

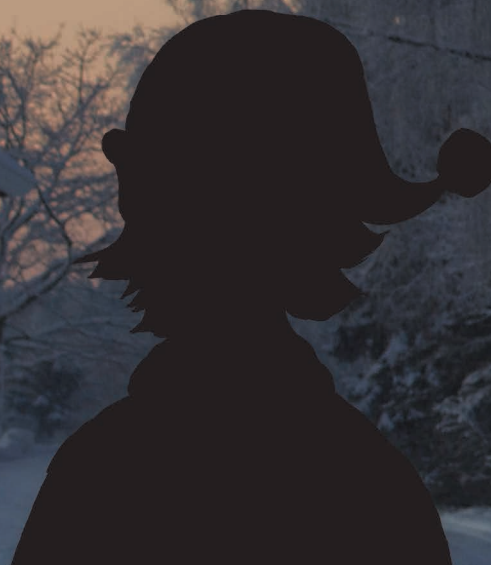


PART 1
NORWEGIAN COURSE FOR BEGINNERS (A1-A2)



LEARN NORWEGIAN
ENJOY THE STORY

THE MYSTERY OF NILS



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Published by Skapago KG, Furth im Wald, Germany.
1st edition published in May 2014

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ISBN: 978-3-945174-00-5

The Mystery of Nils

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Learn Norwegian. Enjoy the Story.

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Congratulations!

**You have decided to learn Norwegian:
a great idea!**

Things to Help You

You will find texts from the book as audio files, pronunciation explanations on video, additional exercises, a vocabulary trainer, tests and much more – most of it for free, at www.skapago.eu/nils.

People to Help You

It might be difficult for you to learn a new language all on your own. Personally I believe you should get support from a teacher. Now, you might accuse me of being biased and just want to sell you our courses since Skapago is an online language school. So I'll be the first to admit that other schools have great teachers, too, so feel free to get in touch with one of our competitors.

Our teachers will talk to you through Skype and use a video conference, so you can join our live individual classes wherever you are in the world. They have co-created this book, and you can schedule a free demo lesson here: www.skapago.eu

Mistackes

You won't believe how many times we read through this book before we dared to publish it. Still, we cannot guarantee that the book contains no mistakes. Should you find one, please send an e-mail to: nils@skapago.eu. Nils will send a personal thank you message!

The Best Norwegian Textbook Ever?

When we started working on this book, our ambition was to make the best Norwegian textbook ever, but well, let's keep our feet on the ground. Let us know what you think! Are there exercises you don't like, explanations you don't understand, texts that are boring, images you find ugly? If you have comments or ideas for improvement, or if you just want to say hello to Nils – don't hesitate and send an e-mail to: nils@skapago.eu

Let's get started!

I will now present the first Norwegian text to you. It is far more difficult than you might expect, and the goal is by no means that you should learn the words in the text. All I want is to give you a first impression of what Norwegian sounds and looks like. Listen to it (for audio files go to www.skapago.eu/nils) several times and read along with the text. Then, try to guess as much as you can without looking at the English translation.

After that, feel free to use the English translation. The text is a prologue to the story which will run through the book.

Ernas drøm

En mann kommer langs veien.
En turist? Nei.
Erna kjenner mannen. Han smiler.
Det er mannen fra stasjonen.
Hun smiler også.

Mannen går forbi.
Hun roper etter ham. Men han hører ikke.
Han forsvinner.

Adressen. Hun må skrive adressen!
Hvor er adressen?

Nå ser hun tre personer:
En gutt – han spiser sjokolade.
Ei dame – hun gir ei bok til en mann.
Erna tenker:
Nei, ikke spis sjokoladen!
Ikke gi ham boka!

Erna våkner. Hun må le.
Men hun tenker: Hva med adressen?

Erna's dream

A man is coming down the road.
A tourist? No.
Erna knows the man. He is smiling.
It is the man from the station.
She is smiling, too.

The man is passing by.
She calls for him. But he does not hear her.
He disappears.

The address. She must write the address!
Where is the address?

Now she sees three people:
A boy – he is eating chocolate.
A woman – she is giving a book to a man.
Erna is thinking:
No, do not eat the chocolate!
Do not give him the book!

Erna wakes up. She must laugh.
But she is thinking: What about the address?

How much of the text did you understand?



Nothing at all

Don't worry.
In chapter 1, we'll start from scratch! We've never had a student who has not been able to learn Norwegian. Make sure you don't ask too much of yourself, so take a break whenever you need it.



A bit

Norwegian is not as complicated as you might initially have anticipated, is it?



Most of it

Probably you have learned a similar language before, or your mother tongue is German, Dutch, Swedish, or Danish.
Great! Learning Norwegian will be easy for you.

Before you move on

Some things you might notice when you compare the Norwegian and the English version of the text:

Three funny letters:

Æ, Ø, Å

They are at the end of the alphabet (so don't look under A if you need a phone number in Ålesund). The Pronunciation overview at the end of the book tells you how to pronounce them.

Lots of similar words

In English and Norwegian there are a lot of words that are fairly similar. After all, the vikings invaded Britain in the Middle Ages, which means that a lot of Norwegian words came into the English language.

Norwegian pronunciation

... might sound a bit weird to you. In the word lists starting from chapter 1, we will indicate irregular pronunciation, and you can find an overview at the end of the book. We will also provide pronunciation videos. For more information, see www.skapago.eu/nils.

Ready for chapter 1?

You are going to meet

- **Erna**, an 84 year old Norwegian lady
- **Lise** (48), her daughter
- **Susanne** (8), Lise's daughter, as well as the rest of Lise's family
- many **other people** from different regions in Norway
- ... and, of course, **Nils**!

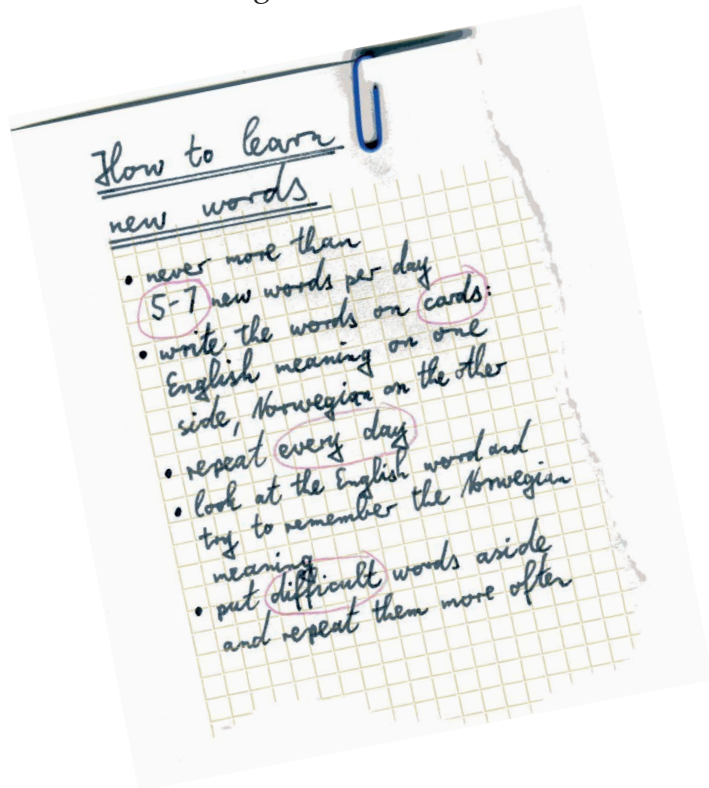
But who exactly Nils is you will have to find out for yourself.

Enjoy the story, and enjoy learning Norwegian!

1

Lise: Erna, hva gjør du?
 Erna: Jeg lager en gave til Susanne.
 Hun har bursdag.
 Lise: Hva er det?
 Erna: Det er en nisse.
 Lise: Jeg forstår ikke. En nisse?
 Erna: Ja. Susanne trenger en liten venn.
 Derfor lager jeg en nisse.

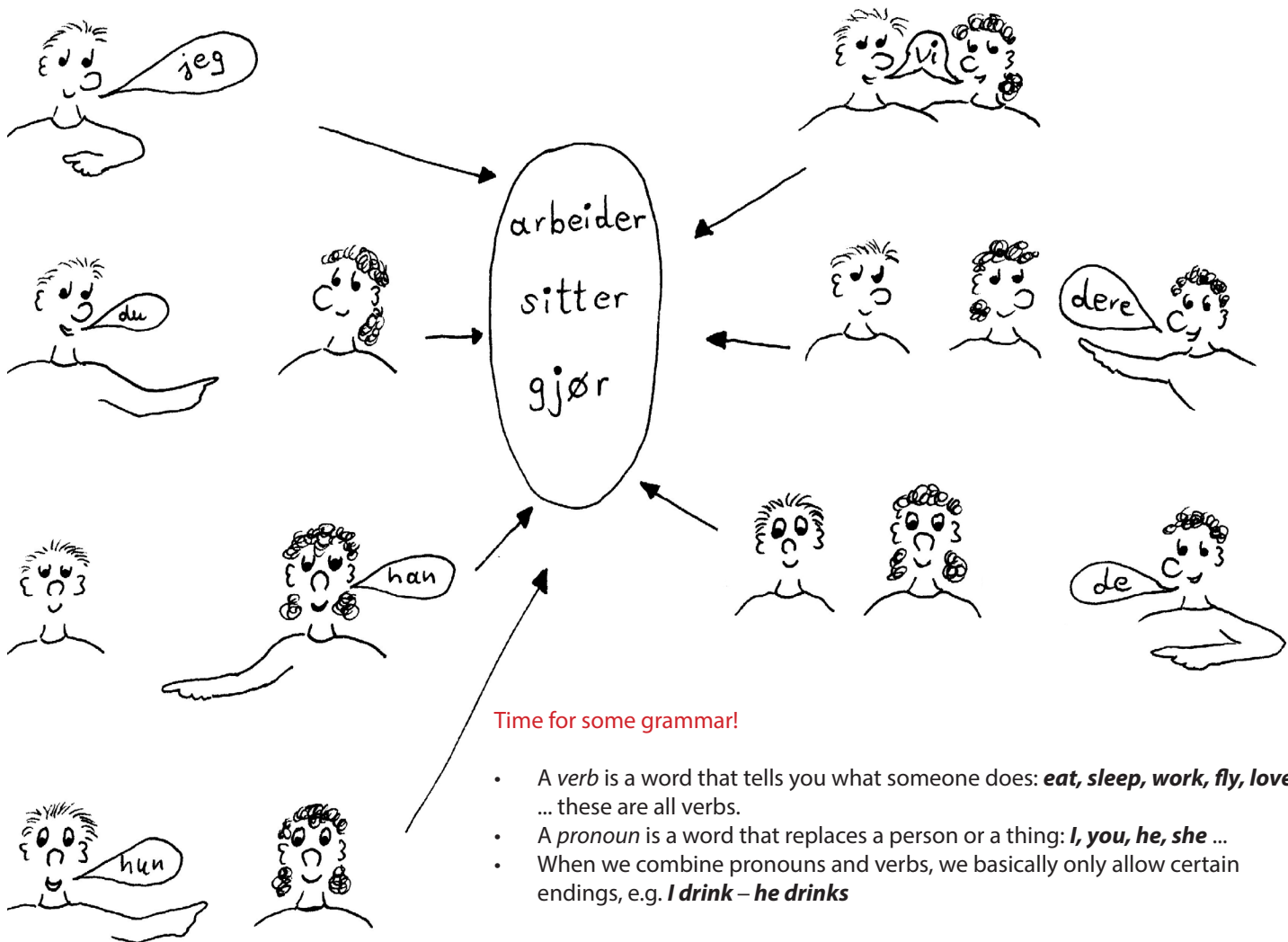
Erna sitter og arbeider. Nå er hun nesten ferdig.



