne huss/hut:;-se-nr; hahn ris'-ter paw hoo':-de; du: maw hah; fö'r'-re sok'-ker paw be:-nah aw et tükt sharp runt hahl'-sen; voor a:r meen lill'-le hun; hun hahr fot:e:n flek paw seen ri:;-e kho':-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'-skal:-pe; aw vahs'-ke

- | | |
|----|--|
| 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.

Exercise 15

Translate:

- Where are my blue shirt, my red tie, my brown socks?
- This is your wallet, your passport and your tickets.

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

* Feil is an irregular common gender noun, in that it does not have an indefinite plural: '(some) faults' **feil**, 'the faults' **feilene**.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION *dən'-ne bē'-lən* ar meen, *dən* ar *dē'-rəs*; *də:bil'-de* ar dit; *dee koof'-ter-te-ne* ar *vaw'-rə;* *dəf'-te* *hu':sə* ar *hen'-nes*; *hahn ar* ar *en ven ah:v* may, *se':-tə;* *aht;* *fāy'-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
våken	våkent	våkne
mager	mager	magre

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

friskt smør	fresh butter
ferskt brød	fresh bread
felles anstrengelser	joint efforts
fristende tilbud	tempting offers
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 fremd'*-med sprawk; *et feil'-les* ahr-lig'-gē-ne; *et fris'-te-ne* til'-bu:d; *lamm*-me-kot-te-let-ten; *flahg'*-gē; *moo-dar'-ne*

Exercise 17

Translate:

- simple clothes
- watchful eyes
- lean lamb chops
- a Norwegian flag, Norwegian flags
- a foreign country, foreign countries
- a joint concern, joint concerns
- 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

Vocabulary

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

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION høy, høy'-e-re, høy'-est; lah:v, lah:;-ver'e; lah:;-vest, pe:n, pe:;-ne-re, pe:;-nest; sti:g, sti:g'-ge-re, sti:g'-gest; pawl a:t høy'; men peer a:t høy'-e-re; aw es' -pen ar den høy'-es-te ee tah-mee'-yven; den vay'-en ar kort; den vay'-en ar kort' -te-re en den for'-ste; men den'-ne vay'-en ar den kor'-te-stie ah:v dem ahl'-le; goo:, be:;-dre, best; dawr'-lee, var'-re, varst; oong, üng'-re, üngst; gahm'-nel, el'dre, elst; lee'-ten, min'-dre, minst; stoar, stör'-re, stör'-re, störst; fav, far'-re, far'-rest; mahng'-e, fle'-re, flest; lahng, leng'-re, lengst; meir, me:st; prob-l-e-mah:-tisk; spen'-nen-de; for-nöyd'; klahs'-sen; dahm'-mark; sva'-rye; skahn-dee-nah:;-visk fyel-top-pen; un'-ner-hol-le-ne; bib-lyoo-te:-ke

Adjectives of several syllables (and participles of verbs used as adjectives) form their comparative and superlative with 'mer 'more' and mest '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

Exercise 18

Translate:

- 1 Kate 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 Skagastølstind 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		

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 clause. 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

ambåndet	the bracelet
å gjemme	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 smart det passer for ham	at his earliest convenience
en gang i uken	once a week

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION un'-shil may; kahn yay yel'-pe day; kahn dee yee os en kvit-te'-ring; for-tel dem he:-'le histoo:-'ryen; yay skee'-vr et-brev til hen'-ne; du; maw stoo'-le paw-hahn; hahn be: seen ven om aw yem'-me say/hahn; ahm'-bon-ne; aw glem'-me; aw tahk'-ke; aw skee'-ve om; war saw snil (aw); valh'-re-ne; aw sen'-ne; saw snah:r de: pahs'-ser for hahn; en 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 niktig 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 kvar (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 kvar (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.

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

klærne	the clothes
ekspeditøren	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
spørtsklærne	the sportswear
vanlig	ordinary
ytterklærne	the outdoor clothes
nokså	rather

Klokken ni om kvelden (or etteren). 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) **ar klok'-ken:** kahn dee see may vah; **rik-t-ee klok'-ke ar:** rik-t-ee klok'-ken ar; **klok'-ken ar tee:** klok'-ken ar tee; **den ar tee:** den ar tee; **ett minutt aw'-ver tee:** fem aw'-ver tee; **kvaahrt (et kvaahr-te:r')** aw'-ver tee; **tei paw el'-ve:** fem hahl el'-ve; **fem aw'-ver hahl el'-ve:** kvahrt (et kvaahr-te:r') paw el'-ve; **ven el'-ve:** vil'-ket klok'-ke-slet; **klok'-ken tol mud'-dah:g;** mid'-naht; **klok'-ken nee om maw'-re-men:** om kvel'-len (ahf'-te-nen); **klok'-ken too:** om et'-ter-mid-dah-gen

der opp	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
strømpebukse	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 klar'-ne; eks-pe-dee-tö: -ren; fe-ray'-sen; sports'-klar-ne; vahn'-lee; iit'-ter'-klar-ne; nok'-saw; dar op'-pe; talk'-ket va:-re; golf'-ström-men; khüs'-klee-mah-e; tem-me-lee; milt; ut'-ten; ees'-byör-nen; nok; bah; -de-vaar; fyoo'-ren; paw den'-ne tee'-den; noor; aw shif'-te; foot; vah; slangs; 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-reñ; noo'-rah-vin-nen; bob'-le-yahk'-ken; den foo:-re-de kahp'-pen; aw se: uit som; for-res'-ten; aw hah; raw til; aw kom'-me me; for'-slah-ge; vahl'-ge; sel-fö'l'-gę-lee; aw set'-te prees paw; yah:-vel

Conversation

Vi kjøper klær Buying clothes

Ekspeditøren Hva kan jeg hjelpe Dem med?
Shop assistant What can I do for you?

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.

My husband and I are on 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.

Ekspeditøren Vil De ha sportsklær eller vanlige ytterklær, frue?
Would you like sportswear or ordinary outdoor clothes, madam?

Fru McLeod Vi har ikke vært i Nord-Norge før. Det er nokså kaldt der oppå, ikke sant?
We haven't been to Northern Norway before. It's rather cold up there, isn't it?

Ekspeditøren Nei, takket være Golfstrømmen er kyst-klimaet temmelig mildt. Men uten den ville det sikkert vært isbjørner i gatene, og vi ville vært eskimoer alle sammen!
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!

Fru McLeod

Vi tok bare med oss vanlige sommerklær.

Det er vel ikke nok?

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

Ekspeditøren

Jeg tror ikke det, frue. Det kan riktignok

være både vær inne i fjordene på denne

tiden av året. Men så langt nord skifter

klimaet veldig fort.

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.

Fru McLeod

Hva slags klær anbefaler De oss da å kjøpe?

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

Ekspeditøren

Først og fremst tror jeg dere vil trenge noe ekstra varmt undertøy, noen lange strømpe-

bukser og en troye, en sportsskjorte og en

tykk genser. Og for å beskytte dere mot den

kalde nordavinden, ville jeg anbefale en

boblejakke eller en foret kappe...

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 ...

Herr McLeod

Med alt dette ville vi alle se ut som

isbjørner! Forresten har vi ikke råd til det. With all that we'd look like polar bears! Besides, we couldn't afford it!

Ekspeditøren

Unnskyld, jeg ville bare komme ned noen forslag for å gjøre valget lettere for Dem. Excuse me, I just meant to make a few suggestions to make the choice easier for you.

Fru McLeod

Selvfølgelig setter vi pris på det. Men jeg

tror vi begynner med å se på noen boble

jakker til barna og noen lette forede kapper

til min mann og meg.

Of course we appreciate that. But I think we'll start by looking at some quilted anoraks for the kids and some light lined overcoats for my husband and myself.

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

Certainly, madam. This way, please!

Chapter 5

In Chapter 5 you will learn:

- how verbs divide into two groups, 'weak' and 'strong', and how the past tense is formed for each group
- how to form adverbs from adjectives
- some common adverbs not formed from adjectives
- some differences between Norwegian and English word order
- how to form the ordinal numbers ('first', 'second', 'third', etc.)

føle	folte	feel	felt
gjennme	gjentme	hide	hid
mene	mente	mean	meant
lære	lærte	learn	learned
lese	lest	read	read
sende	sendte	send	sent
trenge	trengte	need	needed
fylle	fylte	fill	filled
dromme	dromte	dream	dreamt
tenne	tente	light	lighted

*Colloquial (and Nynorsk) form

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:

bygge	bygde (bygget**)	build	built
lev	levde (levet**)	live	lived
eie	eide (ejet**)	own	owned
boye	boyde (boyet**)	bend	bent
bo	bodde	live (stay)	lived (stayed)
ble	bledde	bleed	bled
ha	hadde	have	had
kle	kledde	dress	dressed
snu	snudde	turn	turned
vri	vridde	twist	twisted

** Traditional forms still used by many Norwegians.

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

do døde die died

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

selge	solgte	sell	sold
spørre	spørte	ask	asked
giøre	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'.

Examples:

miste	mistet (mista*)	lose	lost
vente	ventet (venta*)	wait	waited
snakke	snakket (snakka*)	talk	talked
stoppe	stoppet (stoppa*)	stop	stopped
lekte	lekte	play	played

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

Exercise 21

Translate:

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

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	fros	freeze	froze
drikke	drakk	drink	drank
gi	gav	give	gave
finne	fant	find	found
spørre	gikk	walk, go	walked, went
stay-nen;	så	see	saw
drahk-ten;	hjalp	help	helped
aw ste:-ke;	ta	take	took
aw look'-ke;	skar	cut	cut
aw brii; say om	trakk	pull	pulled

Note particularly:

bli	ble	become	became
være	var	be	was
komme	kom	come	came
sove	sov	sleep	slept
løpe	løp	run	ran
gråte	gråt	cry	cried

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
iskremmen	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'-vre, skreev; frii'-se, fröss;
drirk'-ke, drakh; yee, gah;; fin'-ne, fahnt; gaw, yik; se;, saw; yel'-pe,
yahlp; tah; too;k, sha'-re, skahr; trek'-ke, trahk; blee, ble;, va'-re,
vahr; kom'-me, kom; saw'-ve, sawy; løp-e, løp; graw'-te, graw; aw
fahrt; red; aw lö: -pe ah:v stede; ees -kre-men; aw roo:-e noo:-en
ned; aw set'-te (saht'-te) say; aw see (sah):

Exercise 22

Translate:

- She wrote a letter to the chairman.
- They found the man they were looking for.
- He was walking down the street.
- This gentleman helped me.
- He took my suitcases and carried them to the station.
- The car came towards him at a very high speed.
- The boy was frightened and ran away.
- His parents seized him and held him back.
- They gave him an ice cream to calm him down.
- 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	klok	wise	wisely
langsom	langsamt	slow	slowly
rask	raskt	quick	quickly
sikker	sikkert	certain	certainly
oppmerksom	oppmerksamt	attentive	attentively
søtt	søtt	sweet	sweetly

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

plutselig suddenly fullstendig completely

forferdelig terribly **daglig** daily **fort** fort **quickly**

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

vanlig	vanligvis	usual
heldig	heldigvis	fortunate
naturlig	naturligvis	natural
sannsynlig	sannsynligvis	probable

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	knappt, neppe	hardly
meget, svært	very	bare	only
altfor mye	too much	netttopp	just
nok	enough	især	particularly
lite, litt	(a) little	endog, selv	even
straks		likvel	yet

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION pen, pent; klock, kloock; lahng'-som, lahng'-sont; rahsk, rahskt; sik'-ker; sik'-ker'; op-mark'-som; söt, söt; plut'-se-lee; ful-sten'-dee; for-tar'-de-leee; dah;g'-lee; for-tot; valm'-tee-vees; hel'-dee-vees; nah-tur'-lee-vees; sahn-sün'-tee-vees; frem'-ma-w-ver; bah;'-kaw-ver; op'-paw-ver; ne;'-daw-ver; aw'-ven-for; ne;'-den-for; in -nen-for; u;'-ten-for; me;-get; svart; ablt'-for miu'-e; nok; lee;-te; lit; strahks; naw; för; se;'-ne-re; en'-naw; en'-dath; el'-ters; of'-te; shel'-dam; kraahpt; 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 Chapter 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
sterkt(t)	strong(ly), bad(ly)
å dra (drog) på fjelltur	to go on a mountain tour
å begynne	to begin
regnfrakken	the raincoat
vi ble gjannonvåte	we got wet through
litt etter litt	gradually
nærmore	nearer
til slutt	finally
å komme frem til	to arrive at
bestemmellesesstedet	the destination
virkelig	really

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION hair air dee; noo;'-en gahng'-er gawr yay' paw khee'-noo; til slut yik hoon yem; ee gah;'-ten vahr de; malng'-e men'-ne-skir; yay vis'-te ik'-ke aht du; vahr drar; el'-lers vil'-le yay ah: ven'-te; hahn le;'-ser ahl'-te ah-vie'-sen; dee drik'-ker ahl'-dree kahf-fe; kahn'-she; stark(t); aw drah; paw fyel'-tur; aw be-yin'-ne; aw ray'-ne; rayn'-frahk-ken; vee ble; yer'-nom-va;'-te; lit et'-ten lit; naa'-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!

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
(sytti + de =)	sytende	17th
(attent + de =)	attende	18th
(mittent + de =)	nittende	19th
(tyve + nde =)	tyvende (tjuende)	20th
(enogtyve + nde =)	enogtyvende	21st
(toogtyve + nde =)	toogtyvende	22nd
(tretti + ende =)	trettiende (tredevte)	30th
(fjorti + ende =)	fjortiende	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 Norwegian say **enogtyvende**, **toogtyvende**, **femogfjortende**, **fireogfjortende**, **seksogfemtiende** etc., according to the official method of counting the small numbers (1–9) should be spoken after units of ten (20–90): **tjueførste**, **tjuetredje**, **trettifemte**, **fjortifjerde**, **femtisjette** etc.

25 Ordinal numbers

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

1st	femte	5th
2nd	sjette	6th
3rd	ellevte	11th
4th	tolvte	12th

But cardinals are used in modern schoolbooks: **en tredel** (lit. a third), **en tredjedel** (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
half a kilo

en halv kilo

three quarters of a kilo
one and a half weeks

en og en halv uke

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 for'-ste: ah'-en ahn'-drø: tre'-dye:

fya'-re; fem'-te, shet'-te, el'-lev-te, tol'-te; sii'-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, sof'-te-ne, aht'-te-ne, niit'-te-ne, tiit'-ve-ne, khu'-e-ne, en'-o-

tü'-ve-ne, khu-e-for'-ste, too'-o-ti-ve-ne, khu-e-ahn'-dre, tre'-drev-te,

tre'-tee-e-næe, for'-te-e-e-ne, fem'-tee-e-ne, sek'-tee-e-ne, soñ-tee-

e-ne, of'-te-e-ne, nit'-te-e-ne, en tre':-dye-de:l; to: tre':-dye-de:ler;

fe'-re fem'-te-de:ler; en kahrt khee'-loo; en hahl khee'-loo; tre:-

ent (ahn'-dre); tre:-dye; varf fya':-re awr

Vocabulary

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

å ende (-dte)

to end

a begynne (-te)

to start

selskapet

the party

mye

plenty

a drikke (drakk)

to drink

a danse (-et)

to dance

å gå på (en) rangel

to go boozing

å vendre (-te) tilbake

to go back, return

pøyntelig

properly

å falle (-ti) i sovn

to fall asleep

stakkars

poor

å skru (-dde) på

to turn on

dusjen

the shower

å la (lot)

to let

varm

hot

å skyte (-te)

to pour

stunden

the while

forberedt

prepared

problemet

the problem

fornøyd

pleased

fordi

because

ettermiddagen

the afternoon

du måtte

you had to

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.

Exercise 24

Translate, using words instead of figures:

- 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th
- 11th, 12th, 13th, 20th, 21st, 32nd, 45th, 53rd, 66th,
- 78th, 87th, 99th

c) 1/2, 3/4, 5/8, 7/12, 8/15

Conversation

Når enden er god, er allting godt
All's well that ends well

Fru Hansen Hva gjorde De i går, herr McLeod?

What did you do yesterday, Mr McLeod?

Herr McLeod Det begynte meget dårlig. Jeg stod sent opp.

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

Fru Hansen Hva mener De med sent?

What do you call late?

Herr McLeod Om trent halv ett, tror jeg.

About half past twelve, I think.

Fru Hansen Hvorfor sov De så lenge?

What made you sleep that long?

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.

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).

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

You really went boozing, didn't you?

Herr McLeod Nei, det var ikke så illle. Vi vendte tilbake til hotellet og gikk pent og pyntelig og la oss.

Men jeg sovnet ikke før klokken fem om morgenen!

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!

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

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

Herr McLeod Ja, jeg skrurde 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.

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.

Fru Hansen Ble det noen problemer, da?

Were there any problems?

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

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

Fru Hansen Og så måtte dere gå og handle om ettermiddagen?

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

Herr McLeod Ja, men alle forretningene var overfylt av mennesker, og vi gikk fra den ene forretningen til den andre hele ettermiddagen. Yes, but the shops were all crowded with people, and we spent the whole afternoon walking from shop to shop.

Fru Hansen Så dere hadde også en riktig dårlig dag? So you really had a bad day?

Herr McLeod Nei, etterpå gikk vi hjem og tilbrakte en hyggelig aften – på hotellet. No, after that we went home and spent a pleasant evening – at the hotel!



Fru Hansen På hotellet? Og hva gjorde dere hele aftenen?

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

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

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

Fru Hansen Og i dag er De i fin form?

And today you're in good shape?

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

Yes, I feel as fit as a fiddle!

This chapter introduces:

- the past participle of verbs and how it is used to form the perfect tense
- some irregular verbs – the 'modal auxiliaries'
- the comparative and superlative forms of adverbs, including some common irregular ones
- some adverbs with two forms, expressing location and motion
- seasons, months and how to give the date

Chapter 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 konsett.
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	Past tense	Past participle
snakke talk	snakket (-a)	snakket (-a)
vente wait	ventet (-a)	ventet (-a)
føle (seg) feel	følte	følt
trenge need	trenget	trenget
leve live	levde	levd
eie own	eide	eid
gro grow	grodde	grodde
snu turn	snudde	snudd
vri twist	vridde	vridt
ha have	hade	hatt
dø die	døde	dødd
selge sell	solgte	solgt
giøre do	giørde	giørt
spørre ask	spørte	spurt
bringe bring	brakte	brakt

Vocabulary

på lang tid	for a long time
brevet	the letter
kollegaen	the colleague
å komme (kom, kommet)	
for sent til	to miss
travel	busy
babyen	the baby
hele natten	all night
å føle (-te,-t) seg	to feel
deprimert	depressed

Strong verbs

Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle
skrive write	skrev	skrevet
si say	sa	sagt
fryse freeze	fros	frosset
drikke drink	drakk	drukket
finne find	fant	funnet
brekke break	brakk	brukket
hjelpe help	hjalp	hjulpet
gi give	gav	gitt
gå go	gikk	gått
se see	så	sett
la let	lot	latt
ta take	tok	tatt
skjære cut	skar	skåret
komme come	kom	kommet
løpe run	løp	løpt
gråte cry	gråt	grått
bli become, be	ble	blitt
være be	var	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 chapter on the key forms of all new verbs will be indicated in the vocabularies as shown here:

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.

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 kunnert* etc.).

The English translations of the present tense are only meant to give you a rough idea of the meaning 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) visit 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 ville) 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?

29 More irregular verbs

Infinitive

Present tense

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

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 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:

sjeldnen	sjeldnest
ofte often	oftest
sakte slowly	saktest
fort fast	fortest
tidlig early	tidligst
sent late	senest
lett easy	lettest
lettere	letterest

But note the following adverbs which have irregular comparison:

lite little	mindre less
mye (meget) much	mer more
vondt badly	verre worse
godt well	bedre better
langt far	lengre farther

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

klosset clumsy	mer klosset	mest klosset
energisk	mer energisk	mest energisk
komfortabelt	mer komfortabelt	mest komfortabelt
komfortabelt	mer oppmerksomt	mest oppmerksomt

oppmerksomt

attentively

Vocabulary

i natt	last night
å bli (ble, blitt)	to get
å føle seg	to feel
helt; fullstendig	completely
frisk (igjen)	recovered
å stå (stod, stått) opp	to rise
å forstå (-stod, -stått)	to understand

å bli forstått
å lytte (-et, -et)
tydelig

to be understood
to listen
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.

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 opp 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':

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!

Vocabulary

å treffte (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 (fulte, fulgt)	to comply with the regulations
husordenen	

Exercise 28

Insert the correct form of the adverb in the 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.

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

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 sittende 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).

32 Seasons

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

Note the following expressions:

on våren, om sommeren etc.	in the spring, in the summer etc.
til våren	next spring
i for sommer	last summer
i høst	this autumn
sist vinter	during the past winter

Vocabulary

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

33 Months and dates

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

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
søvnløs	sleepless
å sove (sov, sovet)	to sleep
som en sten	like a log (lit. a stone)
hva er galt med	what's wrong with
utivilisert	uncivilised
litt	a bit
tapper	brave
å kjempe (-et, -et)	to fight
du har nok rett	I suppose you're right
skikken	the custom
a skål (-te, -t)	to toast
Skål!	Cheers!
a 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
bонdegården	the farmhouse
stavkirken	the stave church
leikarringen	the folk dance ensemble
å danse (et, -et)	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 formøyelse!	Have a good time!

CONVERSATION

Møte i hotellbaren Meeting in the hotel bar

Fru Hansen

God dag, herr McLeod. Hvor har De vært i hele dag? Jeg håper De ikke har hatt enda en sovnlos natt?

Good afternoon, Mr McLeod. Where have you been all day? I hope you haven't had another sleepless night?

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.

Oh no! Last night I slept like a log! We got up early, and we spent the whole day with our family at Bygdøy.

Fru Hansen

Så dere hadde en travel dag?
So you've had a busy day?

Herr McLeod

Ja, det hele begynte med vikingskipene. De skjønner, jeg har aldri vært særlig glad i vikingene...

Yes, it all started with the Viking ships. You see, I've never really liked the Vikings...

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... 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 ...

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?

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?

Fru Hansen

Nei, det visste jeg ikke. Skål for vikingene, herr McLeod!

Herr McLeod

Skål for vikingene!

To the Vikings!

Fru Hansen

Nå, og hva mer så dere? Well, and what else (lit. more) did you see?

Herr McLeod

Min bror tok med meg og to av barna til Bygdøyenes for å se polarskipet 'Fram', 'Kon-Tiki' og Norsk Sjøfartsmuseum. 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.

Fru Hansen

Barna Derees ikke nok det, ikke sant? Your kids enjoyed that, didn't they?

Herr McLeod

Ja, særlig min sønn David var fengsløt av 'Fram' og 'Kon-Tiki'-flåten. Yes, especially my son David was fascinated by the 'Fram' and the 'Kon-Tiki' raft.

Fru Hansen

Og hva med Derees kone og svigerinne? Var de fengslet av å være hjemme og lage middagen? And what about your wife and your sister-in-law? Were they fascinated by staying at home preparing the dinner?

Herr McLeod

Nei, de drog på Folkemuseet for å se på bondegårdene og den gamle stavkirkene. De så til og med en leikarrung som danset de gamle folkedansene. No, they went to the Folk Museum to see the farmhouses and the old stave church. They even saw a 'leikarrung' dancing the traditional folk dances.



Chapter 7

Fru Hansen Og dermed var dagen slutt?
And you called it a day?

Herr McLeod Ja, det trodde jeg! Men den er ikke slutt
enå. Vi har kjøpt billetter til en musikal på
Det Norske Teatret i kveld. Unnskyld, jeg
må skynde meg! Adjø!
*So I thought! But it isn't over yet. We've bought
tickets for a musical at the Norwegian Theatre
tonight. Excuse me, I must hurry! Goodbye!*

Fru Hansen Adjø. Og god fornøyelser!
Goodbye. And have a good time!

In Chapter 7 you will learn:

- a new tense: the pluperfect
- how some verbs form the perfect and pluperfect tenses with **være**, not **ha**
- some frequently used prepositions ('in', 'at', 'by', etc.)
- how to say 'there is' and 'there are' in Norwegian
- the indefinite pronouns 'some', 'someone', 'any', 'anyone' and so on
- larger numbers and some numerical expressions
- how to talk about the weather

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** (boor) 'leave', **bli** 'become', **begynne** 'begin', **sogne** '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 (ble, blitt) 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.

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

36 Prepositions

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

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 kjøleskapet.
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
måttidet	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.

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.)	something, anything
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
alt (neuter sing.)	all, everything
alle (plural)	all (of them), everyone
en(hver) (common sing.)	each, every, everyone
(et)hvert (neuter sing.)	each, every

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.

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:

- Does anyone here speak English?
- Have you any good oranges?
- They are all good, but some of them are better than the others.
- Something is better than nothing.
- You can't have everything.
- He had counted every hour, every minute.
- She asked each of them.
- They say that he has been very rich.

39 More about numbers

Study the following numbers:

100	(ett) hundre	200	to hundre
101	(ett) hundre og en	255	to hundre og femogfemti
110	(ett) hundre og ti	300	tre hundre
150	(ett) hundre og femti		

1 000	(ett) tusen	1 000 000	en million
1 150	ett tusen et	2 000 000	to millioner
	hundre og femti	1 000 000 000	en milliard
2 000	to tusen	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) $150 + 100 =$
- b) $260 + 140 =$
- c) $310 + 575 =$
- d) $748 \times 12 =$
- e) $450 \times 125 =$
- 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

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
alftor	far too
ivrig	eager
å mestre (-et, -et)	to master
å bestemme (-mte, -mt)	to decide

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 timer (or tør). It's thawing.

språkkurset	the language course
austregelsen	the effort
på tre måneder	in three months
bærbar	portable
kassettspilleren	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 *Norwegian in three months*

Herr Hansen	De snakker meget godt norsk til å være utblending, fru McLeod.
	<i>For a foreigner you speak Norwegian very well,</i> Mrs 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.

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.

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.
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!

Fru McLeod Kanskje De aldri hadde gitt henne en sjanse?
Maybe you'd never given her a chance?