Erna sitter og arbeider.

hva [va]	what
gjør [jør]	do
du	you
jeg [jæj]	I
lager	make
en	a
en gave	a present
til	for, to
hun	she
har	has
en bursdag	a birthday
er	is
det [de]	that/it
nisse	mythical Norwegian creature. Here: doll of this creature
forstår [får-]	understand
ikke	not
ja	yes
trenger	needs
liten	little
en venn	a friend
derfor [dærfår]	therefore
sitter	sits
og [å]	and
arbeider	works
nå	now
nesten	almost
ferdig [æ]	done

Verbs and Pronouns



jeg	I
du	you (one person)
han	he
hun	she
vi	we
dere	you (several persons)
de	they

But in Norwegian, things are easier! We have only one form for each verb and each tense. So regardless of who does what, we always use the same form for the verb.

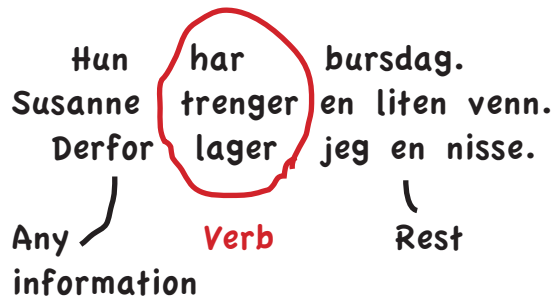
In the present tense, this form usually ends with an -r.

Some remarks about the pronouns:

- Norwegian has two ways of saying **you**: for one person you say **du** – for several persons you say **dere**.
- There is a pronoun for things, too, but you will learn about that in chapter 3.

Sentence Order

In Norwegian sentences, the verb is always the *second piece of information* you get. This is the most important rule in Norwegian sentence structure. So, if nothing else sticks in your mind, remember this!



Jeg forstår ikke.

Jeg forstår ikke.

I don't understand.

Kan du gjenta?

Could you repeat that?

Jeg snakker bare litt norsk.

I speak only a little Norwegian.

Hva betyr ... på engelsk?

What does ... mean in English?

1 Fill in the gap.

Erna ____ en gave til Susanne. Susanne ____ bursdag. Det ____ en nisse.

Lise forstår _____. Erna sitter ____ arbeider. Hun er nesten _____.

2 Make sentences. Use all the words.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|-------|------|----|----|--|
| a) Lise | ikke | forstår | | | | | | |
| b) Erna | nesten | ferdig | er | | | | | |
| c) venn | trenger | Susanne | en | liten | | | | |
| d) lager | Erna | bursdag | Susanne | har | gave | en | og | |

3 Change the following sentences: start with "Nå ..."

This will change the word order.

Example: Erna er nesten ferdig. → Nå ...

Nå er Erna nesten ferdig.

a) Hun lager en gave til Susanne. → Nå ...

b) Susanne har bursdag. → Nå ...

c) Susanne trenger en liten venn. → Nå ...

d) Erna arbeider. → Nå ...

e) Erna er nesten ferdig. → Nå ...

2

Susanne våkner. Er det onsdag i dag? Nei, det er torsdag allerede! Og hva betyr det?

Selvfølgelig! Hun har bursdag. Nå er hun åtte år gammel. Lise kommer.

Lise: God morgen, Susanne. Gratulerer med dagen!

Susanne: God morgen. Tusen takk!

Lise: Vi spiser frokost nå. Skolen begynner snart.

Susanne står opp. Hun spiser frokost: et egg, et rundstykke og ei brødskeive med ost. Hun drikker en kopp varm sjokolade.



«Gratulerer med dagen!»

å våkne	to wake up
onsdag	Wednesday
i dag	today
nei	no
torsdag [å]	Thursday
allerede	already
å bety	to mean
selvfølgelig [selffølgelli]	of course
åtte	eight
et år	a year
åtte år	eight years
gammel	old
å komme [å]	to come
god [go]	good
en morgen [mårn]	a morning
god morgen	good morning
gratulerer med dagen	happy birthday
tusen	thousand
takk	thanks
tusen takk	thanks a lot
vi	we
å spise	to eat
(en) frokost [-kåst]	breakfast
skolen	(the) school
å begynne [bejy-]	to start, to begin
snart	soon
å stå opp	to get up
et egg	an egg
et rundstykke [runns-]	a roll
ei brødskeive [brø-]	a slice of bread
med [me]	with
(en) ost	cheese
å drikke	to drink
en kopp [å]	a cup
varm	warm, hot
(en) sjokolade	chocolate
en kopp sjokolade	a cup of hot chocolate

Genders

en		kopp	→	male
ei		brødslice	→	female
et		rundstykke	→	neutral

As you can see, Norwegian cups are male, slices of bread are female and rolls are neutral. Sounds weird? Well, it is. But that's just the way this language works. So, in Norwegian we have three translations for the English word **a**:

en (for male people / things)

ei (for female people / things)

et (for neutral people / things)

That means: you cannot say **et kopp** – it's just wrong. It has to be **en kopp**, because cups are male.

How can you possibly know that a cup is male and not female or neutral? Unfortunately – you can't. You have to learn the gender of every single word by heart. Sorry! Perhaps you know this concept from another language, like German, French, Spanish, or Russian.

So if this has not been confusing enough, here is something else: Female Norwegian words (and only the female ones!) can also be male! So – you can say **en brødslice** instead of **ei brødslice**, but you cannot say **ei-kopp** instead of **en kopp**.

Why is that so? My advice is best not ask. But, if you really, really want to know, you will have to read about Norwegian language history.

Numbers 1–10

0	null
1	en
2	to
3	tre
4	fire
5	fem
6	seks
7	sju (you can also say: syv)
8	åtte
9	ni
10	ti



Hello and Goodbye

god morgen
god kveld [kvell]
hei
god natt
ha det [ha de]
ha det bra

good morning
good evening
hello
good night
bye
good bye



et rundstykke
 et brød [-ø]
 (en) ost
 et eple
 (et) smør
 en salami
 (en) honning [å]

a roll
 a bread
 cheese
 an apple
 butter
 a salami
 honey

et egg
 (en) kaffe
 (en) te
 (ei) frokostblanding
 (ei) melk
 (en) juice [*as in English*]
 (et) syltetøy

an egg
 coffee
 tea
 breakfast cereals
 milk
 juice
 jam, marmalade

1 Put in the right article (*en, ei or et*).

- a) ___ gave
- b) ___ egg
- c) ___ brødskive
- d) ___ rundstykke
- e) ___ kopp

2 Answer the questions.

- a) Er det onsdag i dag?
- b) Er Susanne ni år gammel?
- c) Hva spiser Susanne?

3 Hva spiser du til frokost?

4 Connect the numbers.

0	en
1	fire
2	åtte
3	tre
4	ni
5	fem
6	sju
7	to
8	null
9	seks

5 Use personal pronouns.

An example (*et eksempel*): Erna og Susanne snakker. → De snakker.

Du og jeg arbeider. →

Martin har bursdag. →

Du, Erna og Susanne våkner. →

Lise sitter. →

Erna, Susanne og Martin spiser. →

Du og Lise kommer ikke. →

Susanne og jeg står opp. →

3

- Erna:** Gratulerer med dagen, Susanne! Du må få en klem.
- Susanne:** Takk. Får jeg en gave også?
- Erna:** Ja, selvfølgelig. Her er den.
- Susanne:** Hva er det?
- Erna:** Vil du ikke åpne den først?
- Susanne:** Er det en smarttelefon?
- Erna:** Jeg forstår ikke. Hva er en «smarttelefon»?
- Susanne:** Det er en telefon. Du kan ikke bare ringe, men også sende e-post, gå på Internett og ta bilder.
- Erna:** Te-post? Hva betyr te-post?
- Susanne:** E-post, bestemor. Elektronisk post.
- Erna:** Men det koster mye, ikke sant?



«Det er en nisse, Susanne.»

å måtte, present tense: må	to have to
å få	to get, to receive
en klem	a hug
også [åså]	also
her [æ]	here
den	it (only masculine/ feminine nouns; see grammar explanation)
å ville, present tense: vil	want
å åpne	to open
først	first
en telefon	a telephone
en smarttelefon	a smartphone
å kunne, present tense: kan	can, to be able to
bare	only
å ringe	to call (by phone)
men	but
å sende [senne]	to send
(en) e-post [å]	(an) e-mail
å gå	to go/to walk
på	on, at, in
på Internett	on the internet
å gå på Internett	to surf the internet, to go on the internet
å ta	to take
et bilde	a picture
bilder	pictures
ei bestemor	a grandmother
elektronisk	electronic
å koste [å]	to cost
mye	much, a lot
sant	true
... ikke sant?	... right? / ... isn't that right?