Herr Hansen Jeg tror De har et poeng der, fru McLeod. Vi nordmenn er altså ivrige etter å vise at vi mestrer Deres språk.
I think you've got a point there, Mrs McLeod. We Norwegians are far too eager to show that we master your language.

Fru McLeod Vi hadde hørt det. Difor bestemte vi oss for å kjøpe et norsk språkkurs og gjøre et alvorlig forsøk på å lære språket på tre måneder.

Herr Hansen 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.

Herr Hansen Men hvordan lærte dere de norske r'ene og ø'ene og y'ene? Var det ikke svært vanskelig? But how did you learn the Norwegian r's and ø's and y's? Wasn't that very difficult?

Fru McLeod Jo, men vi kjøpte hver vår bærbare kassett-spiller. Og så ofte som vi hadde anledning til det – fra tidlig om morgenen 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!

Yes, but each of us bought a portable cassette player. And as often as we had the opportunity to →

Chapter 8

*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!*

Herr Hansen

**Men hvordan reagerte Deres familie og
venner på en så 'usosial' oppførsel?**
*But how did your family and your friends react to
such 'unsociable' behaviour?*

Fru McLeod

**Nåja, de var forståelsesfulle. Men vi hadde
naturligvis fortalt dem om våre planer.**
*Well, they were understanding. But of course we
had told them about our plans.*

Herr Hansen

**Dere hadde også ingen problemer?
So you had no problems?**

Fru McLeod

**Vårt eneste problem var å finne kassett-
spillerne når vi trengte dem. Våre barn var
like interessert som vi i å lære norsk!
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!**

This chapter covers:

- three ways of talking about the future
- reflexive verbs (such as 'to enjoy oneself')
- the relative pronoun **som**, which translates 'who', 'whom', 'which' and 'that'
- how to say 'as ... as'
- how to join words and sentences using co-ordinating conjunctions: 'and', 'but', and so on

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 twiler 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 flypassen 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 flypassen være ferdig i 1995.

Vil is used to express what is going to happen (pure future): Flypassen 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 (gjorde, gjort)	to do some shopping
noen innkjøp	from there
derfra	the hydrofoil
hydrofoilen	fun
moro	not ... till
ikke ... før	

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.

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

Past tense: Jeg glede 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

- | | |
|---|--|
| 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. |

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

å hygge (-et, -et)	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!

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] kl. 8.

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

Han [Mr Olsen] bad henne om å vække ham [Mr Hansen] kl. 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 (kom, kommet)	to get off to work
seg på arbeidet	in time
tidsnok	in a hurry

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.

Allt det (som) du gjorde, var riktig.

Everything you did was right.

Vocabulary

i morgen	this morning
lyden, ståket	the noise
å vekke (-et, -et) noen	to wake somebody up
å kjenne (-nte, -nt)	to know
avisgutten	the paper boy
morgenavisen	the morning paper

Exercise 37

Translate:

entrédøren	the front door
rapportasjen	the report
bankrovet	the bank robbery
da	then
å slutte (-et, -et) seg til	to join
å spise (-te, -t) frokost	to have breakfast with
sammen med noen	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

44 More about comparison

The English comparison 'as ... as' is expressed by like ...
son 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	with the greatest of pleasure
hans minste ønske	his slightest wish
i høyeste grad	in the highest degree

i den beste hensikt

from the best of motives

Exercise 38

Translate:

lett, gjerne	readily
å godta (-tok, -tatt)	to accept
middelaldrende	middle-aged
å hoppe (-et, -et)	to jump
gjerdet	the fence
letheten	the ease
mistanken	the 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
både ... og
both ... and

Alternatives
enten ... eller
verken ... eller

Contrast

men

mens

Cause

for

either ... or
neither ... nor
but
while
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 lø, 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.

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

pent, fint	nice	invited	the invitation
nokså, ganske	fairly	dear	dear
sentral	central	sister-in-law	the sister-in-law
nattklubben	the nightclub	such a	such a
badstuen	the sauna	lovely	lovely
svømmebassenget	the swimming pool	don't mention it	(lit. nothing to thank for)
å gi utsikt over	to overlook	to wonder	to wonder
å vende (-dte, -dt) mot	to face	to join	to join
fred og ro	peace and quiet	just now	just now
vidunderlig	wonderful	to cash	to cash
å ha (hadde, hatt) lyst (til)	would love (to)	the traveller's cheque	the traveller's cheque
a tilgi (-gav, -gitt)	to forgive	the travel agency	the travel agency
koppen	the cup	the information	the information
nydelig	delicious	the peace	the peace
		the quiet	the quiet
		the rest	the rest
		to tease	to tease

eplekaken
å hente (-et, -et)
å passe (et, -et) på som
en smed

the apple tart
to pick up
to keep a close watch on (lit.
watch like a blacksmith)

Conversation

Innbydelse til en fottur i Nordmarka
Invitation to a walking tour in Nordmarka

Siri McLeod

Hei, Anthony! Dette er Siri.
Hello, Anthony! This is Siri.

Anthony McLeod

Hei, kjære svigerinne. Takk for i går,
som dere sier i Norge. Det var sånn en
deilig dag!
*Hello, dear sister-in-law! Thank you for
yesterday, as you say in Norway. It was such
a lovely day!*

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?
*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?*

Siri McLeod

Jeg vet det, men etterpå skal jeg møte
Janice i byen for å gjøre noen flere
inkjøp, og etter det ...
*I know, but after that I'm to meet Janice in
town to do some more shopping, and after
that ...*

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!
*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

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.
*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

Så hyggelig av dere, Siri. Men i dag har
vi det allfor travelt.
*How nice of you, Siri. But today we're
too busy.*

Travelt dere? Men dere er jo på ferie,
ikke sant?
Busy, you? But you're on holiday,
aren't you?

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
føre opplysninger om turen vår til

Nord-Norge i neste uke.
*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.
*Men det tar da ikke hele dagen!
But that doesn't take all day!*

Anthony McLeod

Jeg vet det, men etterpå skal jeg møte
Janice i byen for å gjøre noen flere
inkjøp, og etter det ...
*I know, but after that I'm to meet Janice in
town to do some more shopping, and after
that ...*

eplekaken
å hente (-et, -et)

the apple tart
to pick up
to keep a close watch on (lit.
watch like a blacksmith)

Chapter 9

Anthony McLeod Det er fint!

That will be fine!

Siri McLeod

OK, da. Og vær så smill å si til Janice at etter fotturen skal hun få en deilig kopp te og en nydelig eplekake på Holmenkollen hotell.

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 Ja, det skal jeg gjøre. Kunne dere komme og hente oss på hotellelet vårt klokken 10?

Yes, I will. Could you come and pick us up at our hotel at ten o'clock?

Siri McLeod Ja, og bli ikke sittende for lenge i hotellbaren i kveld, er du snill.

Yes, and don't stay too long in the hotel bar tonight, will you?

Anthony McLeod Jeg skal be Janice passe på meg som en smed!

I'll ask Janice to keep a close watch on me!

In this chapter you will learn:

- some more conjunctions: the subordinating conjunctions, which introduce a subordinate clause
- more about word order, including the order of words in a subordinate clause
- the conditional tense, which often translates the English ‘would’
- the use of om to mean ‘whether’ and at to mean ‘that’
- some names of countries and nationalities, and the prepositions used with place names

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
når	when / whenever
idet	as
mens	while

Time	
før	before
etterat	after
siden	since
intil	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 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 these 'rules' difficult to remember, don't forget the old rule of the 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 gaten 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 } enda although
selv om 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 } slik 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 ... deso } the ... the
jo ... jo } the ... the
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 } if

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 (sa, sagt) adjø til	to say goodbye to
drosjen	the taxi
vi ville nødig	we'd rather not
å gå (gikk, gått) giipp 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:

- (When) jeg er i Oslo, besøker jeg alltid Munch-Museet.
- (When) jeg var i Oslo i fjor, besøkte jeg Munch-Museet.
- (When) jeg kommer til Oslo neste år, skal jeg besøke Munch-Museet.
- Jeg besøkte Munch-Museet (while) jeg var i Oslo.
- (As) jeg kom inn i museet, møtte jeg noen venner.
- (After) vi hadde sett bildene, spiste vi lunsj i restauranten.
- (Before) vi forlot restauranten, sa vi adjø til våre venner.
- (Because) vi ville se Vigelandsparken, tok vi en drosje.
- (Since) vi ikke hadde sett den før, ville vi nødig gå giipp av denne muligheten.
- (If) vi ikke så den denne gangen, er jeg redd vi ville angre det.
- (Even if) vi var litt trette, synes jeg det var umaken verd.
- (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 håndtatt	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

Exercise 41

Translate:

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

det er ingen vits i
å produsere (-te, -t)

to produce
to be sold

å bli solgt

at a fair price
within

innen

rimelig

the period of time
reasonable

tiden, tidsperioden

to answer
to ask questions

å besvare (-te, -t)

a lot
the accident

å rapportere (-te, -t)

to occur
to report

forsikringsselskapet

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
tibudet	the proposal
(bestjåle (-stjal, -stjålet))	to steal
å bli bestjålet	to have one's money stolen
å tilkalle (-te, -tå)	to call
politiet	the police
bade drakten	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 forsinket? (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:

- I think (that) the price is too high.
- I am afraid (that) I cannot pay that much.
- I hope (that) you will lower the price.
- I wonder whether these shoes will fit me.
- 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	Kina	China
Belgia	Belgium	Nederland	Netherlands
Canada	Canada	Norge	Norway
Danmark	Denmark	Polen	Poland
England	England	Portugal	Portugal
Finland	Finland	Russland	Russia
De forente stater	The United States	Skottland	Scotland
Frankrike	France	Spania	Spain
Hellas	Greece	Storbritannia	Great Britain
India	India	Sveits	Switzerland
Irland (Ire)	Ireland	Tyskland	Germany
Italia	Italy	Ungarn	Hungary
Japan	Japan	Østerrike	Austria
'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 -e, -er or -mann:

(en) belgier (a) Belgian	(en) italiener (an) Italian
(en) danske (a) Dane	(en) svenske (a) Swede
(en) engelskmann (an) Englishman	(en) franksmann (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 Måslerv.

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
maksimumtemperaturen	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
oppdaget	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
godttene (pl.)	the sweets
å trenε (-te, -t)	to train
lykkelig, glad	happy
så mye	that much
helsen	the health

Conversation

Hvem ville du ligne?
Whom would you want to be like?

Hanna
Hvem ville du ligne, David, hvis du
kunne velge?
Whom would you want to be like, David, if you
had the choice?

David
Jeg ville ligne Fridtjof Nansen eller Thor
Heyerdahl.
I'd want to be like Fridtjof Nansen or Thor Heyerdahl.

Hanna
Og hva ville du gjøre?
And what would you do?

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!
*I'd build a big sailing boat. I'd tour the world. I'd
see far-off countries and study unexplored civilisa-
tions. I'd write books about it, and I'd get rich!*

Hanna
Jeg er lei for det, kjære fetter, men jeg
tror ikke du noensinne vil være i stand til å
gjøre alt det.
*I'm sorry, dear cousin, but I don't think you would
ever be able to do all that.*

David
Hvorfor ikke?
Why not

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 fiernsyn og gjøre hjemme-
leksene dine bedre!



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

Og du, min kjære kusine, hvem ville du ligne? And you, my dear cousin, whom would you want to be like?

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!

I'd want to be like Grete Waitz. I'd have my own coaches and doctor 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

Jeg ønsker ikke å ta motet fra deg, Hanna, men du ville aldri klare å gjøre det.

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

Hanna

Hvorfor ikke?
Why not?

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, trenre i minst tre timer om dagen og gå til sengs senest klokken ti. 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

Tor du vi ville bli lykkeligere om vi forandret levemåten vår så mye? Do you think we'd be happier if we changed our way of life that much?

David

Det vet jeg ikke. Men vi ville sikkert få en bedre helse! I don't know. But we would certainly be healthier (lit. be in better health)!

Chapter 10

Huset var malt. The longer form given above is used to emphasise the action; this shorter form emphasises the result.

NOTE: In the perfect tense we often say **Huset er malt** and in the pluperfect

- In Chapter 10 you will meet:
- a new verb form, the passive, and some verbs which always appear in the passive form
 - the present participle (the '-ing' form in English) and ways in which it is used
 - some further uses of the prepositions **i**, **på** and **om**

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 had 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 preposition **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.

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 finnes to be, exist
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 sovende sleeping
løpende running hoppende jumping

Note that -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 (rant, rent)	to run
vannet	the water
å fly/flyge (fly, flyget)	to fly
fuglen	the bird
å falle (fall, fallt)	to fall
å vokse (-te, -t)	to grow
markedet	the market
å skuffe (-et, -et)	to disappoint
å krype (krøp, krøpet)	to crawl
mot	towards

Exercise 46

A Translate:

1	running water
2	a flying bird
3	talling 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?

to remain
to keep on, continue

to insist
by

to study
(with)in

to swim
to sail

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
arbeidsbetengelser	working conditions
skolebarna	the schoolchildren
barneoppdragelsen	the education of children
syttemaidemøtet	the seventeenth of May procession
fødselsdagspresanger	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-* (*arbeidsbetengelser*, *nyttårshilsener*).