Susanne svarer ikke. Hun vil ikke vente.

Erna: Det er en nisse, Susanne. Han heter Nils.

Susanne: Aha.

Erna: Er du ikke glad?

Susanne: Jo.

Men det er ikke sant. Erna føler det. Hun er litt trist. Susanne er ikke glad. Det kan hun se. Men hvorfor ikke? Er en telefon så mye bedre?

å svare	to reply, to answer
å vente	to wait
å hete	to be called (<i>name</i>)
Han heter Nils.	His name is Nils.
aha	aha, I see
glad [gla]	happy
jo	yes (<i>after a question with ikke</i>)
å føle	to feel
litt	a little
trist	sad
å se	to see
hvorfor [vorfår]	why
så	so
bedre	better

Two Verbs in One Sentence

Hun vil ikke vente.

Det kan hun se.

Jeg vil spise.

You learned about verbs in the first chapter. When you have two verbs in one sentence, the second verb will be used in a form called the *infinitive*, which is the basic form of the verb, the one you would find in a dictionary, without any special ending.

If English is your first language, this might be confusing. The word **wait** is just the same in **I wait** and **I have to wait**, isn't it? But replace **I** with **he**, and you will see the difference:

he waits

he has to wait

This **-s** ending is actually the same as the Norwegian **-r** ending – except in Norwegian, we use it for all the personal pronouns, not only for **he/she/it**.

Questions

We have two types of questions. Let's start with the ones where you can answer **yes** or **no**. In these questions, the verb comes first.

Får jeg en gave også? → Ja.
Vil du ikke åpne den først? → Jo.

Verb

ja - jo

When you answer a question with **yes** and the question contains the word **ikke** (**not**), then you cannot respond with **ja** – you have to use the word **jo**.

For those of you who know German: the Norwegian **jo** is the same as the German **doch**.

In questions with question words, we have the question word first (pretty logical, isn't it?).

Hva er det?

Verb

Question word

den/det

When we talk about people, we use **han** for male and **hun** for female. Of course we can talk about things, too, but remember, in Norwegian *even things have a gender!*

Therefore, we have two different words for the English *it*:

- We use **den** for feminine and masculine things.
Susanne vil ha **en telefon**. **Den** koster mye.
- We use **det** for neutral things.
Susanne vil ha **et rundstykke**. **Det** koster ikke mye.



Sometimes we don't know which word *it* is actually referring to. Then again, we do not know the gender of this thing either. In this case we use **det**: For example **it rains** (what is *it* referring to here? We have no idea ...) translates to Norwegian **det regner**.

Thanks

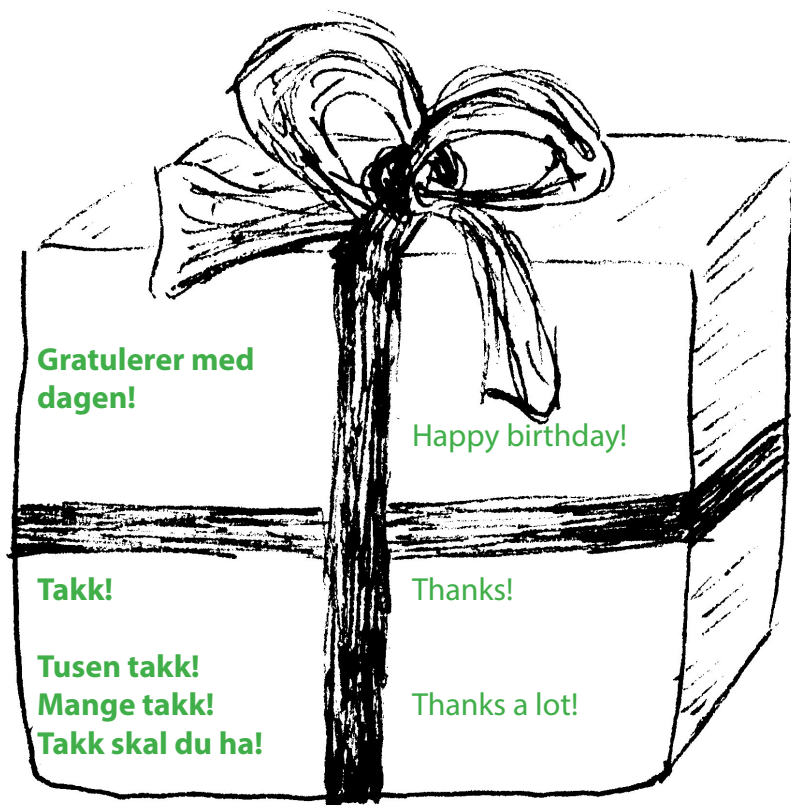
In Norwegian there is no simple word for **please**. This might seem a bit rude, but on the other hand, Norwegians have many expressions for **thank you**. In addition to the ones in the box, you might want to remember:

Takk for maten! = Thanks for the meal!

(It's polite to say this after a meal in a Norwegian home.)

Takk for sist! = Thanks for last time!

(This is something you say when you meet someone again after a while. "A while" can actually be a week, a month or a year ...)



1 Answer the questions.

- a) Hva får Susanne?
- b) Hvorfor er Erna trist?
- c) Hvorfor er Susanne ikke glad?

2 Answer the questions with *ja* or *jo*.

- a) Er Erna trist?
- b) Får Susanne en gave?
- c) Spiser hun ikke frokost?
- d) Koster en smarttelefon mye?

3 Put in *det* or *den*.

- a) Koster en smarttelefon mye? – Ja, ____ koster mye.
- b) Har du et rundstykke? – Ja, her er ____.
- c) Spiser Susanne ei brødskeiv? – Ja, hun spiser ____.
- d) ____ er torsdag i dag.
- e) Hva er ____? – ____ er et egg.

4 Put in the verbs in the correct form (infinitive or present tense).

- a) vente: Susanne vil ikke ____.
- b) vente: Susanne ____ ikke.
- c) ha: Susanne vil ikke ____ en nisse.
- d) spise: Hun ____ et rundstykke med ost.
- e) gratulere: Erna ____.
- f) åpne: Susanne ____ en gave.
- g) forstå: Erna ____ ikke.
- h) spise: Kan jeg ____ et rundstykke?
- i) stå: Jeg vil ikke ____ opp.
- j) svare: Susanne ____ ikke.
- k) koste: En telefon ____ mye.

5 Connect the words in the left column with the correct words in the right column, so that you create meaningful sentences.

Susanne åpner

ikke sant.

Jeg forstår

ei brødskive.

Hun spiser

år gammel.

Det er

en gave.

En telefon

bare litt norsk.

Susanne er åtte

koster mye.

Kan du

ikke.

Gratulerer

med dagen.

Erna drikker

en kopp kaffe.

Jeg snakker

gjenta?

4

Susanne ser på Nils. Hun er skuffet. Hva skal hun gjøre med en nisse? Hun vil så gjerne ha en smarttelefon.

Hun ser ut av vinduet. Hva skal hun gjøre nå?

Leke med nissen?

Hun tar Nils i hånda.

«Hei» sier hun.

Nils svarer ikke.

«Jeg heter Susanne. Jeg kommer fra Norge. Hva heter du?»

Nils svarer ikke.

«Hvor kommer du fra? Kommer du fra skogen?»

Nils sier ingenting.

«Hvor gammel er du?»

Nils svarer ikke.

«Du er kjedelig.»

Nå vil hun ikke leke med Nils lenger.

Hvor skal hun sette nissen? Ikke på senga, i hvert fall. På bordet og på kommoden er det ikke plass. Men kanskje i et skap eller på en stol? Ja, Nils kan sitte på en stol.

Eller ved vinduet? Nei, han kan sitte ved siden av døra.



Han kan sitte ved siden av døra.

skuffet	disappointed
å skulle, present tense: skal	will, shall
å gjøre [jø-]	to do
gjørne [jær-]	gladly; here: so much
å ha	to have
hun vil gjerne ha ut	she would like to have out
av [a]	of, from
et vindu	a window
å leke	to play (with a toy)
ei hånd [hånn]	a hand
hei	hello, hi
å si, present tense: sier	to say
Hva heter du?	What's your name?
fra	from
Norge [å]	Norway
hvor [vor]	where
hvor kommer du fra?	where do you come from?
en skog	a forest
ingenting	nothing
hvor gammel	how old
kjedelig [-li]	boring
ikke ... lenger	not ... any more
å sette	to put
ei seng	a bed
hvert [vært]	any
i	in, at
i hvert fall	in any case, at least
et bord [bor]	a table
en kommode	a chest of drawers
(en) plass	place, space
kanskje	maybe
et skap	a cupboard, a wardrobe
eller	or
en stol	a chair
ved [ve]	at, by
ved siden av	next to
ei dør	a door

Sentence Structure

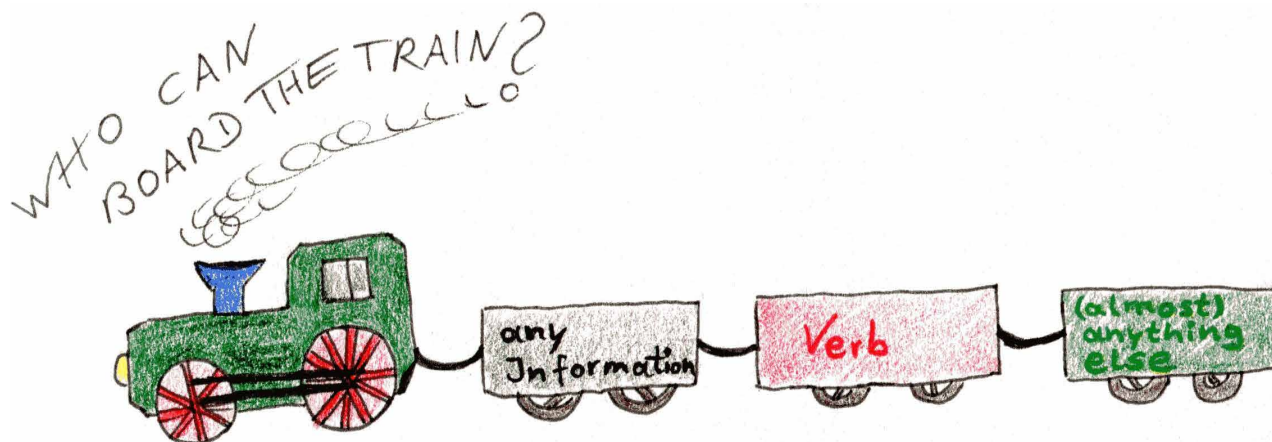
Norwegian is an easy language when it comes to endings (you don't believe me? Go to your local bookstore and open a Russian, German, or French grammar book). However, in Norwegian sentence structure is really important. That is why we will go over it again and again. Imagine a Norwegian sentence like you would a *train*. In every coach only certain pieces of information have booked a seat. The first coach is pretty open to almost everyone. However, the second coach is always reserved for the *verb*.