Vocabulary

å kreve (-de, -d)	to demand
lønforhøyelsen	the wage increase
å glæde (-et, -et) seg til	to look forward to
slæktingene	the relations

i ganske lang tid

to	to
å	the
en	a
en	an
i	in

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
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 entréen		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 neuter 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.

Vi er

Visste du om det? Did you know about it?
Han bad meg om penger. He asked me for money.
Spørte 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)

gjesten

vertinnen

å vite (visste, visst)

jeg vet

å røyke (-te, -t)

sikker

to calculate, to do sums

the guest

the hostess

to know

I know

to smoke

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 Vertinen var – kjøkkenet og barna var – soveværelset.

- 8 Liker du å gå – konsert?
- 9 Går dere ofte i kirken?
- B Translate:
- What did they talk about?
 - I don't know anything about it.
 - He asked her if she smoked.
 - She asked him for a cigarette.
 - He was not sure whether he had any cigarettes.

Vocabulary

trafikken	the traffic	sjokkerende	shocking
en hårsvredd	a hair's breadth	opplevelsen	the experience
å kjøre (-te, -t)	to run over	rattet	the wheel
over å passe (-et, -et)	to look out for	forbannet på	mad at
gal	crazy	fotgiengeren	the pedestrian
bilføreren	the (car) driver	å skjelle (-te, -t) ut	to curse, scold
grønn (grønt)	green	grunnen	the reason
idioten	the idiot	frustrert	frustrated
susende	dashing	situasjonen	the situation
å huske (-et, -et)	to remember	økende	increasing
smart	smart, clever	biltrafikken	the (car) traffic
pingvinen	the penguin	kombinert med	combined with
Antarktis	the Antarctic	trafikk-kapasiteten	decreasing
å unngå (-gikk, -gått)	to avoid	å merke (-et, -et) seg	the traffic capacity
å drepe (-te, -t)	to kill	veireparasjonen	to notice
selen	the seal	å pågå (-gikk, -gått)	the road repair
å hoppe (-et, -et)	to jump	hullet	the hole
sjøen	the sea	krateret	the crater
å fange (-et, -et)	to catch	sperret	barred
å ta (tok, tatt)	to take	enveiskjøringen	the one-way traffic
tåpelig	silly	vant til	used to
tanken	the thought	å bryte (brot, brutt) sammen	to come to a standstill
bare tanken på	the mere thought of	å få (fikk, fått) noen til å gjøre noe	to make somebody do something
vettskrent	terrified	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

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

I trafikken
In the traffic

Anthony McLeod

Å, Siri! I morges var jeg bare en hårs-

bredt fra å bli overkjørt av en bil!

Oh, Siri! This morning I was only a hair's

breadth from being run over by a car!

Siri McLeod

Sa jeg ikke at du skulle passe deg for

de gale bilførerne i Oslo? Og jeg vett hva

jeg snakker om. Jeg er selv en av dem!

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

Men jeg passet meg jo! Og jeg gikk

akkurat over gaten på grønt da den

idioten kom susende rundt hjørnet

fra venstre!

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

Husker du hva jeg fortalte deg om de

smarte pingvinene i Antarktis og hvor-

dan 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.

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

Ikke vær så pålig! Bare tanken på hva

som kunne hende, gjør meg fremdeles

vettskremt!

Siri McLeod

Tilgi meg! Det må ha vært

en sjokkerende opplevelse!

Anthony McLeod

Men hva er det som gjør de norske

bilførerne så gale?

But what makes the Norwegian drivers

so crazy?

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.

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

Men det må da være en grunn til det? But there must be a reason for it?

Siri McLeod

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

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

Anthony McLeod

Ja, jeg har alt merket meg alle veinreparasjonene som pågår, alle

hullene ...

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

Siri McLeod

Ikke hull, krater!

Not holes, craters!



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?

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

Det er ikke så lett, men en blir jo vant til det, vet du.

It isn't easy, but you get used to it, you know!

Anthony McLeod

Er dere ikke redd for at trafikken i denne byen en dag vil bryte fullstendig sammen?

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

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!

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

Hvordan kan de være så dumme?

How can they be that stupid?

Siri McLeod

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!

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!

This penultimate chapter includes:

- more expressions for talking about time
- the use of *for å* to mean ‘in order to’
- further uses of the pronoun *det*
- how the English ‘to be’ may be translated by the verbs *ligge, sitte, stå* or *gå*

Chapter 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 vare 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 letter 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 unnsætning.

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
something nice

noe godt

to surprise

å overraske (-et, -et)

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 rekt (for two years).

B Translate:

- 1 Han var i ferd med å pakke kofferter.
 - 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.

Erdu trett? Det er jeg også. Are you tired? So am I.

Vocabulary

å bli syk

sykehuset

bra

nå

to be taken ill
the hospital

all right

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 er ikke 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 supermarked på hjørnet.

There is a supermarket on the corner.

De ligger i sengen.

They are in bed.

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

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

å stå to stand

Det står i avisen 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 (lå, 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 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 <i>In a restaurant</i>	
Anthony McLeod	Kan vi få menyen? <i>Can we have the menu, please?</i>
Kelneren <i>Waiter</i>	Vær så god! <i>Here you are, sir.</i>
Anthony McLeod	Takk skal De ha. La meg se. Hva vil du ha som forrett, Hanna? Eller ville du foretrekke en suppe? <i>Thank you very much. Let me see. What would you like for a starter, Hanna? Or would you prefer a soup?</i>
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!

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!

Det har jeg ikke! Men jeg klarer meg meget godt uten forrett hvis jeg bare får en god dessert.
I'm not! But I can very well do without a starter if only I get a good dessert.

Gjør som du vil, men jeg skal ikke ha skalldyr. Jeg foretrekker kokt torsk.
Then I'd like to try something from the sea, some salt-water fish or shelffish.

Da vil jeg gjerne prøve noe fra havet, saltvannsfisk eller skalldyr.
I prefer the boiled cod.

Og jeg stekt sjøtunge.
And I the fried sole.

Hanna McLeod
And I the fried sole.

Anthony McLeod
And I the fried sole.

Kelneren
Waiter!

Har De bestemt Dem?
You've chosen, sir?

Anthony McLeod
Ja, stekt sjøtunge til min niese og kokt torsk til meg.

Yes, fried sole for my niece and boiled cod for me.

Javel, og hva vil dere ha å drikke?
Very good, and what would you like to drink?

Anthony McLeod
Coca-cola til den unge damen og et glass rødvin til meg. Husets vin, takk!

Coca-Cola for the young lady and a glass of red wine for me. The house wine, please.

Hva vil De ha til dessert?
What would you like for dessert?

Kelneren
→

Chapter 12

Hanna McLeod
Karamellpudding til meg, takk
Creme caramel for me, please.

Karamellpudding til meg *Creme caramel for me, please*

Anthony McLeod Hvordan er multekaken Deres?
Hvorfor ikke du hører til dem?

Hvordan er multekaken D

Kelneren
Det finnes ingen bedre!

Det finnes ingen bed

It's second to none, sir.

Anthony McLeod Multekake til meg, og to kaffe. Og så regningen, takk.

Multekake til meg, og to kaffe. Og så
regningen. takk.

Cloudberry cake for me, and two coffees.

And then the bill, please.

One moment, sir.

Kluge

HVordan smakte middagen?
How did you like your dinner?

Hanna McLeod

Det var meget godt alt sammen.

Anthony McLeod Og De hadde rett med hensyn til

Og De hadde rett

multekaken.
*And you were right about the
cloudberry cake.*

And you were right about the cloudberry cake.

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:

run 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.

The final chapter of your course covers:

- some expressions consisting of verb plus preposition
 - the use of past participles as adjectives
 - some characteristics of colloquial Norwegian speech
 - phrases for greeting and congratulating people
 - how to start and end a letter

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
konkuransen	the competition
umåtelig	immensely
nederlaget	the defeat
(fotball-)dommeren	the referee
å skyilde (-dre, -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 lidde (led, lidt) av	to suffer from
landskampen i fotball	the international football match
enorm	enormous
mindreverdigetsfølelsen	the inferiority complex
å føle trang til	to feel like
å ligne (-et, -et) på	to resemble
iså 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 vakkkert land og være etterkommere av de gamle vikingene.

- 3 De interesserer seg meget for idrett og stir 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 skadene spillerne når laget deres taper en landskamp i fotball.

- 6 Noen mennesker tenker at nordmennene må lidde av en enorm mindreverdigetsfølelse.

- 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 stjålvet 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 gjerdene
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 virknings, 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 bema

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, -gjort)	to liberate
åstryke (størek, støket)	to iron
lommeturkleet	the handkerchief

Exercise 53

A Complete the following, translating the English participle in brackets:

- 1 et (boiled) egg
- 1 en (plucked) kylling
- 3 en (skinned) bjørn
- 4 et (liberated) land
- 5 et (ironed) lommeturkle
- 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 gjende – det malte gjerdet – malte gjerder – de malte gjendene*)

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 sørgelig 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, dul! 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, vil! 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!

Heil! 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) Goodbye!

Farewell! } (informal) Bye-bye!

Morn da (morma)! } (informal) Bye-bye!

Ha det bra! } (formal) Bye-bye!

Ha det! (informal) } (informal) Bye-bye!

På gjensyn!

Vi sees!

God helg!

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!

Some common greetings in letters are:

Kjære herr X/fra X (formal) { Dear Sir/Madam

Kjære Susan/john (informal) { Dear Mr X/Mrs X

Kjære Susan/john (informal) { Dear Susan/John

And some common closes are:

med hilsen fra (formal)

ærbødigst (formal)

men vennlig hilsen (informal)

kjærlig hilsen fra (informal)

Hils ham fra meg.

With compliments from

Yours faithfully/sincerely

With kind regards

Love from

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)

tidlig på året early in the year

lykke, hell

trist

å gjøre noe med noe to do something about

som du vil something

å la (lot, latt) en få vite as you like

å passe (-et, -et) to let someone know

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 *Ia* (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
skipsdekket	the deck of the ship
å slappe (-et, -et) av	to relax
praktfull	magnificent

kystlandskapet
fossen
å glemme (-mte, -mt)
å heve (-et, -et) seg
klippen
på begge sider
å dekke (-et, -et)
fjellvegen
sløret

the coastal scenery
the waterfall
to forget
to tower
the rock
on either side
to cover
the mountain wall
the veil
the silvery ribbon

sansen for poesi
å innromme (-et, -et)
å dukke (-et, -et) opp
midt blandt
å klynge (-et, -et) seg til
lappen, flekken
vegetasjonen

the sense of poetry
to admit
to appear
amid
to cling to
the patch
the vegetation
the cluster
trehuset
lys
fiskerbåten
midnattssolen

vanlig
sannheten
sant å si
følelsen
Nordkapp
bortentfor
å være fornøyd med
å organisere (-te, -t)
å delta (-tok, -tatt)
inne i landet
reinsdyret
samen
toppen
et par
enda en gang
vennligheten
noensinne
å nøle (-te, -t)

the wooden house
bright
the fishing boat
the midnight sun
ordinary
the truth
to tell the truth
the feeling
North Cape
beyond
to be happy with
to organise
to take part
inland
the reindeer
the Lapp
the summit
a couple of
once again
the kindness
ever
to hesitate

CONVERSATION

Nytt møte i Oslo
Meeting again in Oslo

Janice McLeod

God dag, herr Holm. Så hyggelig å se
Dem igjen!
Good morning, Mr Holm. How nice to see
you again!

Herr Holm

God dag. For en hyggelig overraskelse!
Nå er jeg spent på å høre om Deres reise
med Hurtigruten!

*Good morning! What a nice surprise! Now I
am curious to hear about your journey with
the Coastal Express!*

Janice McLeod

Vi har alltid trodd at en sjøreise ville
være kjedelig, og i begynnelsen lurte
vi på hva vi ville kunne se og gjøre
mellan havnene.
*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 Men vi tok feil! Vi skjønte snart at i

Norge er det selve reisen mer enn
stoppesedene som gir det beste utbyttet.
*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

Mens vi satt der på skipsdekket, lærte vi
å slappe av og ta inn i oss det praktfulle
kystlandskapet.
*Sitting on the deck of the ship, we learned
to relax and take in the magnificent coastal
scenery.*



Herr Holm

Så dere fossen Syv Søstre i Geiranger?
Did you see the Seven Sisters' waterfall at
Geiranger?

Janice McLeod

Å ja, jeg skal aldri glemme
Geirangerfjorden med klippene og
fiellene som never seg på begge sider, og
de Syv Søstre som dekker fjellveggen lik
et slør av sølvbånd!
*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

Ja, De forstår, min kone har alltid hatt
sans for poesi! Men jeg må innremme at
jeg selv ble ganske fascinert av bonde-
gårdene som plutselig dukket opp midt
blant klippene, der de klynget seg til
lapper av vegetasjon ...
*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

... Og de små klyngene av trehus i lyse
farger med en fiskebåt foran.
*... and the small clusters of brightly coloured
wooden houses with a fishing boat in front.*

Herr Holm

Og hva med midnattssolen?
And what about the midnight sun?

Anthony McLeod

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.

*As an American friend said, it looked very
much like the ordinary sun! To tell the truth,*

my strongest feeling standing on North Cape,
was that of being on the top of Europe know-
ing that there was nothing beyond.

Herr Holm

Så dere er altså fornøyd med reisen
begge to?

Ja, det hele var godt arrangert, og vi del-

tok 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.
*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.*

Herr Holm

Unnskyld meg, jeg er lei for å måtte
forlate dere, men jeg er allerede sent ute.
Adjø, og ha en god hjemreise!
*Excuse me, I'm sorry to leave you, but I'm
already late. Goodbye, and have a pleasant
trip home!*

Janice McLeod

Adjø, herr Holm. Takk enda en gang for
Deres vennighet. Og hvis De noen
gang kommer til London, så nøl ikke
med å besøke oss!
*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

3 Den er lys, det er langt, de er spisse. 4 Han har lyst hår, blå øyne, en liten hake, et lite arr i pannen og små frenger på nesen. 5 Et merkelig svar, et hyggelig møte, et lett spørsmål 6 Livet er kort, dagen er kort, timene er korte. 7 Et nyttre møte, et fritt valg, et plutselig stopp

CHAPTER 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 – tree – trær – traerne 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)? Jeg heter Anthony McLeod.

2 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) barr? 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.

CHAPTER 2

Exercise 5: 1mannens avis 2 søsterens venn 3 barnets foreldre 4 kundenes vesker 5 byens navn 6 togets fart 7 blomsternes farger 8 husets hjørne

Exercise 6: 1 en stort lastebil, et stor pakkhus, store varemagasin 2 Blusen er gul, slipset er rødt, skoene er sorte.

Exercise 7: 1 den brune genseren 2 det lange undertøyet 3 de varme klærne 4 den nye lastebilens 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 Dere (dine) barn sammen med Dem (Dere, deg)? 6 Har de (fått) 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 fått venner her. 7 Nei, jeg (vi) hører deg ikke.

CHAPTER 3

Exercise 10A: 1 Arbeid hardere! 2 Les boken! 3 Lær leksen (leksjonen)! 4 Skriv øvelsen! 5 Spis aftensmatten (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? 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 uforglemmelige dagene 4 det farlige veikrysset 5 disse blå fiellene 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) + fireogførst (førtifire) = seksogseksti (sekstiseks) (e) treogtyve (tjuetre) – ti = trettien (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 = åtteogførst (førtiåtte) (l) åtte-ognitti (mittiåtte) : fjorten = syv (sju).

CHAPTER 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 forsiktig. 4 Demå leve sine kofferter (koffertere 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 Våsk hendene! 10 Han har (en) hatt på hodet.

CHAPTER 15

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 snødd. 11 Vi lukket dørene. 12 Barna lekte på gulvet. De brydde seg ikke om stormen.

CHAPTER 16

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 lammekotletter 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 piknen 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 smill å skrive (og skriv) til meg om det. 4 Hennes mor venter på henne på stasjonen. 5 Vær så smill å sende (og send) oss varene så snart det passer for Dem (deg). 6 Jeg besøker dem én gang i ukken.

Exercise 20: (a) kvart (et kvarter) over to, halv tre, kvart på tre, tre (b) 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.

CHAPTER 17

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 (koffertere 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.

Exericse 23A: 1 langsom – langsomt 2 rask – raskt (fort – fort) 3 klart – klart (tydelig – tydelig) 4 vennlig – venlig 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, enna, 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 bestemmellesessted. 5 Vi trengte virkelig noen torre klar!

Exercise 24: (a) (den) første, annen (andre), tredje, fjerde, femte, sjette, syvende (sjunde), åttende, niende, tiende (b) elleve, tolve, trettende, tyvende (tjuende), enogtyvende (tjueførste), toogtredende (trettiandre), femogfjortende (førtefemte), treogfemtiende (femtitredje), seksogsekstiende (sekstisjette), attetogsyttiende (syttiåttende), syvogåttiende (åttisjuende), niognittiende (nittiniende) (c) en halv, tre fjerdedeler, fem åttendedeler, syv (sju) tolvtedeler, åtte femtendedeler

CHAPTER 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 skrekket 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.

Exercice 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 senne.

Exercise 27: 1 Innatt 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 gådittuten å si fra til oss. 8 Her i huset må alle følge husordnen.

Exercise 29: 1 Hvilkken årstid foretrekker du? 2 Jeg liker alle årstider. 3 Om vinteren går vi på ski og skøyter, og noen ganger øker 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 seiletur i Oslofjorden. 10 Hvilkken 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 juledag, Annen pinsedag.

CHAPTER 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 femti = fire hundre (c) tre hundre og ti + fem hundre og femogsytti (syttifem) = åtte hundre og femogåtti (åttifem) (d) syv hundre og åtteogførte (sju hundre og fortiåtte) × 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 treoggåtti (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 (snø). 5 Det blåser. 6 Det er tåket. 7 Det er kaldt. 8 Det tiner (tør).

CHAPTER 8

Exercise 35: 1 Først skal (vill) 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 morgenen 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 Imorges hørte jeg en lyd som velkjet 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 bankkrøperi. 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 stjållet, lå like ved siden av stasjonen.

Exercise 38: 1 Langrenn er like (likå) spennende som slalåm og utfør(renn). 2 Fjellturer er like (likå) 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 Kreditkort 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 middaldeldende dame. 7 Han hoppet over gjerdet med den største letthet. 8 Ingen hadde den minste (ringeste) mistanke.

Exercise 39: Jeg vill(e) (gjerne) ha et værelse (rom) til meg og min kone, noe pent og ganske sentralt, men ikke for dyrt. 2 Jeg trenger verken (en) natkkubb 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.

CHAPTER 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 (vill) 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 restauransen, sa vi adjø til våre venner. 8 Fordi vi ville se Vigelandsparken, tok vi en drosje. 9 Sidan 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 verd. 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 bestemmellesstedet.

3 Hvordan finner du 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' er mye (atskillig) letttere enn å svare

(Å stille spørsmål) er mye (atskillig) letttere enn å svare,

vet du. 8 Hvordan et uhell hender, må du rapportere skaden

til assuranseselskapet.

Exercise 42A: 1 Hvordan bussen var forsinket, ville jeg ta en drosje. 2 Hvordan jeg ikke hadde penger, ville jeg bruke mitt kredittkort. 3 Hvordan betingelsene ikke var akseptable, ville herr Hansen (han) be om et nytt tilbud. 4 Hvordan han hadde mye tid, ville han lære norsk. 5 Hvordan jeg ble bestjået, ville jeg tilkalle politiet. **B:** Jeg vil (le) (gjerne) ha en badekittel, 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 underer 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 Kongsvinger. 2 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 like 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 jpaner. **C:** 1 i Paris, på Java, på New-Zealand, i Australia, på Ålandsøyene, i Tromsø, i Haugesund, på Kongsvinger, i Hordaland, på Vestlandet

CHAPTER 10

Exercise 45A: 1 Fredsprisen blir overrakt av Nobelkomiteens

formann. 2 New York Marathon er blitt vunnet av Grete

Wältz 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 sygne.

5 Da vi hadde ventet (i) en halv time, så vi dem forlate huset.

6 Hvordan 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 arbeidshetsregler. 2 Skolebarna gleder seg til sittende maitoget. 4 Jeg har sendt fødselsdagsgaver og nyttårshilsener til alle mine venner og slektninger. 5 Iganske 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. 5 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 konsern? 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.

CHAPTER 11

Exercise 49A: 1 Vi drog 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 sykehuse? 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.

CHAPTER 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 kolt egg 2 en ribbet kylling 3 en flådd bjørn 4 et frigjort land 5 et stroket lommetørkle 6 en frosset (frossen) finger B: 1 det koke egget – koke egg – de koke 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
likker 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 sluttent 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:

Long	Short
våt wet	vott mitten
bok book	bukk bow
gull 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 letne to lighten
å bygge to build	en bygning a building
å brenne to burn	brensel fuel
ætt family	ætling descendant
troll troll	troldsk magic, bewitching

Important exceptions are:

fullt (<i>neuter of full</i>) full	å lete to search
spiss (<i>neuter of spiss</i>) pointed	å se to see
visste – visst knew – known	blå blue

A long vowel is sometimes changed into a short one, as in:

å lete to search	lette searched
å se to see	sett seen

Note also that adjectives endings in -el, -en, -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 muntrest 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

English-Norwegian

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 chapters, sections and pages where irregular verbs and other important points are explained. See also the index on page 230.

able, to be able å kunnen, sec. 29	American amerikaner (c),
about om	amerikansk
above over	amid midt iblant
abroad i utlandet	and og
accept (vb) motta, godta	angel engel (c)
accident uhell (n), ulykke (c)	answer (vb) svare
admit innrenne	any noen sec. 38
advance; in advance på	appear dukke opp, vise seg
forhånd	apple eple (n)
advice råd (n)	arm arm (c)
aeroplane fly (n)	arrange ordne, arrangere
afraid (of) redd (for)	arrive (at) komme frem (til),
after etter	(an) komme (til)
afternoon ettermiddag (c)	as idet, ettersom sec. 46
afterwards etterpå	as ... as likså ... som sec. 44
again igjen	as if som om sec. 46
against mot	ashamed skamfull
age alder, tid (c)	ask (for) spørre (etter) (irreg.)
ago for ... siden	secs 21, 28
air luft (c)	asleep i sovn
airport flyplass (c)	at på, ved
all all, alt, hel	at last til slutt
along langs	at least minst
already allerede	attentively oppmerksomt
also også	aunt tante
although enda, skjønt	autumn høst (c)
always alltid	avoid unngå (irreg.) page 156
America Amerika	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 (vb) være (irreg.) see Index
	bear bjørn (c)
	beard skjegg (n)
	because fordi
	become bli (irreg.) secs 22, 28
	bed seng (c)
	go to bed legge seg (irreg.)
	sec. 42
	bedroom soveværelse (n)
	beer øl (n)
	before før, innen
	begin begynne
	beginning begynnelse (c)
	behaviour afferd, oppførsel (c)
	behind bak
	Belgian belger (c), belgisk
	Belgium Belgia
	believe tro
	belong to tilhøre
	bend (vb) bøyte
	bend down (vb) bøyte seg sec. 42
	besides forresten
	better bedre
	between mellom
	big stor
	bill regning (c)
	bird fugl (c)
	birthday present fødselsdag-
	gave (c)
	attentively oppmerksomt
	aunt tante
	call (vb) kalle, tilkalle
	can (to be able) kan (irreg.)
	sec. 29
	blow (vb) blåse
	blue blå
	boat båt (c)
	boil koke
	book (vb) bestille
	book bok (c)
	border grense (c)
	boring kjedelig
	boss sjef (c)
	both begge
	both ... and både ... og
	bottle flaskje (c)
	bowl bukk (n)
	boy gutt (c)
	brave tapper, modig
	bread brød (n)
	break (vb) brekke (irreg.) sec. 28
	breakfast frokost (c)
	bright lys
	bring (vb) bringe (irreg.) secs 27, 28
	Britain Storbritannia
	British britisk
	brother bror (c)
	brother-in-law svoger (c)
	brown brun
	build bygge
	building bygning (c)
	burn (vb) brenne
	bus buss (c)
	business forretning (c)
	busy travel, oppatt
	but men
	buy kjøpe
	by av, ved
	by the way forresten
	black sort, svart
	blame skyld (c)
	bleed blø
	blouse blouse (c)