Often in a sentence, there are a lot of other elements, but not every sentence has to have all of them. Some sentences have only what we call a *subject* (a person or a thing doing something) and a *verb* (the action that is being done). This is

the minimum of what every Norwegian sentence must have. It can run without the other elements – in this case, the other coaches simply remain empty.

Very often the subject is the first element in the sentence, but not necessarily. If it is not, it has to be in the third coach (after the verb) because the verb must be in the second coach! This is probably the most confusing part for you if English is your first language.

Look at it from another perspective: if you only have a subject and a verb in a sentence, the subject must come first. Why? Well, otherwise the verb would come first, and the verb **MUST** always come second.



Right now we are not going to bother too much with the coaches that come after the verb. That's why I've only put one coach after the verb. All those other coaches are pretty important, too, but right now I don't want to confuse you.

One more thing: the first piece of information can actually be extremely long. For example:

På bordet og på kommoden er det ikke plass.

På bordet og på kommoden → first coach (additional information about a place, answers the question "where?")

er → verb, in the second coach

det → subject

Linking Sentences Together

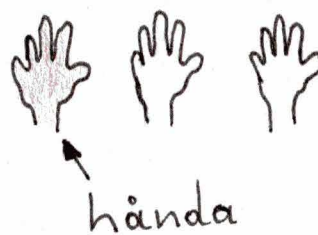
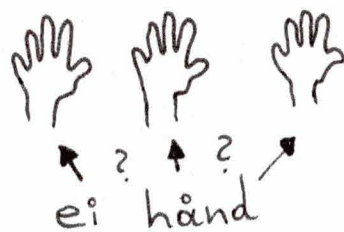
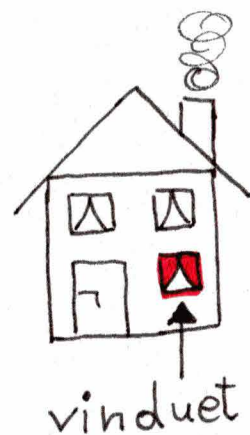
With **og** we can link sentences. When the subject is the same, we don't have to repeat it:

Erna sitter. Erna arbeider.

→ Erna sitter og (Erna) arbeider.

To sum up: if you think this is wayyyy too difficult, all you need to remember for now is:

The verb is the 2nd piece of information you get.



Definite Article

In Norwegian we have no simple word for **the**. Instead, we put the **the** at the end of the word it belongs to, as you can see in the following example:

a window → et vindu
the window → vinduet

If you come from a country where there is no difference between **a window** and **the window** (like Russia, Poland and so on), this might be a little complicated. Basically the difference here is as shown in the image: if we mean *any* window, we say **et vindu (a window)**. If we are talking about a *certain* window (for example the only one in the room, or a window we have just mentioned before), we say **vinduet (the window)**.

Next step: bear in mind that in Norwegian we have *genders* (see chapter 2). That means that not only do we have three translations for the English **a**, we also have three translations for the English **the**. Again, the gender is linked to the word, so:

- neutral words end in **-et**
- masculine words end in **-en**
- feminine words end in **-a**

To make life a bit easier, you can treat female words the same as masculine words and give them an **-en** ending (but never the other way round).

Beware! For neutral words, the ending is **-et** but we do not pronounce the **-t**. We do not pronounce it at the end of the word **det** either. But the **t** is pronounced everywhere else in Norwegian!

Indefinite “det”

This section is actually quite advanced. If you have had enough grammar for now, you can *skip it*.

Let's have a second look at the sentence:

På bordet og på kommoden er det ikke plass.

On the table and on the dresser there is no space.

I said that the subject was the little word **det** in this sentence.

When we don't know who does something in a sentence, we simply use **det**. You remember **det regner**? Who or what is actually raining? Well, **it** is raining. We don't know who that is – so we say **det**.

The same applies to the sentence **På bordet og på kommoden er det ikke plass**.

På bordet og på kommoden is *not* the subject, since it tells us *where* something happens, but not *who* does it. Who does something here? Well, we don't know, so **det**. What does **det** do here? It simply exists, so **er**.

Sounds almost a bit philosophical, huh?

Well, I did say this would be tricky stuff. But don't worry, after more examples it will become second nature to you.

Furniture

Learn the new words and find the matching picture:

en TV [teve]

et skrivebord [-r]

ei lampe

ei bokhylle

en komfyr

en ovn [å]

en vask

en kaffemaskin

et kjøleskap

ei dør

en datamaskin

a TV

a desk

a lamp

a bookshelf

a stove

an oven

a sink

a coffee machine

a fridge

a door

a computer





How to Present Yourself and Make Small Talk

People in Norway are not very formal, so you can say “**hei**” to almost everybody, except for the King:
“God dag, Deres Majestet.” :-)

Hei!

Hi!

Jeg heter ...

My name is ...

Hva heter du?

What's your name?

Hva gjør du?

What do you do? / What are you doing?

(so this could either be a question about what you're doing right now, or about your profession, depending on the circumstances)

Jeg er elektriker.

I am an electrician.

Hyggelig å hilse på deg. [-li]

Nice to meet you. (first time you meet someone)

Hyggelig å treffe/møte deg.

Nice to see you. (to people you've met before)

Jeg kommer fra ...

I come from ...

Hvordan går det?

How do you do?

Takk, det går bra.

Thanks, I'm fine.

Takk, ikke så verst. [æ]

Thanks, I'm doing ok. (not too bad, but not perfect either)

Det går dårlig.

Not great.

Hva med deg? [dæj]

What about you?

God helg!

Have a nice weekend!

I like måte! [lige måte]

Same to you!

(But it's not only used before weekends, you can also use it if someone wishes you something, like a nice day.)

Hvor kommer du fra?

Where do you come from?

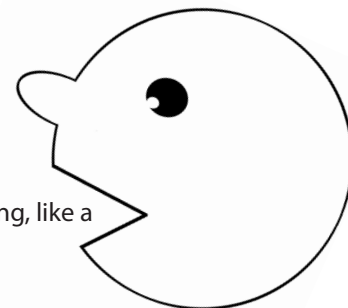
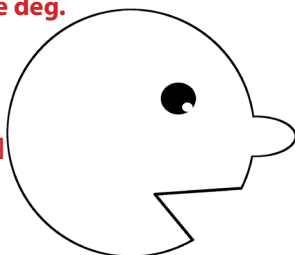
Hvor bor du?

Where do you live?

Hvor gammel er du?

How old are you?

(Ok, you might be a bit careful with that last question ...)



Question Words

Hvor?
Hva?
Hvem?
Hvorfor?
Når?
Hvor gammel ...?
Hvordan?

Where?
What?
Who?
Why?

When?
How old ...?
How?

Notice that **how** translates to **hvor-**
dan, but in combinations like **how**
old, how much, how often ... you
say **hvor gammel, hvor mye, hvor**
ofte ...

1 You have not understood the words marked „XXX“. What would you ask?

Eksempel: Jeg heter XXX. → Hva heter du?

- a) Jeg kommer fra XXX.
- b) Hun heter XXX.
- c) Hun vil spise XXX.
- d) Nils sier XXX.
- e) Jeg sitter ved XXX.
- f) Jeg er XXX år gammel.
- g) Vi kommer fra XXX.
- h) De heter XXX.

2 Change the words to the definite form.

Eksempel: en nisse → nissen

- a) et skap
- b) en telefon
- c) ei brødiskive
- d) en kommode
- e) ei dør
- f) en gave
- g) en venn
- h) et egg
- i) et bord
- j) en kopp
- k) en stol
- l) et rundstykke
- m) ei hånd
- n) ei seng
- o) et vindu

3 Definite or indefinite form? Choose the right option!

Nils er en nisse/nissen. Susanne er ikke glad i en nisse/nissen. Hun vil gjerne ha en telefon/telefonen. Men en telefon/telefonen koster mye.

Susanne ser ut av et vindu/vinduet. Hun tar Nils i ei hånd/hånda.

Susanne har ei seng/senga. Kan Nils sitte på ei seng/senga? Nei. Han kan sitte ved siden av ei dør/døra.

4 Rewrite the sentences starting with the words indicated. Watch the word order!

a) Jeg vil ikke sitte ved bordet. → Ved bordet ...

b) På bordet er det ikke plass. → Det ...

c) Jeg vil ikke spise et egg. → Et egg ...

d) Ved vinduet sitter Erna. → Erna ...

e) Hun vil ikke leke med Nils nå. → Nå ...

f) Hun har bursdag i dag. → I dag ...

5 Find a suitable reply.

Hva heter du?

Takk, ikke så verst. Hva med deg?

Hvor gammel er du?

Jeg er elektriker.

Hvor bor du?

Ha det bra!

Hvordan går det?

I Bergen.

Hva gjør du?

Jeg heter Truls.

Jeg må gå.

Jeg er fra Oslo.

Hvor kommer du fra?

Hyggelig å treffe deg! Jeg er Nils.

God helg!

Jeg er 36 år.

Hei, jeg heter Irene.

I like måte!

5

Dagen etter bursdagen er Susanne i stua med familien: Mora heter Lise og er 48 år gammel. Faren heter Lars og er 52 år gammel. Broren til Susanne heter Per og er 16 år gammel. Og selvfølgelig Susanne – hun er åtte år gammel. Erna er ikke der. Hun bor ikke sammen med dem.

«Susanne, hvor er Nils?», spør Lise.

«Jeg vet ikke.»

«Vil du ikke lete etter ham?»

«Nei, egentlig ikke. Jeg er ikke glad i ham.»

«Det er synd. Jeg liker Nils.»

«Du kan gjerne ha Nils. Jeg vil heller ha en smarttelefon.»

«Susanne, du må ikke være frekk. En smarttelefon er veldig dyr. Erna har ikke penger til den. Det er hyggelig av henne å gi deg en nisse. Men han kan være på kjøkkenet sammen med meg. Jeg liker Nils.»

Susanne går og henter Nils. Hun gir ham til mora.

«Bra. Nå vil jeg se på TV med dere. Per, vil du se på TV med oss?»



etter	after
ei stue	a living room
en familie	a family
ei mor	a mother
en far	a father
en bror	a brother
der [æ]	there
å bo	to live
sammen	together
dem	them
å spørre, present tense: spør	to ask
å vite, present tense: vet	to know
å lete etter	to look for
ham	him
egentlig [-li]	actually
synd [synn]	a pity
det er synd	what a pity
å like	to like
heller	rather
å være, present tense: er [ær]	to be
frekk	bold, impudent, cheeky
veldig [-di]	very
dyr	expensive
penger	money
hyggelig [-li]	nice
henne	her
å gi [ji]	to give
deg [dæj]	(to) you
et kjøkken	a kitchen
meg [mæj]	me
å hente	to fetch, to collect
bra	good, well, fine
(en) TV	television (TV)
å se på TV	to watch television
dere	you (several people)
oss [å]	us

Numbers

Alternative forms

0	null	
1	en/ei/ett	
2	to	
3	tre	
4	fire	
5	fem	
6	seks	
7	sju	syv
8	åtte	
9	ni	
10	ti	
11	elleve	
12	tolv	
13	tretten	
14	fjorten	
15	femten	
16	seksten	
17	syttten	
18	atten	
19	nitten	
20	tjue	tyve
21	tjueen	enogtyve
22	tjueto	toogtyve
30	tretti	tredve
31	trettien	enogtredve
40	førti	førr
50	femti	
60	seksti	
70	sytti	
80	åtti	
90	nitti	
100	(ett) hundre	
101	(ett) hundreogen	
143	(ett) hundreogførtitre	
200	tohundre	
1000	(ett) tusen	
1015	(ett) tusenogfemten	
5130	femtusenetthundreogtretti	
1 000 000	en million	

Comments / Pronunciation

en = masculine, ei = feminine, ett = neutral

[ellve]

[tåll]

[sæjsten]

[søtten]

Remember: **atten** = 18, **åtti** = 80

[søtti]

og comes after **hundre** ...

... even when there is no **hundre**

Here we cannot just say **hundre** for **one hundred**. It has to be **ett hundre** when we have numbers bigger than 1000.

Some numbers have two forms:
7, 20, 30, 40.

Many textbooks call these forms "old forms", but many young Norwegians use them, so I prefer "alternative forms". You can use whichever form you prefer – they are both correct and you will hear both of them.

There are two possibilities when you count past twenty:

- count like you would in English with "normal" forms: **tjueen** (**twenty-one**)
- count like you would in German with "alternative" forms: **enogtyve** (**one-and-twenty**)

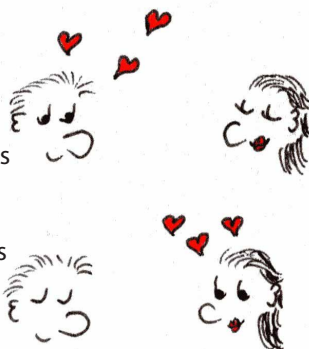
Personal Pronouns – Objects

I talked about sentence structure in chapter 4 and I talked about *subjects*. I said that subjects are the persons (or things) that are doing something. Every sentence must have a subject.

Sentences can also have one (or more) *objects*. An object is a person (or thing) that is not doing anything in particular but is somehow the “victim” of the action that is being done by the subject.

This might sound a bit confusing, but consider how much this helps in avoiding a misunderstanding:

He likes her is definitely different from **she likes him**.



Han liker henne.

Hun liker ham.

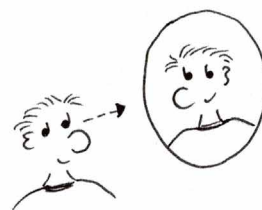
Imagine the following sentence:

Susanne henter Nils.

Obviously Susanne is doing something (she gets Nils), while Nils remains passive (he gets collected) – so Susanne is the subject and Nils is the object.

We can use pronouns (see chapter 1) for the subject and for the object. But the form of the pronoun often changes when the pronoun stands for an object. Look:

SUBJECT	OBJECT
jeg	meg
du	deg
han	ham (han)
hun	henne
den	den
det	det
vi	oss
dere	dere
de	dem
	seg



Han ser seg.



Han ser ham.

- Pay attention to the difference between **seg** and **ham/henne/dem**:
ham/henne/dem = another person
seg = him-/herself/themselves
- Instead of **ham** you can also use **han**.
- Remember that **you** has three different translations in Norwegian:
du, deg, dere:

Where are you, Tom?

I want to talk to you, Tom.

Where are you, Tom and Betty?

I want to talk to you, Tom and Betty.

Hvor er du, Tom?

Jeg vil snakke med deg, Tom.

Hvor er dere, Tom og Betty?

Jeg vil snakke med dere, Tom og Betty.

Belonging to Someone

broren til Susanne

Use the word **til** to make it clear that this is Susanne's brother. Well, actually he doesn't really *belong* to her, but you know what I mean.

Don't forget that the word before **til** has to be in the *definite form*. You cannot say ~~bror~~ til Susanne:

You can use this construction both for persons and things (so e.g. **bordet til Susanne** works, too).

å like – å være glad i

These two expressions have the same meaning:

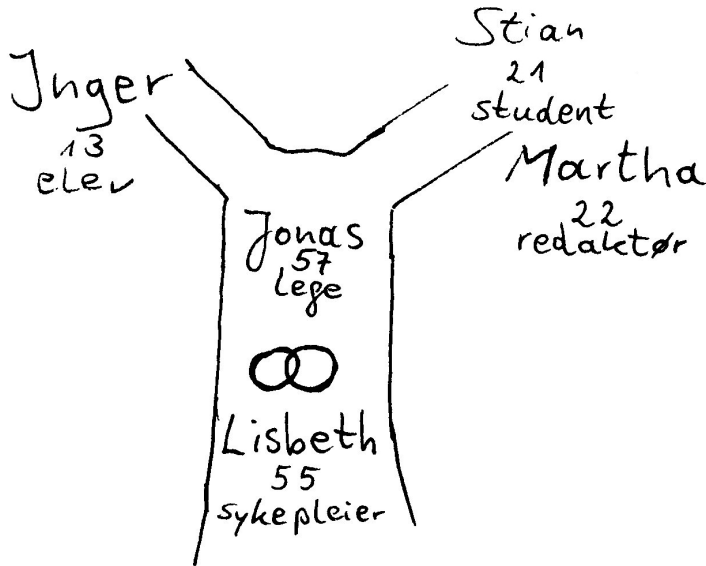
Jeg liker Nils. = Jeg er glad i Nils.

By the way, you can combine them with another verb, too:

Jeg liker å bo i Oslo.

Jeg er glad i å bo i Oslo.

Familie (Family)



Jeg heter Stian og kommer fra Trondheim.

Nå bor jeg i Oslo, men min familie bor i Trondheim. Min familie, det er Jonas, min far, Lisbeth, min mor, og Inger, min søster.

Min far er lege, og min mor er sykepleier. Jeg studerer økonomi. Min kjæreste, Martha, arbeider som redaktør. Vi vil gifte oss snart. Mine besteforeldre arbeider ikke – de er pensjonister.

Some remarks about family words: When we talk about persons, we use **min (my)** for one person and **mine** for two or more persons: **min far** but **mine besteforeldre**. You will learn more about these words in chapter 10. Norwegian has strange words for grandparents. Your mother's mother is called **mormor**, your father's mother **farmor**, and so on.

Remember:

Stian er en gutt.
Inger er ei jente.
Lisbeth er ei dame.
Jonas er en mann.

en lege	a doctor
en sykepleier	a nurse
en student	a student
en elev	a pupil
en redaktør	an editor
min	my
ei søster	a sister
å studere	to study
økonomi	business/economics
en kjæreste	a loved one (boyfriend or girlfriend)
som [å]	as/which/like
å gifte [ji-] seg [sæj]	to marry
mine	my (plural)
(beste-)foreldre [å]	(grand-)parents
en pensjonist	a retiree
en gutt	a boy
ei jente	a girl
ei dame	a woman
en mann	a man
ei kone	a wife
en mann	here: a husband
et søsken	a sibling
en sønn	a son
ei datter	a daughter

Answer the following questions:

Hva gjør Stian?
Hvor bor han?
Hva heter kona til Jonas?
Hvor bor familien til Stian?
Hva gjør foreldrene til Stian?
Hvem er Martha?
Hva gjør en pensjonist?
Hvor gammel er Jonas?
Hvem er Ingers bror?
Hvor gammel er Lisbeth?
Er faren til Stian sykepleier?
Hvem er søsknene i familien?

1 Read the numbers.

18	80	17	27	14	93	22	46	64	98	12	16	23
836	5322	8818	312	4067	9900	2147	1987	1818	1511	951	777	787

2 Put in the right object forms of the pronouns.

- a) Her kommer Per. Ser du ...?
- b) Jeg er her. Ser du ...?
- c) Vet du hvor Per og Susanne er? Jeg kan ikke se ...
- d) Nina! Anders! Hyggelig å treffe ...!
- e) Her er et rundstykke. Vil du spise ...?

3 Put a suitable pronoun in the gap. Again, remember to choose the right form. Here, both object and subject forms may be necessary.

- a) Maria er glad: Martin kommer til ... i dag. ... kommer kl. 07. Maria vil spise frokost sammen med ...
- b) Jeg vet ikke hvor Runar og Karina er. Skal jeg ringe ...?
- c) Liker du Karina? Jeg liker ikke ..., men ... liker Marthe.
- d) Jan og jeg spiser frokost med Runar og Karina. ... spiser med ...