Canada	Canada
Canadian	kanadier (c),
kandisk	
car bil (c)	
car driver bilfører (c)	
care omsorg (c)	
carpet teppe (n)	
carry bære (irreg.) secs 22, 28	
cash (vb) innløse, heve	
cash desk kasse (c)	
catch (vb) fange, ta	
cause sak, årsak (c)	
ceiling tak (n)	
celebrate (vb) feire	
certain viss, sikker	
certainly javel	
chair stol (c)	
chairman formann (c)	
change (vb) forandre (seg)	
cheese ost (c)	
cheque sjekk (c)	
child barn (c)	
China Kina	
choice valg (n)	
Christmas jul (c)	
church kirke (c)	
cinema kino (n)	
city by (c)	
clean (vb) rense	
cling klyng seg	
close (vb) lukke	
clothes klær (cpf)	
cloud sky (c)	
clumsy klosset	
cluster klyngje (c)	
coach trener (c)	
coast kyst (c)	
cod torsk (c)	
coffee kaffe (c)	
cold kald	
cold forkjølelse (c)	
to have a cold å være forkjølet	
coffee kaffe (c)	
cold kald	
cold forkjølelse (c)	
to have a cold å være forkjølet	
collect (vb) samle, hente	daughter datter (c)
colour farge (c)	day dag (c)
come komme (irreg.) secs 22, 28	each other hverandre
comfortable behagelig	eager ivrig
competition konkurranse (c)	early tidlig
complain (of) klage (over, på)	Easter påske (c)
completely fullstendig	easy lett
congratulate gratulere,	eat spise
Lykkønske	education undervisning
considerable betydelig	effort anstrengelse (c)
content fornøyd, tilfreds	either ... or enten ... eller
conversation samtale (c)	election valg (n)
corner hjørne (n)	empty tom
correct riktig	end (v) ende, slutte
cost (vb) koste	end ende, slutt (c)
count (vb) telle, regne	engaged forlovet
couple on regne med	England England
couple par (n)	English engelsk
course kurs (n)	enjoy glede seg over; nyte
cousin søskenbarn (n)	enough nok
female cousin kusine (c)	enter gå inn
male cousin fetter (c)	entertaining underholdende
cover (vb) dekke	enthusiasm begeistring (c)
cow ku (f) sees 1, 2	entrance inngang (c)
crawl (vb) krype (irreg.):	entry entré (c)
sec. 55, voc.	envelope konvolutt (c)
crazy gal	Europe Europa
credit card kreditkort (n)	European europeisk, europeer (c)
cross (vb) krysse, gå over	even selv, endog
crossroads veikrys (n)	even if selv om
cruise sjøreise (c)	evening aften, kveld (c)
cry (vb) gråte (irreg.) secs 22, 28	every hver sec. 38
cupboard skap (n)	everybody, everyone alle,
curious spent	enhver
curse (vb) skjelle ut	everything alt sec. 38
customer kunde (c)	excuse (vb) unnskyldne
cut (vb) skjære (irreg.) secs 22, 28	exercise øvelse (c)
daily daglig	expect vente, forvente
damage skade (c)	expensive dyr
dangerous farlig	experience erfaring (c)
date dato (c)	express (vb) uttrykke
extra ekstra	

face ansikt (n)	go gå (irreg.) secs 22, 28, reise
factory fabrikk (c)	go on fortsette (irreg.) sec. 55,
fair lys, rimelig	hesitate nøle
fairly nokså, temmelig	hide gjemme (seg)
fairy tale eventyr (n)	high høy
faithful trofast	him sec. 19
fall (vb) falle (irreg.) sec. 55, voc.	his hans secs 15, 16
family familie (c)	hole hull (n)
famous berømt	home hjem sec. 31
far langt	at home hjemme
farm bondegård (c)	homework lekser (cpl)
farmer bonde (c)	hope (vb) håpe
far-off fjern	hospital sykehus (n)
fashionable moderne	hostess vertinne (c)
fast fort	hot varm
father far (c)	hotel hotell (n)
feel føle	hour time (c)
fence gjerdé (n)	house hus (n)
fetch hente	how hvordan sec. 11
fill fyille	how are you? hvordan står
finally til slutt	det til?
find finne (irreg.) secs 22, 28	how many hvor mange
fine fin(t)	how much hvor mye
finish (vb) avslutte	hungry sulen
firm firma (n)	hurry (vb) skynde seg
first først	husband (ekte)mann (c)
fish fisk (c)	hut hytte (f)
fishing fiske (n), fishing (c)	ice is (c)
go fishing dra på fisketur	ice cream iskrem (c)
fishing boat fiskerbåt (c)	idea idé (c)
fit (vb) passe	if hvis, om secs 46, 48, 49
fit frisk, i form	ill syk
floor gulv (n)	immediately straks
flower blomst (c)	immensely umåtelig
fly (vb) fly(ge) (irreg.) sec. 55,	important viktig
voc.	impossible umulig
foal føll (n)	in (prep) i secs 52, 57
foggy tåket	in (adv) inn, inne sec. 31
food mat (c)	in order to for a sec. 60
fool task (c)	increase (vb) øke
foolish dum	indeed virkelig
football match fotballkamp (c)	here her, hit sec. 31
glass glass (n)	hers hennes sec. 16

information opplysninger (cpl)	lady dame (c)
inland innenlands (adv), innland (n)	lake vann (n)
inside innenfor, inne sec. 31	lamp lampe (c)
insure forsikre	language språk (n)
insurance company	Lapp same (c)
forsikringsselskap (n)	large stor
interested (in) interessert (i)	last sist
invitation innbydelse (c)	at last til slutt
invite be (irreg.) sec. 31, voc.	late sen
Ireland Irland	lazy doven
Irish irsk	learn lære
Italian italiener (c), italiensk	least minst
jam syltetøy (n)	leave (vb) reise, forlate (irreg.) sec. 35, voc.
Japan Japan	left: om/to the left til venstre
Japanese japansk	leg ben (n)
job jobb (c), arbeid (n)	less mindre sec. 30
join (vb) bli med	lesson leksjon, lekse (c)
judgement dom (c)	let la (irreg.) sec. 28
jump hoppe	letter brev (n)
just nettopp, akkurat	lie ligge (irreg.) sec. 63, voc.
just as like, også	life liv (n)
keep on fortsette (irreg.) sec. 55, voc.	light lett; lys
keep up with være på	lighten letne
høyde med	like (vb) like
key nøkkel (c)	I'd like jeg vil (gjerne) ha
kill drepe	limp (vb) halte
kind slag (n)	listen (to) lytte (til)
kind snill	little litt
kindness smilhet (c)	live leve, bo
king konge (c)	load (vb) lesse
kitchen kjøkken (n)	loaf of bread brød (n)
knee kne (n)	lock (vb) låse
knife kniv (c)	long lang, lenge secs 18B, 30 28
knock (vb) banke	look (at) se (på) (irreg.) secs 22,
know vite (irreg.) sec. 29	look for se etter
lose tape miste	lorry lastebil (c)
get lost gå seg vill	midnight midnatt
	mild mild
	lot: a lot mye, atskillig
	lots of mange
	loud (adv) høyt
	love (vb) elske, like
	love kjærlighet (c)
	lovely delig
	lower (vb) senke
	luck lykke, hell (n)
	lucky heldig
	luggage bagasje (c)
	lunch lunsj (c)
	luncheon meat skinkerull (c)
	mad gal
	magnificent storslagen, praktfull
	main dish hovedrett (c)
	make gjøre sec. 21
	man mann (c)
	manufacturer fabrikant (c)
	many mange
	map kart (n)
	market marked, torg (n)
	marry gifte seg med
	get married gifte seg
	may kan sec. 29
	me meg sec. 19
	meadow eng (f)
	meal måltid (n)
	mean (vb) mene
	meat kjøtt (n)
	meet (vb) møte, treffe (irreg.) sec. 31, voc.
	meeting møte (n)
	mention (vb) nevne
	merchant fleet handelsflåte (c)
	merry munter
	midday middag
	middle: in the middle of midt i
	middle-aged middelalderende
	midnight midnatt
	mild mild
	milk melk (c)
	mine min, mitt; mine sec. 16
	minute minutt (n)
	miss (vb) savne, gå glipp av
	mittent vott (c)
	modern moderne
	moment øyeblikk (n)
	money penger (cpl)
	month måned (c)
	more mer
	morning morgen (c)
	mother mor (c)
	motive hensikt (c)
	mountain fjell (n)
	name navn (n)
	what is your name?
	near nær
	nearby nærliggende
	necessary nødvendig
	need (vb) trenge
	neighbour nabo (c)
	neither ... nor verken ... eller
	Netherlands Nederland
	never aldri
	new ny
	newspaper avis (c)
	next neste
	next to ved siden av
	middle: in the middle of midt i
	middle-aged middelalderende
	midnight midnatt
	mild mild
	mine min, mitt; mine sec. 16
	minute minutt (n)
	miss (vb) savne, gå glipp av
	mittent vott (c)
	modern moderne
	moment øyeblikk (n)
	money penger (cpl)
	month måned (c)
	more mer
	morning morgen (c)
	mother mor (c)
	motive hensikt (c)
	mountain fjell (n)
	name navn (n)
	what is your name?
	near nær
	nearby nærliggende
	necessary nødvendig
	need (vb) trenge
	neighbour nabo (c)
	neither ... nor verken ... eller
	Netherlands Nederland
	never aldri
	new ny
	newspaper avis (c)
	next neste
	next to ved siden av
	middle: in the middle of midt i
	middle-aged middelalderende
	midnight midnatt
	mild mild

no longer ikke lenger	outside utenfor, ute
no more ikke mer	over over
no one ingen sec. 38	overcoat frakk (c)
noise bråk (n), lyd (c)	overcrowded overfylt
north nord	oversleep forsove seg
North Cape Nordkapp	own (vb) eie
north wind nordavind (c)	own egen
Norway Norge	owner eier (c)
Norwegian norsk,	occurred
nordmann (c)	occur hende
nothing ingenting sec. 38	of av
now nå	of course selvfølgelig
number nummer, (an)tall (n)	office kontor (n)
occur hende	often ofte
of av	old gammel sec. 18B
of course selvfølgelig	on på
office kontor (n)	once en gang
often ofte	once again enda en gang
old gammel sec. 18B	at once med én gang
on på	one-way traffic enveiskjøring
(c)	plan (vb) planlægge (irreg.)
only bare	Chapter 7, page 111
open (vb) åpne	plan plan (c)
open åpen	plane fly (n)
opera opera (c)	play (vb) leke, spille
opportunity anledning (c)	pleasant hyggelig
or eller	please vær så smil/god
order (vb) bestille	please (vb) behag
in order to for å sec. 60	pleased fornøyd
ordinary vanlig	pleasure glede
organise organisere	plenty mange, mye
other annen sec. 38	pluck ribbe
otherwise ellers	plumber rørlegger (c)
ought to bør, burde sec. 29	point poeng (n)
our vår sec. 15	pointed spiss
ours vår sec. 16	Poland Polen
out ut, ute sec. 31	polar bear isbjørn (c)
	police politi (n)
	politician politiker (c)
	poor fattig, stakkars
	popular populær
	pork chop svinekotelett (c)
	possible mulig
	possibility mulighet (c)
	postcard (post)kort (n)
	post office postkontor (n)
	potato potet (c)
	pour helle, skylle
	prefer foretrekke (irreg.)
	Chapter 11, page 168
	prepare forberedde, lage
	pretty vakker, pen
	prevent unngå (irreg.) Chapter 10, page 157, forebygge
	price pris (c)
	probable sannsynlig
	probably sannsynligvis
	produce (vb) produsere, lage
	profession yrke (n)
	promise (vb) love
	properly pyntelig
	proposal forslag, tilbud (n)
	protect beskytte
	proud stolt
	pull (vb) trekke (irreg.), sec. 22
	pull oneself together ta seg sammen
	put (vb) sette, legge (irreg.) Chapter 11, page 167
	put on weight legge på seg
	question spørsmål (n)
	quick rask
	quickly raskt, fort
	quilted anorak boblejakke (c)
	quite ganske, nokså
	rest rest (c)
	restaurant restaurant (c)
	return (vb) vende tilbake
	ribbon bånd (n)
	rich rik
	rid: get rid of bli kvitt
	railway station jernbane-
	stasjon (c)
	rain regne
	be right ha rett

vise (vb) stå opp (irreg.) sec. 30, voc.	ship skip (n)
road vei (c)	shipping skipsfart (c)
rock klippe (c)	shirt skjorte (c)
room rom, værelse (n)	shoe sko (c)
round rund(t)	shop (vb) handle, gjøre
run (vb) løpe (irreg.) secs 22, 28	inkjøp
rural distrikt bygd (f)	shop butikk (c)
sad trist	shop assistant ekspeditor (c)
sail (vb) seile	shopkeeper kjøpmann (c)
sailing boat seilbåt (c)	short kort
salary gasje (c)	show (vb) vise
salmon laks (c)	shower dusj, regnskur (c)
salt-water fish saltvannsfisk (c)	shut (vb) lukke
sandwich sandwich (c)	side side (c)
open sandwich smørbrød (n)	silly dum, tåpelig
sausage pølse (c)	silver selv (n)
say si (irreg.) sees 22 voc., 28	sister-in-law svigerinne (c)
scar arr (n)	sit (vb) sitte (irreg.) sec. 63, voc.
scarf skjerf (n)	sit down sette seg (irreg.) sec. 43, voc.
school skole (c)	sitting room stue (c)
Scotland Skottland	situated: to be s. ligge (irreg.) sec. 63, voc.
Scottish skotsk	skate (vb) gå på skøyter
sea sjø (c), hav (n)	skin (vb) flå
seem synes sec. 54, se ut	skirt skjørt (n)
season årstid (c)	sky himmel (c)
seat sete (n)	sledge (vb) ake
see se (irreg.) secs 22, 28	sleep (vb) sove (irreg.), Chapter 6, page 99
seldom sjeldent	sell selge (irreg.) sees 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)	share aksje (c)
shellfish skaldyr (n)	snow sne, snø (c)
so så	so something noe sec. 38
soon snart	as soon as så smart som
sorry lei, bedrøvet	I'm sorry to say desverre
soup suppe (c)	soup suppe (c)
south (of) sør (for)	south (of) sør (for)
Spain Spania	Spain Spania
Spanish spansk	Spanish spansk
speak snakke	so to speak så å si
spectacles briller (cpl)	spectacles briller (cpl)
speed fart (c)	speed fart (c)
spend (money) bruke	spend (time) tilbringe (irreg.) sec. 28, voc.
spoon skje (c)	squirrel ekorn (n)
sportswear sportsklær (cpl)	staircase trapp (c)
spring vår (c)	square torg (n)
stand (vb) stå irreg. sec. 63, voc.	stand (vb) stå irreg. sec. 63, voc.
start (vb) begynne	start (vb) begynne
starter forrett (c)	station stasjon (c)
stationary trappeoppgang (c)	stay (vb) bli (irreg.) secs 22, 28, bo
swimsuit badebukse (c)	steal stjele (irreg.) sec. 43, voc.
Switzerland Sveits	steep bratt
sweet söt	still (adj) stille
sweat godter, søtsaker (cpl)	still (adv) ennå, enda
sweater genser (c)	stone stein (c)
Sweden Sverige	stop stopp (n)
surprise (vb) overraske	storehouse lager (n)
surprise overraskelse (c)	straight on rett frem
suspicion mistanke (c)	street gate (c)
swim (vb) svømme, badde	strike streik (c)
swimsuit badebukse (c)	strong sterk
Switzerland Sveits	study (vb) studere
take ta (irreg.) secs 22, 28	sudden(ly) plutselig
take care of ta seg av	suffer (from) lidde (av) (irreg.) Chapter 12, page 145
take part delta	suit dress (c)
tall høy	suitcase koffert (c)
tape bånd (n)	summer sommer (c)
taste (vb) smake	supermarket supermarketc
taxis drosje (c)	summit topp (c)
tea te (c)	supermarket supermarketc
teacher lærer (c)	support (vb) støtte
team lag (c)	surprise (vb) overraske
tease erte	surprise overraskelse (c)
telephone telefon (c)	survive overleve
television fjernsyn (n)	sweat godter, søtsaker (cpl)