4 Write down the corresponding family member of the opposite sex.

Eksempel: brother → sister

- a) bror b) mor c) far d) datter
- e) bestemor f) mormor g) kone

5 What do you like or dislike (to do)? Use *liker* and *er glad i*.

Eksempel: Jeg er glad i Norge. Jeg liker ikke å vente.

6 Describe Susanne's family.

Susanne er ... til Per.

Per er ... til Susanne.

Per er ... til Lise.

Susanne er ... til Lars.

Erna er ... til Per.

Lise er ... til Susanne.

Lars er ... til Susanne.

Lars er ... til Lise.

Lise er ... til Lars.

6

Klokka er seks. Nils hører noe. Hva er det? Å ja. Det er Lars, faren til Susanne. Han lager kaffe. Så spiser familien frokost. Lars spiser brød med smør og syltetøy. Susanne spiser frokostblanding med melk. Per og Lise spiser brød med ost og skinke.

«Mamma! Nils beveger seg!» roper Susanne.

Nils er skremt. Han sitter helt rolig nå.

«Susanne, nå tuller du.»

«Nei, jeg ser det!»

Per flirer. Så dum hun er! tenker han.

«Susanne, nå er det nok.

Nå spiser du opp, pusser tennene, vasker deg, og så går du på skolen. Jeg vil ikke høre en dum historie», sier faren.

En dum historie? Nils er sjokkert.

Han lever ikke? Hvorfor tenker Lars, Lise og Per det? Det er bare i Susannes fantasi, tror de. Men det stemmer ikke. Selvfølgelig lever han.

Han kan snakke, han kan gå, han kan bevege seg, han kan tenke, han kan glede seg – men nå er han redd. Han slutter å bevege seg og sitter helt stille. Endelig er familien ferdig med frokosten. Nå kan han slappe av og bevege seg igjen.



«Mamma! Nils beveger seg!»

ei klokke [å]
Klokka er seks.

å høre

noe

(ei) skinke

mamma

å bevege seg

å rope

skremt

helt

rolig [-li]

å tulle

å flire

dum [o]

å tenke

nok [å]

å pusse

tennene

å vaske

en historie

sjokkert

å leve

(en) fantasi

å tro

å stemme

det stemmer ikke

å snakke

å glede seg

redd

å slutte

stille

endelig [-li]

å slappe av

igjen [ijen]

a clock/watch

It's six o'clock.

to hear

something

ham

mom

to move

to shout

scared

totally

quiet

to kid (around), to joke

to grin, to smirk

stupid

to think

enough

to brush/clean

the teeth

to wash

a story

shocked

to live

fantasy, imagination

to believe

to be correct

that's not correct

to speak

to be happy / to look forward

afraid

to stop, to finish

quiet, silent

finally

to relax

again

Reflexive Verbs

Sometimes, a single person can be the subject and the object at the same time. For example, you can wash *yourself*. We call verbs where this is possible *reflexive verbs*. Some of them *must* have an object – and if there is no other object available, then it will refer back to the subject: e.g., **å glede: Jeg gleder meg, du gleder deg ...**

Belonging to Someone (Part 2)

Instead of **broren til Susanne** you can also say **Susannes bror**.

Notice that in the second version, **bror** is in the *indefinite form*. The second version sounds a bit more elegant, but in spoken Norwegian, the first one is more common. If the name ends with an -s, -x, or -z, we write: **Lars' far**

Two Verbs in One Sentence – Again

In chapter 3, I told you where to put verbs when there are two in one sentence. Remember that? If not, look it up again. Today I would like to talk about a different aspect. Have you noticed that there is always this little **å** in front of the infinitives in the word lists? As in **å gjøre, å arbeide** ...

Now. I said

- the second verb in a sentence is an infinitive
- the infinitive starts with an **å**

So if you consider these two statements and you look at the following sentence:

Han slutter å bevege seg.

... then you can see that this rule applies.

But what about the following sentence?

Han kan snakke.

Obviously **snakke** is an infinitive, but it has no **å**. Why?

The answer lies in the verb **kan**. **Kan** is a *modal verb*. What is a modal verb? Well, if you ask two linguists for a definition, then you will get three different answers. I think the best one is that modal verbs explain what we want/can/must do. In other

words, they tell us something about our relationship to the action in a sentence. Look at the following examples (action = go home):

Jeg vil gå hjem.	→ relationship: desire
Jeg må gå hjem.	→ relationship: obligation
Jeg kan gå hjem.	→ relationship: ability
Jeg skal gå hjem.	→ relationship: decision
Jeg bør gå hjem.	→ relationship: advice

In Norwegian, the following verbs are modal verbs:

å ville (jeg vil)
å måtte (jeg må)
å kunne (jeg kan)
å skulle (jeg skal)
å burde (jeg bør)

... and in certain situations (you will learn about these later):

å få (jeg får)

So again – if you are not thrilled with all of these explanations, all you have to do is learn these five modal verbs by heart. You should remember that there is no **å** in a sentence where the modal verb is the main verb.

Past Tense (Optional)

Past tense will not be dealt with in the lesson texts until chapter 12. That means you don't have to learn it now if you feel it would be too much for you. But if you would already like to tell your Norwegian friends what you *did yesterday*, then here is how to do it:

We are going to deal with *simple past* (in Norwegian: *preteritum*). Fortunately, in the preteritum we also have only one single form for each verb:

jeg gikk, du gikk, han gikk, vi gikk, dere gikk, de gikk

That was the good news – now for the bad news. How do you figure out what the *preteritum* form for a given verb is?

The verb may be *irregular* – then you don't figure it out at all, you just have to know it. Here is a list of irregular verbs which you have already learned:

jeg gjør	→ jeg gjorde
jeg går	→ jeg gikk
jeg (for)står	→ jeg (for)sto
jeg sitter	→ jeg satt
jeg får	→ jeg fikk
jeg tar	→ jeg tok
jeg ser	→ jeg så
jeg sier	→ jeg sa

(watch out for the difference **jeg så/jeg sa**!)

jeg setter	→ jeg satte
jeg må	→ jeg måtte
jeg er	→ jeg var
jeg gir	→ jeg ga
jeg spør	→ jeg spurte

If the verb is *regular*, there are *four possible endings*, and it can be a bit tricky to determine which is the right one:

ending -et : å våkne	→ jeg våknet
å arbeide	→ jeg arbeidet

(most verbs with **two consonants**/infinitive ending on **-te/-de**)

ending -te : å spise	→ jeg spiste
-----------------------------	--------------

(most verbs with a **single consonant**)

ending -de : å leve	→ jeg levde
----------------------------	-------------

(most verbs with an infinitive ending on **-ve, -eie**)

ending -dde : å bo	→ jeg bodde
---------------------------	-------------

(most verbs ending on a **vowel**)

It might be a good idea to learn the preteritum for every single verb – even for the regular ones. In the word lists, we will include the preteritum form.

There is also a little writing rule worth remembering. We try to avoid writing three consonants in a row in Norwegian, so when we – originally – have a double consonant and we add a third consonant, we drop one of the double consonants:

jeg begynner	→ jeg begynte
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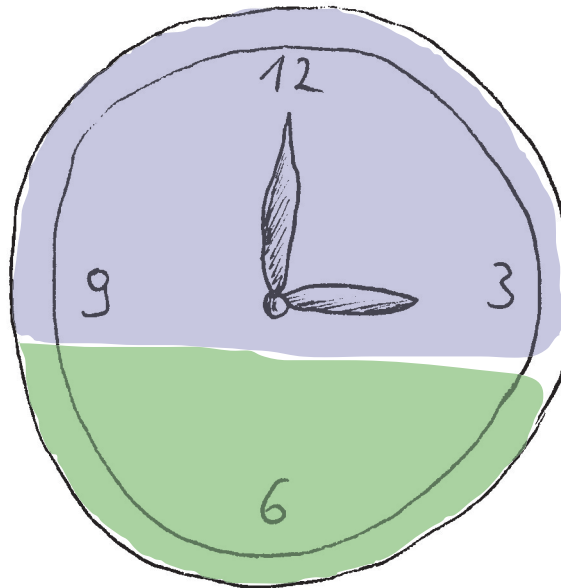
(Notice that this verb is a bad example of the rules above: it has two consonants, but all the same we have a **-te** ending.)

One last remark: a few regular verbs can belong to two different groups, which makes it a bit easier for you since the risk of making a mistake is automatically less. One prominent example is **å lage**: you can say **lagde** or **laget**.

Time

15.00 Klokka er tre.

15.55 Klokka er **fem på** fire.
 15.50 Klokka er **ti på** fire.
 15.45 Klokka er **kvart på** fire.



15.05 Klokka er **fem over** tre.
 15.10 Klokka er **ti over** tre.
 15.15 Klokka er **kvart over** tre.

15.40 Klokka er **ti over** halv fire.
 15.35 Klokka er **fem over** halv fire.

15.20 Klokka er **ti på** halv fire.
 15.25 Klokka er **fem på** halv fire.

15.30 Klokka er halv fire.

In Norway we use military time in certain instances and at places like the railway station, etc. In this case the time reads like this:

18.37 **atten trettisju**

Remember that we count up until 24 hours (to avoid misunderstandings between a.m. and p.m.). In everyday language, it's the norm to give or take five minutes and to count only up to twelve (you have to figure out whether the speaker is referring to afternoon or morning based on the context). So, for example, when it's 17.04, we don't say "four past seventeen", but "five past five."

We ask for the time:

Hva er klokka?

or:

Hvor mye er klokka?

The answer:

Klokka er ...

When you say that something happens **at eight o'clock**, you just say **klokka åtte**:

Skolen begynner klokka åtte.

School starts at eight o'clock.

Ukedager = Days of the Week

mandag	Monday
tirsdag	Tuesday
onsdag	Wednesday
torsdag [å]	Thursday
fredag	Friday
lørdag	Saturday
søndag	Sunday

i dag	today
i går	yesterday
i morgen [mårn]	tomorrow
på mandag	this/last Monday
på mandager	every Monday

1 Fill in the right pronoun.

- a) Jeg vasker ...
- b) Vi vasker ...
- c) Dere vasker ...
- d) Du vasker ...
- e) Han vasker ...
- f) De vasker ...
- g) Hun vasker ...

2 Hva er klokka?

08.00 12.00 06.00 19.00 21.00 14.00 15.30 07.30 10.30 22.30 21.15 09.15
03.10 15.50 09.45 08.55 16.50 05.05 17.25 13.40 13.00 06.40 11.35 23.25

3 Når gjør du hva? When do you do what?

There are a few new words in this exercise. Write them down and learn them.

Kl. 06.30 ...	spiser jeg frokost.
Kl. 11.30 ...	begynner skolen.
Kl. 20.00 ...	står jeg opp.
Kl. 08.00 ...	spiser jeg kveldsmat.
Kl. 06.45 ...	spiser jeg lunsj.
Kl. 16.00 ...	legger jeg meg.
Kl. 22.30 ...	spiser jeg middag.

4 Fill a suitable word into each gap.

Per sier:

Jeg ... Per. Jeg kommer ... Norge. Jeg er 16 ... gammel og bor i Oslo. Jeg ... på skolen. Skolen ... kl. 8, mandag til fredag. Jeg liker skolen, men jeg er ... glad i engelsk. Jeg har ... søster. Hun heter Susanne. Hun ... bare åtte år gammel. Egnetlig liker jeg ..., men hun er ofte frekk.

5 Find an alternative way of saying the following expressions.

Eksempel: Susannes bror → broren til Susanne

- a) Lises far
- b) familien til Susanne
- c) Ernas telefon
- d) kommoden til Erna
- e) Lars' skap
- f) Susannes kopp
- g) døra til Per
- h) Kristines brød
- i) kjøkkenet til Lise

6 Infinitive with or without å?

- a) Jeg må (å) vaske opp.
- b) Hun slutter (å) flire.
- c) Nils kan ikke (å) høre noe.
- d) Vil du endelig (å) være stille?
- e) Når vil du (å) stå opp?
- f) Lars begynner (å) arbeide kl. 08.00.

7 Hva gjør du på mandag? Hva gjør du på tirsdag? ...

8 Past tense (optional exercise): Put the following texts into preteritum.

Klokka er seks. Nils hører noe. Hva er det? Å ja. Det er Lars, faren til Susanne. Han lager kaffe. Så spiser familien frokost. Lars spiser brød med smør og syltetøy, Susanne spiser frokostblanding med melk. Per og Lise spiser brød med ost og skinke.

Nils slutter å bevege seg og sitter helt stille. Endelig er familien ferdig med frokosten. Nå kan han slappe av og bevege seg igjen.

7

Etter frokost, rundt klokka sju, går Susanne og Per til skolen. Lise og Lars går på jobb. Da er det helt stille i huset. Nå kan Nils gjøre hva han vil. Han ser seg rundt på kjøkkenet. På bordet ser han kopper, glass og tallerkener. Nils vil hjelpe litt. Han vil rydde bordet. Han hopper opp på bordet og tar en kopp. Så hopper han til oppvaskmaskinen, med koppen i hånda. Da hører han plutselig et skrik: «Stopp! Er du gal? Hva driver du med?»

Nils er redd. Han ser mot døra. Men han kan ikke se noen der.

«Ta koppen ut av oppvaskmaskinen», sier personen. Hvem sier det? Da – plutselig – ser Nils en bevegelse. En liten, brun bamse står ved siden av kjøkkenbenken og ser opp mot oppvaskmaskinen. «Hei», sier Nils. Han er veldig usikker. «Hvem er du?»

Bamsen svarer ikke – han gjentar bare: «Ta koppen ut av oppvaskmaskinen, og sett den tilbake på bordet.» «Men hvorfor?» sier Nils. «Det bor mennesker her. De tenker: Du lever ikke, og du kan ikke bevege deg. Men du kan det. De må ikke vite det.» «Hvorfor ikke?» «Sett koppen tilbake, så forklarer jeg det til deg.»

Nils tar koppen og setter den tilbake på bordet. «Er du gal? Hva driver du med?»

Bamsen smiler. «Unnskyld. Jeg er veldig direkte, men jeg vil ikke skremme deg. Jeg heter Emil.» «Hyggelig å treffe deg. Jeg heter Nils.» «Hvor kommer du fra, Nils?» «Jeg vet ikke.»

«Du vet ikke? Det må du finne ut. Er du veldig ung?» «Ja, det tror jeg.» «Ok, da vet du ikke mye. Jeg skjønner. Kom til stua. Jeg vil forklare deg noe.»



rundt	about, around, approximately
en jobb [å]	a job
på jobb	at work
da	at that time
et hus	a house
å se seg rundt	to look around
et glass	a glass
en tallerken	a plate
å hjelpe [je-]	to help
å rydde	to tidy (up)
å hoppe [å]	to jump
en oppvaskmaskin	a dish washer
plutselig [-li]	suddenly
et skrik	a scream, a yell
stopp [å]	stop
gal	crazy
å drive	to chase, to do
å drive med	to do / to work with something
mot	against, towards
noen	someone
en person [æ]	a person
hvem [vem]	who
en bevegelse	a movement
brun	brown
en bamse	a teddy bear
en kjøkkenbenk	a work table in the kitchen
usikker	uncertain, unsure
å gjenta [jen-]	to repeat
tilbake	back
et menneske	a human, a person
å forklare [får-]	to explain
å smile	to smile
unnskyld [-yll]	sorry
direkte	direct
å skremme	to scare
å treffe	to meet
å finne	to find
å finne ut	to find out
ung [o]	young
å skjønne	to understand

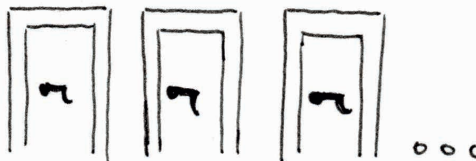
From One to Many

to, tre, mange ... **kopper**



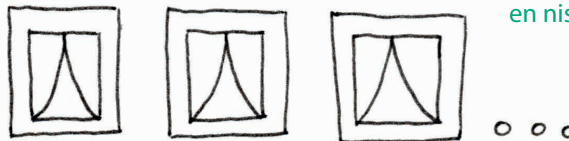
When we have several things/persons, we simply add an **-er** to Norwegian nouns.

to, tre, mange ... **dører**



If we already have an **-e** at the end, we don't add a second one:

to, tre, mange ... **vinduer**



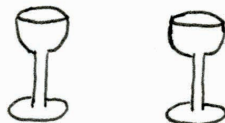
en nisse → to **nisser**

But remember! Neutral words that are short (i.e. that have only one syllable) don't change:

et **glass**



to **glass** /



Unfortunately there are some words with an irregular plural. From this chapter on, we will add the plural form for irregular words in the word lists. The following words you already know (or *should* know – you have done your homework, haven't you?) have an irregular plural:

ei hånd → to **hender**

ei mor → to **mødre**

en bror → to **brødre**

en far → to **fedre**

ei søster → to **søstre**

ei datter → to **døtre**

en mann → to **menn**

noe/noen

Mind the **-n**:

noe = something

noen = someone

Telling Someone What to Do

A direct way of telling someone what to do is to use a form that we call *imperative*. We take the infinitive and cut off the **-e** (if there is one). If there is an **-mm** or **-rr** ending, we also cut off one **m / r**.

å ta →	Ta koppen.
å sette →	Sett den på bordet.
å komme →	Kom til stua.
å spørre →	Spør meg.

If you prefer to be a bit more polite, you can ask a question with **kan + infinitive**.

Kan du ta koppen?

Kan du sette den på bordet?

Kan du komme til stua?

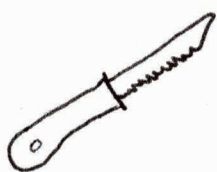
In chapter 13, you will learn to be even more polite.

På kjøkkenet

In the Kitchen



Jeg trenger: I need:



en kniv
a knife



en gaffel
a fork



ei skje
a spoon

Kan du vaske opp?
Kan du dekke bordet?
Kan du rydde bordet?
Kan du skjære opp brødet?
Kan du gi meg vannet?

Could you wash the dishes?
Could you set the table?
Could you clear the table?
Could you cut the bread?
Could you pass the water?

Vi
koker
suppe.

å koke [å]
= to boil
ei suppe
= a soup



Vi steker fisk.
å steke
= to fry
fisk = fish

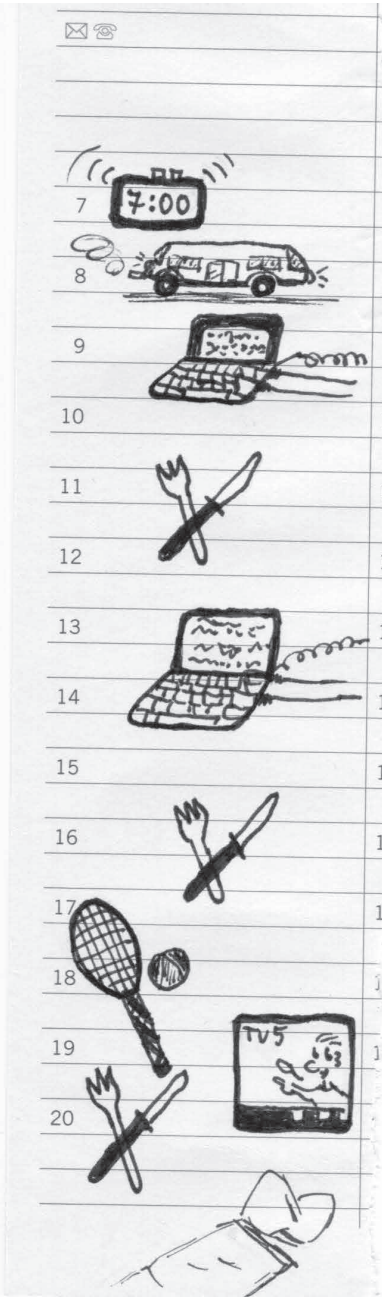


Vi baker
kaker.
å bake
= to bake
ei kake
= a cake



generally:
Vi lager
mat.
We prepare
food.

Daily Routine



This is an example of what a typical work day might look like. Read the text, learn the new words, and try to write your own daily routine using the phrases below.