tell fortelle (irreg.)	Chapter 7,	towards mot
page 112		town by (c)
to tell the truth	sant å si	train tog (n)
term frist, sikt (c)		translation oversettelse (c)
terms betingelser (cpl)		travel (vb) reise
terrible forferdelig		travel agency reisebyrå (c)
terrified vettskremt		travel sickness reisesyke (c)
than emn		traveller's cheque reisesjekk (c)
thank you! takk!		tree tree (n)
thanks to takket være		trip reise (c)
that, this sec. 13		trouble strev, bry (n)
that at sec. 50		trousers bukser (cpl)
that much så mye		true sant
thaw (vb) time, tø		trust (vb) stølte på
their deres sec. 15		truth sannhet (c)
theirs deres sec. 16		try (vb) prøve
then då, så, derpå		turn (vb) snu, vende
there det, dit sec. 31		turn on skru på
these, those sec. 13		twist (vb) vri
thin tynt		umbrella paraply (c)
think tenke, tro		under under
through gjennom		understand forstå (irreg.) sec.
go through with gjennomføre		30, voc.
throw kaste		underwear undertøy (n)
ticket billett (c)		unfortunately ueheldigvis
tie slips		United States De forente stater
tights strømpebukser (cpl)		unless med mindre
till til, inntil		until til, inntil
time tid, gang (c)		up opp, oppe sec. 31
by this time på denne tiden		upwards oppover
have a good time hygge seg		use (vb) bruke
some other time en annen		used to vant til
gang		usual vanlig
tired trett		usually vanligvis
to til; å		where når, da secs. 11, 46
today i dag		which hvilken sec. 11; som
together sammen		sec. 43
tomorrow i morgen		veil slør (n)
too også		very meget, svært
too much for mye		vest undettrøye (c)
tooth tann (c)		victory seier (c)
visit (vb) besøke		who, whom hvem sec., 11;
visitor besøkende, gjest (c)		som sec. 43
whole hel		why hvorfor sec. 11
wait (for) vente (på)		wife kone (c)
waiter kelner (c)		will (vb) vil sec. 29
wake up vekke, våkne		will vilje (c)
walk (vb) gå (irreg.), secs 22, 28		win (vb) vinne (irreg.)
go for a walk gå en tur,		Chapter 9, page 121
spasere		walking tour, walk spasertur,
fottur (c)		wall vegg, mur (c)
wall vegg, mur (c)		wallet lommebok (c)
wallet lommebok (c)		want (vb) ønske
want (vb) ønske		warehouse lager (n)
warehouse lager (n)		warm varm
warm varm		wash (vb) vaske (seg)
wash (vb) vaske (seg)		watch (vb) se på
watch (vb) se på		watch ur (n), klokke (c)
watch ur (n), klokke (c)		waterfall foss (c)
waterfall foss (c)		way vei (c)
way vei (c)		by the way forresten
by the way forresten		wear (vb) bruke
wear (vb) bruke		weather vær (n)
weather vær (n)		week uke (c)
week uke (c)		weekend helg (c)
weekend helg (c)		welcome velkommen
welcome velkommen		well godt, vel, bra
well godt, vel, bra		Welsh valisisk
Welsh valisisk		wet våt
wet våt		what hva secs 11, 43
what hva secs 11, 43		what about hva med
whatever hva ... enn sec. 43		whatever hva ... enn sec. 43
wheel ratt, hijil (n)		wheel ratt, hijil (n)
when når, da secs. 11, 46		worth verd(t)
where når, da secs. 11, 46		worry (about) bry seg (om),
which hvilken sec. 11; som		bekymre seg (om) sec. 42
sec. 43		world verden (c)
veil slør (n)		worth verd(t)
while stund (c)		write skrive (irreg.), secs 22, 28
while mens secs 45, 46		wrong feilaktig, gal
white hvit		be wrong ta feil
yours din, Deres, deres, sec. 15		wrong with galt med

Norwegian–English

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 sections where important points are explained. The list follows Norwegian alphabetical order: A–Z, Å, Ø, Å.

begynne begin, start	bonde (c) farmer
begynnelse (c) beginning	bondegård (c) farm
behage please	bord (n) table
behagelig comfortable	bort , borte away
bekymre seg (om) worry	bortenfor beyond
(about)	bra well, fine ha det bra to feel well
Belgia Belgium	bratt steep
belgier (c) Belgian	bre (c) glacier
belgisk Belgian	brekke (brakk, brukket)
ben (n) leg	brenne burn
berømt famous	brensel (n) fuel
beskytte protect	brev (n) letter
bestemme decide	briller (cppl) spectacles
bestemmelsersted (n)	bestille book, order
destination	bringe (brakte, brakt) bring
bezoekende (c) visitor	britisk British
betele pay	bror (c) brother
betingelser (cppl) terms	bry (n) trouble
betydelig considerable	bry seg (om) worry (about) (money)
bibliotek (n) library	brun brown
bil (c) car	brød (n) bread, loaf of bread
bilfører (c) car driver	brå sudden
billett (c) ticket	bråk (n) noise
bjørn (c) bear	bukk (n) bow
blandt among	bukser (cppl) trousers
bli (ble, blitt) become, get,	burde ought to
stay, remain	buss (c) bus
bli frisk recover	butikk (c) shop
bli kvitt get rid of	by (c) city, town
bli med join	bygd (f) rural district
blomst (c) flower	bygge build
bluse (c) blouse	bygning (c) building
blø bleed	bære (ba, båret) carry
blå blue	bør ought to
blåse blow	bøye bend
det blåser it's windy	bøye seg bend down
bo stay, live	både ... og both ... and
obblejakke (c) quilted anorak	bånd (n) ribbon, tape
bok (c) book	båt (c) boat

Canada	Canada
da then; when	
dag (c) day	
daglig daily	
dame (c) lady	
Danmark Denmark	
danse dance	
dato (c) date	
datter (c) daughter	
De you (sing. formal)	
de secs 3, 7, 13 they; the; those	
deg you (sing. informal)	
deilig lovely	
dekk (n) deck	
dekke cover	
del (c) part	
delta (deltok, deltatt) take	
part	
dem them	
Dem you (sing. formal)	
den secs 3, 7, 13 it; the; that	
denne this	
deprimert depressed	
der there	
dere you (pl. informal)	
deres their, theirs	
Deres your, yours	
derpa then	
dessverre I'm sorry to say	
det secs 3, 7, 13 it; the; that	
dette this	
din your, yours (sing. informal)	
disse these	
ditt your, yours (sing. informal)	
dit there	
doktor (c) doctor	
dom (c) judgement	
doven lazy	
dra (drog, dradd) go	
dra på fisketur go fishing	
drepe kill	
dress (c) suit	
drikke (drakk, drukket) drink	
drosjé (c) taxi	
døm (c) dream	
du you (sing. informal)	
dukke opp appear	
dum foolish, silly	
dusj (c) shower	
dyr expensive	
dårlig bad, badly	
dø (døde, dødd) die	
dør (c) door	
egen own	
eie own	
eier (c) owner	
ekorn (n) squirrel	
ekspeidør (c) shop assistant	
ekstra extra	
ektemann (c) husband	
eller or	
ellers otherwise	
elske love	
en a, an	
enda although; still	
enda en another	
ende (c) end	
ende end	
endog even	
eng (f) meadow	
engel (c) angel	
engelsk English	
England England	
enhver everybody,	
everyone; each	
enn than	
enmå still, yet (adv)	
enten ... eller either ... or	
entré (c) entry	
entrédør (c) front door	
enveiskjøring (c) one-way	
traffic	
eple (n) apple	
erfarung (c) experience	
erte tease	
et a, an	
etter after	
ettermiddag (c) afternoon	
etterpå afterwards	
ettersom as	
Europa Europe	
europeer (c) European	
europeisk European	
eventyr (n) fairy tale	
forberedde prepare	
forbli (forble, forbliit) remain	
fordi because	
forebygge prevent	
foreldre (cp) parents	
forente stater, De United States	
foretakke (foretrakk, foretrukket) prefer	
forerdelig terrible	
forhånd: på forhånd in advance	
forkjølelse (c) cold	
forkjølet: være f. to have a cold	
forlate (forlot, forlatt) leave	
forlovet engaged	
form (c) shape	
formann (c) chairman	
fornøyd pleased, content	
forresten besides, by the way	
forretning (c) business	
forrett (c) starter	
forsikre insure	
forsikringselskap (n)	
forsikret late	
forslag (n) proposal	
fiernsyn (n) television	
flagg (n) flag	
flaske (c) bottle	
flere several; more	
fly (n) aeroplane	
fly(ge) (fløy, flyyet) fly	
flyplass (c) airport	
fjå skin	
for for; too	
for mye too much	
for å in order to	
foran in front of	
forandre (seg) change (c)	
forblå (forble, forblitt) remain	
foreldre (cp) parents	
forente stater, De United States	
foretakke (foretrakk, foretrukket) prefer	
forerdelig terrible	
forhånd: på forhånd in advance	
forkjølelse (c) cold	
forkjølet: være f. to have a cold	
forlate (forlot, forlatt) leave	
forlovet engaged	
form (c) shape	
formann (c) chairman	
fornøyd pleased, content	
forresten besides, by the way	
forretning (c) business	
forrett (c) starter	
forsikre insure	
forsikringselskap (n)	
forsikret late	
forslag (n) proposal	

forsove seg oversleep	gammel old	grunn (c) reason
forstå (forstod, forstått)	gang (c) time	grønn green
understand	en annen gang some	grønnsak (c) vegetable
fort fast, quickly	en gang once	gråte (gråt, grått) cry
fortelle (fortalte, fortalt) tell	med én gang at once	gul yellow
fortsette (fortsatte, fortsatt) go	on, keep on	gull (n) gold
on, keep on	forvente expect	gulv (n) floor
forvente expect	foss (c) waterfall	gutt (c) boy
fra from	fotballkamp (c) football match	gå (gikk, gått) walk, go, leave
frakk (c) overcoat	fotgjenger (c) pedestrian	gå en tur go for a walk
Frankrike France	fottur (c) walking tour, walk	gå glipp av miss
fransk French	frakk (c) overcoat	gå inn enter
fred (c) peace	framover forward	gå over cross
frei free	frimurer (c) masonic	gå på ski ski
frisk fresh, fit	frukt (c) fruit	gå på skøyter skate
frist (c) term	fryse (fros, frosset) freeze	gå seg vill get lost
frokost (c) breakfast	fugl (c) bird	ha (hadde, hatt) have
fru Mrs	full (av) full (of)	ha rett be right
frukt (c) fruit	fullstendig complete(l)y	hage (c) garden
fryste (fros, frosset) freeze	fylle fill	hake (c) chin
frei free	få (fikk, fått) get	halte limp
frisk fresh, fit	fødselsgave (c) birthday	halv half
frit (c) term	gi (gav, gitt) give	ham him
frokost (c) breakfast	gjest (c) guest, visitor	handelsflåte (c) merchant fleet
fru Mrs	giøre (giørde, giort) do, make	handelshop
frukt (c) fruit	glad happy	hans his
fryste (fros, frosset) freeze	glass (n) glass	hard hard
frei free	glede pleasure	hatt (c) hat
frisk fresh, fit	glede seg over rejoice at, enjoy	hav (n) sea
frit (c) term	glede seg til look forward to	havn (c) port
frokost (c) breakfast	glemme forget	hel whole; all
fru Mrs	gløgg quick-witted	heldig lucky
frukt (c) fruit	god good, nice	heldigvis fortunately
fryste (fros, frosset) freeze	godt well	helg (c) weekend
frei free	godta (godtok, godtatt) accept	hell (n) luck
fryste (fros, frosset) freeze	godter (cpI) sweets	Hellas Greece
frei free	Golfstrømmen Gulf Stream	helle pour
frukt (c) fruit	grad (c) degree	helse (c) health
fryste (fros, frosset) freeze	gratulere congratulate	helt completely
frei free	grense (c) border	hende occur, happen
frukt (c) fruit	gaffel (c) fork	hvor where
fryste (fros, frosset) freeze	gal crazy, mad, wrong	hvordan how
frei free	galt med wrong with	mange how many

hvor mye	how much	ingen	no one, none, no
hordan	how	ingenting	nothing
hvardan	står det til?	inn	in
are you?		innbydelse	(c) invitation
hvorfor	why	inne	in, inside
hygge	seg have a good time	innenfor	inside, before
hyggelig	pleasant, nice	innenlands	inland
hytte	(f) hut	inngang	(c) entrance
høre	hear	inni	within
høst	(c) autumn	innland	(n) inland
høy	high, tall	innløse	cash
høyde	height	innromme	admit
være på høyde med		innse (tunnså, innsett)	realise
keep up with		inntil	till, until
høyre	right	interessert (i)	interested (in)
høyt	loud	Ireland	Ireland
hånd	(c) hand	irk	Irish
håpe	hope	is	(c) ice
hår (n)	hair	isbjørn	(c) polar bear
i	in	iskrem	(c) ice cream
i dag	today	Italia	Italy
i det minste	at least	italienter	(c) Italian
i fjor	last year	italiensk	Italian
i form	fit	ivrig	eager
i går	yesterday	ja	yes
i morgen	tomorrow	Japan	Japan
i morgen tidlig	tomorrow morning	japansk	Japanese
i morges	this morning	javel	certainly
i natt	last night	jeg	I
i sovn	asleep	jeg vil (gjørne)	ha I'd like
i utlandet	abroad	jente	(f) girl
idé	(c) idea	jernbanestasjon	(c) railway
idet	as	station	
idrett	(c) sport	jobb	(c) job
igjen	again	jord	(c) earth
ikke not		jul	(c) Christmas
ikke lenger	no longer	kafé	(c) café
ikke mer	no more	kaffe	(c) coffee
ikke noe nothing		kake	(c) cake
ikke noen no			

lege (la, lagt) put	lyst (c) desire
legge på seg put on weight	har De lyst til would you
legge seg go to bed	like
lei sorry	lytte (til) listen (to)
leke play	lære learn
lekse (c) lesson	lærer (c) teacher
lekser (cpf) homework	løpe (løp, løpt) run
leksjon (c) lesson	låse lock
lengre for a long time	
lese read	male paint
lesse load	mange sec. 18B lots of, many,
letne lighten	plenty
lett easy, light; readily	mann (c) man, husband
leve live	mannskap (n) team
lide (led, lidt) (av) suffer (from)	marked (n) market
ligge (lä, ligget) lie, be situated	mat (c) food
ligne resemble, be like	med én gang at once
like like, love, enjoy	med mindre unless
like just (as)	meg me
likås just as	meget very; much
likås ... som as ... as	melk (c) milk
lite, liten small, little	mellom between
litt a little	men but
litt etter litt gradually	mene mean
liv (n) life	menneske (n) person
lommebok (c) wallet	mens while
lommekortkle (n) hand- kerchief	mer more
love promise	merke notice
luft (c) air	merkelig peculiar
lukke close, shut	middag midday; dinner
lukt (c) smell	middealdrende middle-aged
lunsj (c) lunch	midnatt midnight
lure wonder	midt i in the middle of
lyd (c) noise	midt i bland amid
lykke (n) luck	mild mild
lykkelig happy	min my, mine
lykkedes succeed	mindre less
lykkønske congratulate	mine my, mine
lys bright, light, fair	minst at least, least
mistanke (c) suspicion	minutt (n) minute
	misste lose
	mitt my, mine
	moderne fashionable, modern
	modig brave
	mor (c) mother
	morgen (c) morning
	moro (c) fun
	morsom funny
	motta (mottok, mottalt) accept
	mødig possible
	mulighet (c) possibility
	munter merry
	mur (c) wall
	museum (n) museum
	mye plenty, a lot, much
	møte (n) meeting
	møte meet
	må must
	måtid (n) meal
	måned (c) month
	måtte have to (must)
	nabo (c) neighbour
	natt night
	nattklubb (c) nightclub
	naturligvis naturally
	navn (n) name
	ned, nede down
	nederlag (n) defeat
	Nederland Netherlands
	nedover downwards
	nedtrykt depressed
	nei no
	nekke refuse
	neppa hardly
	nese (n) nose
	nestle next
	netttopp just
	nevne mention
	niese (c) niece
	noe something, anything
	oppdagage discover
	oppdragelse (c) education
	oppe up
	oppførsel (c) behaviour
	oppagi (oppgav, oppgitt)
	give up
	opphold (n) stay
	opplevelse (c) experience
	opplysninger (cpf) information

oppmerksomt	attentively	prøve	try
oppover	upwards	pynetlig	properly
oppfått	busy	pølse	(c) sausage
ordne	arrange	på	on, at
organisere	organise	på denne tiden	by this time
oss	us	pålegg	(n) topping, filling
ost	(c) cheese	påske	(c) Easter
over	above, over	rask	quick
overfylt	overcrowded	ratt	(n) steering wheel
overleve	survive	redd	(for) afraid (of)
oversettelse	(c) surprise	regne	rain; count, calculate
(c) translation		regne med	count on, reckon
pakke	pack	regnfrakk	(c) raincoat
parne	(c) forehead	regnig	(c) bill
par	(n) couple	regnskur	(c) rainshower
paraply	(c) umbrella	reinsdyr	(n) reindeer
park	(c) park	reise	(c) trip, journey
pass	(n) passport	reisebyrå	(c) travel agency
passe	fit, be suitable	reisesjekk	(c) traveller's
passe på	to keep an eye on	reisesyke	(c) travel sickness
pels	(c) fur	rekke	(trakte, rakt) reach
pen	pretty, nice	renne	(rant, rent) run
penger	(cppl) money	rente	clean
pike	(c) girl	reparasjon	(c) repair
plan	(c) plan	reportasje	(c) report
planlegge	(planla, planlagt)	respekt	respect
plan		rest	(c) rest
plutselig	sudden(ly)	restaurant	(c) restaurant
poeng	(n) point	rett	right
Polen	Poland	rett frem	straight on
politi	(n) police	ribbe	pluck
politiker	(c) politician	rik	rich
populær	popular	riktig	correct, right
pose	(c) bag	sen	late
postkontor	(n) post office	senge	(c) bed
potet	(c) potato	seng	(c) send
praktfull	magnificent	senke	lower
pris	(c) price	serve	serve
produsere	produce	sete	(n) seat
		sette	(satte, satt) put
		si	(sa, sagt) say
		side	(c) side
		siden	since
		for ... siden	ago
		sikker	sure, certain
		sikt	(c) sight, term
		sin	sine his (own), her (own), their (own)
		sist	last
		sitt	his (own), her (own), their (own)
		sittet	(satt, sittet) sit
		sjeff	(c) boss
		sjekk	(c) cheque
		sjeldent	seldom
		sjø	(c) sea
		sjøreise	(c) cruise
		skade	(c) damage
		skal	shall
		skalldyr	(n) shellfish
		skam	(c) shame
		skamfull	ashamed
		skandinavisk	Scandinavian
		skap	(n) cupboard
		skifte	change
		skikk	(c) custom
		skille	divorce
		skink	(c) ham
		skinkerull	(c) luncheon meat
		skip	(n) ship
		skipsfart	(c) shipping
		skive	(c) slice
		skje	(c) spoon
		skjegg	(n) beard

skjelle ut	curse	smill kind
skjerf (n)	scarf	smilhet (c) kindness
skjorte (c)	shirt	smu turn
skjære (skar, skåret)	cut	sno (c) snow
skjørt (n)	skirt	sol (c) sun
sko (c)	shoe	som who, whom, which
skog (c)	forest, wood	som like
skole (c)	school	som om as if
skotsk	Scottish	sommer (c) summer
Skottland	Scotland	sort black
skremme	frighten	sove (sov, sovet) sleep
skrive (skrev, skrevet)	write	soveværelse (n) bedroom
skru på	turn on	Spania Spain
skuffe	disappoint	spansk Spanish
sky (c)	cloud	spasertur (c) walking tour, walk
skyde	pour	spent curious
skynde (seg)	hurry	sperrbar
Skål!	Cheers!	spise eat
slag (n)	kind	spille play
hva slags	what kind of	spiss Pointed
slanke seg	slim	sportsklær (cpl) sportswear
slappe av	relax	språk (n) language
skleining	(c) relation	spørre (spurte, spurt) (etter)
slik so, such	tie	ask (for)
slips	tie	spørsmål (n) question
slott (n)	palace	stakkars poor
slutt (c)	end	stasjon (c) station
slutt over		stasjonsstop
slutte end		sted (n) place
slutte seg til	join	av sted away
slor (n)	veil	stein (c) stone
sla (slo, slo) off	strike	steke fry
smake	taste	sten (c) stone
smart smart		sterk strong
smile smile		stille still
smørbrød (n)	open sandwich	stille spørsmål ask questions
snakke	speak, talk	stjele (stjal, stjålet) steal
smart soon		stol (c) chair
sne (c)	snow	stole på trust
		stolt proud
stopp (n)	stop	søt sweet; nice
stor big,	large	søtsaker (cpl) sweets
Storbritannia	(Great) Britain	sov (n) sleep
storslagten	magnificent	så so; then
striaks	immediately	så ... som sec. 44 as ... as
streik (c)	strike	så mye that much
strev (n)	trouble	så smart som as soon as
strømpebuksler (cpl)	tights	så å si so to speak
studere	study	ta (tok, tatt) take, catch
stue (c)	sitting room	ta feil be wrong
stund (c)	while	ta motet fra discourage
stykke (n)	piece	ta seg av take care of
støtte support		ta seg sammen pull oneself
stå (stod, stått)	stand	together
stå opp	get up	takk! thank you!
sukker (n)	sugar	ta takk (n) ceiling
sulten hungry		mange takk thank you!
supermarked (n)		very much
supermarket		takket være thanks to
suppe (c)	soup	tall (n) number
svar (n)	answer	tanke (c) thought
svare answer		tann (c) tooth
svart black		tante (c) aunt
Sveits	Switzerland	tape lose
Sverige	Sweden	tapper brave
svigerinne (c)	sister-in-law	te (c) tea
svinekotelett (c)	pork chop	teater (n) theatre
svøger (c)	brother-in-law	telefon (c) telephone
svært very		telle count
svømme swim		temmelig fairly, quite, rather
syk ill		tenke think
sykehus (n)	hospital	teppe (n) carpet
syltetøy (n)	jam	tid (c) time, age
synes seem, think		tidlig early
synke decrease		i morgen tomorrow
særlig particularly		morning
sølv (n)	silver	til till, until, to
sønn (c)	son	til høyre on/to the right
sør (for)	south (of)	til slutt finally, at last
sørga (over)	mourn	til venstre on/to the left
søskenbarn (n)	cousin	tilbake back
søster (c)	sister	

tilbringe (tilbrakte, tilbrakt)	uforglemmelig unforgettable	varm warm, hot
spend (time)		varme (c) heat
tibud (n) proposal		vinne (vant, vunnet) win
tilfreds content		vinter (c) winter
tilgi (tilgav, tilgitt) forgive		virkelig indeed, really
tilhøre belong to		vise show
tilkalle call		vise seg appear
time (c) hour	umåtelig immensely	viss certain
time thaw	under during, under	vite (vet, visste, visst) know
tog (n) train	underholdende entertaining	vokse grow
tom empty	underøy (n) vest	vott (c) mitten
topp (c) summit	undertøy (n) underwear	vri twist
torg (n) square, market	undervisning (c) education	vel well
torsk (c) cod	undre seg wonder	velkommen welcome
tosk (c) fool	ung young	vende turn
trapp (c) staircase	unngå (unngikk, unngått)	vende tilbake go back,
trappeoppgang (c) stairway	unnskyld (meg) excuse me	return
travel busy	unnskyldde excuse	venn (c) friend
jeg har det travelt	ur (n) watch	vennlig friendly, kind
I'm in a hurry	ut, ute out	venstre left
tre- wooden	uten without	vente expect
tre (n) tree	utenfor outside	verd(t) worth
treffe (traff, truffet) meet	utland foreign parts	verden (c) world
trekke (trakk, trukket) pull	i utlandet abroad	verken ... eller neither ... nor
trener (c) coach	til utlandet abroad	vertinne (c) hostess
trenge need	utlending (c) foreigner	veske (c) handbag, bag
trett tired	utmerket excellent	vettskrent terrified
trist sad	uttrykke express	vi we
trives thrive	vakker pretty, beautiful	viktigt important
tro believe, think	valg (n) choice, election	virke (n) profession
trofast faithful	valisk Welsh	øke increase
tung heavy	vanlig ordinary, usual	øl (n) beer
tvile doubt	vanligvis usually	ønske want, wish
tydelig distinct	vann (n) water, lake	øvelse (c) exercise
tykk thick	vanskilighet (c) difficulty	øye (n) eye
tynn thin	vant til used to	øyeblikk (n) moment
tysk German	varebil (c) van	vinde (n) window
Tyskland Germany	varemagasin (n) department store	vinne (vant, vunnet) win
to thaw	varer (varer) goods	vinter (c) winter
tørke (av) wipe		virkelig indeed, really
tåket foggy		vise show
tåpelig silly		vise seg appear

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