Jeg står opp klokka 7. Så spiser jeg frokost og dusjer. Kl. 8 går jeg ut av huset og tar bussen til byen. Jeg er på kontoret kl. 9. Der arbeider jeg til kl. 11. Da spiser vi lunsj.

Fra kl. 11.30 til kl. 17 arbeider jeg igjen. Etterpå tar jeg bussen hjem og spiser middag. Kl. 19 spiller jeg tennis med en venn. Så ser jeg på TV og spiser kveldsmat. Kl. 23 legger jeg meg og sover.

Hvordan er din dag?

Jeg står opp kl. ... I get up at ... o'clock.
Så ... Then ...
Etterpå ... After that ...
Kl. ... At ... o'clock ...
Da ... At that time ...
Fra ... til ... From ... to ...

å dusje	to take a shower
en buss	a bus
en by	a town/city
et kontor	an office
etterpå	after that
å spille	to play (<i>an instrument or sports</i>)
tennis	tennis
å sove [å]	to sleep
din	your

7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20

1 From one to many:

Eksempel: et vindu → mange vinduer

ei seng →	et bord →	en kommode →	en stol →	et egg →
et rundstykke →	et år →	en kopp →	ei brødskeiv →	en gave →
en telefon →	et bilde →	et skap →	et rom →	ei dør →
et kjøkken →	en historie →	ei stue →		

There are some irregular forms, too. Do you remember them?

ei hånd →	ei mor →	en bror →	en far →	ei søster →
-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-------------

2 Families: Find a suitable word for each gap.

Hvert menneske har en ... og ei mor. Vi har to bestefedre og to ...: en ..., ei farmor, en morfar og ei
Noen har også søstre og

Susanne har bare en ... Han heter Per. ... heter Lars, og ... heter Lise. ... heter Erna. Hun er mora til Lise – derfor er hun ... til Susanne. Susanne er ... til Lise og Lars, og Per er ... til Lise og Lars.

3 Hva trenger du?

What do you need in order to do the following things? Use for å = in order to.

Eksempel: å skjære brød → Jeg trenger en kniv for å skjære brød.

å dekke bordet →	å vaske opp →	å drikke kaffe →	å spise suppe →	å spise fisk →
------------------	---------------	------------------	-----------------	----------------

4 Change the sentences from and to the imperative.

Eksempel: Du må gjøre noe! → Gjør noe!

Gå!

Svar nå!

Du må ringe meg i dag!

Spør Erik!

Du må spise frokost!

Vent på meg!

Du må komme til meg!

Sitt og ta litt mat!

Du må sitte og arbeide!

Gjør noe!

8

«Sånn. Nå vil jeg fortelle deg noe», sier Emil og hopper opp i sofaen.

«Du vet jo allerede en viktig ting: Folk må ikke skjønne at du lever. Det betyr: Du må ikke bevege deg når noen kan se deg. Du må heller ikke si noe, og du må alltid komme tilbake til samme sted.»

«Ja, jeg skjønner. Men Emil, vi lever jo. Hvorfor må vi skjule det for menneskene?»

«Det kan være farlig for dem. Ikke for barn, men for voksne. Mange barn tenker at vi lever. Men voksne tenker ikke det. De blir overrasket eller sjokkert når de ser noe rart – ja, de kan til og med dø av skrekk.»

«Å. Og de tenker: Det er rart at vi lever?»

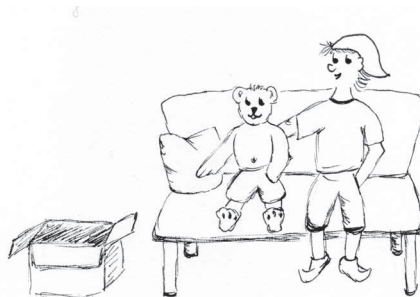
«Ja. Faktisk. *Det er rart, ikke sant?»*

«Absolutt.»

«Derfor sier vi ikke at vi lever, og vi viser det ikke. Det er en viktig avtale mellom alle bamser, nisser og dukker. Én ting til: Vet du hva en eske er?» spør Emil.

«Nei», sier Nils.

«En eske er en stor beholder. Når et menneske kommer med



«Og de tenker: Det er rart at vi lever?»

sånn	here: ok / here we go
å fortelle [å]	to tell
en sofa	a sofa
viktig [-i]	important
en ting, mange ting	a thing
folk [å] (plural)	people
at	that (<i>as in</i> "... understand that you live")
når	when
heller ikke	not ... either
alltid [-ti]	always
samme	same
et sted, mange steder	a place
jo	here: confirmation ("we do live")
å skjule noe (for)	to hide something (from)
farlig [-li]	dangerous
et barn, mange barn, barna	a child
en voksen [å], mange voksne	an adult
å bli	to become
overrasket [å]	surprised
rar	strange
noe rart	something strange
til og med	even
å dø	to die
(en) skrekk	fright
faktisk	actually
absolutt	absolute(ly)
å vise	to show
en avtale	an agreement
mellom	between
alle	all
en dukke	a doll
til	here: more
én ting til	one more thing
en eske	a box
stor	big
en beholder [-håller]	a container

en eske, må du prøve å gjemme deg så fort som mulig. Store esker betyr nemlig at folk rydder opp. Og da legger de deg kanskje i en eske, og du må bo i en bod eller i en kjeller, eller for eksempel i et mørkt skap. Det er dumt, ikke sant?»

«Ja, selvfølgelig.»

«Så du må alltid passe på det. Ellers kan du egentlig ikke gjøre så mye galt. Hva vil du gjøre i dag? Vil du kanskje se deg litt rundt i leiligheten?»

å prøve	to try
å gjemme [je-] (seg)	to hide (oneself)
fort	quickly
mulig [-li]	possible
så fort som mulig	as quickly as possible
nemlig [-li]	namely, that is to say, you know
å rydde opp	to clean up, to tidy up
å legge	to put, to lay (down)
en bod	a storage room
en kjeller	a cellar, basement
for eksempel	for example
mørk	dark
å passe på	to pay attention (to)
ellers	otherwise
galt	wrong
en leilighet [leilighet]	an apartment

Adjectives

Adjectives are words that explain what things or persons are like (e.g. **green, big, expensive, dark, possible** ...).

We change adjectives

- according to the *gender* of the word they are describing
- according to the *number* of things (singular or plural, i.e. one or many)

en stor kopp

ei stor brødiskive

et stort rundstykke

mange store kopper/brødiskiver/rundstykker

There is one exception: Adjectives ending in **-ig** (**mulig, farlig, viktig** ...) cannot get a **-t** ending:

et hyggelig rom

Definite Article (Plural)

In chapter 4 you learned that we have three different versions of the English word **the**: according to the gender of the noun, it may have the following three endings: **-en**, **-a**, or **-et**. Now it's time to learn the fourth (and fortunately last) version of the **the**, which is the plural form. Again, this is an ending: **-ene**.

Good news: in the plural, there is no gender difference – we always use the same ending.

koppene

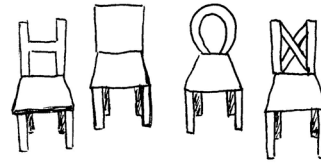
brødskevne

rundstykkene

the cups

the slices of bread

the rolls

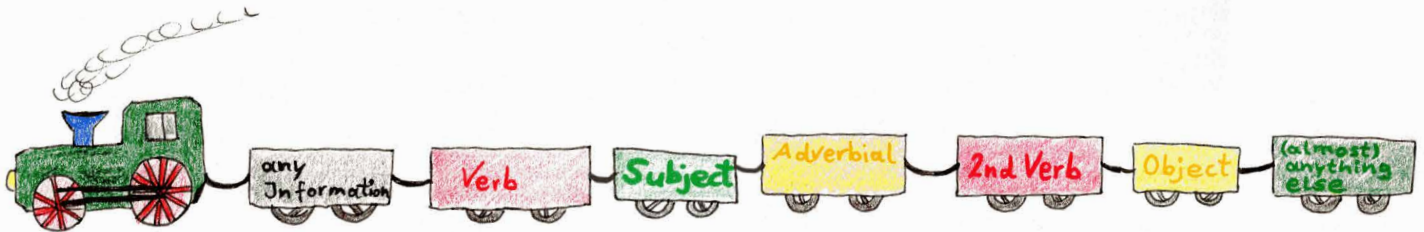


Her er det mange stoler.



Stolene der er oransje.

Sentence Structure (Again)



Do you remember that there was *one very important detail* about sentence structure? Do you remember what it was? You are right: the verb is in second place.

Ok. But, actually, if we have *two verbs* – what about the second verb? Before I give you the answer, I will introduce two new coaches to our “sentence train”.

The first one is *objects*. Well, actually, we have already discussed objects, haven't we? You learned about the words **meg**, **deg** and so on in chapter 5. We put them after the second verb (if there is one).

But there are still two coaches between the verbs. One of them contains the *subject*. But in many sentences (I would actually say, in most sentences) the subject comes already before the first verb, in the grey coach. That means that the subject coach (right after the first verb) is often empty. The only time it gets occupied is when we start a sentence with something other

than the subject. Behind the subject coach, we have another coach reserved for the *adverbial*. Now, what is that? I will give you some examples: **ikke**, **gjærne** and **egentlig**. Adverbials give a somewhat different meaning to the whole sentence. Look at **ikke**: it changes the meaning of the sentence 100%, doesn't it?

Jeg er fra Norge.

Jeg er **ikke** fra Norge.

Gjærne and **egentlig** do not necessarily change the meaning entirely, but still, they somehow modify the meaning of the sentence, or we could say, they give another “tone” to the meaning. And these words are placed *between the verbs*.

Ellers kan du **egentlig ikke** gjøre så mye galt.

Again, remember: we only *need* a subject and the first verb in a sentence, the other elements are not necessary, so they may or may not be there. If they are not, their coaches will simply remain empty.

Hvor er ...? Where is ...?

over
over bordet above the table

ved
ved vinduet at the window
ved døra beside the door

i/på

Basically we use **i** when something is inside something else (e.g. **i skapet**) and **på** when something is on top of something else (**på bordet**). But unfortunately this is not always 100% true. Look at the following examples:

på rommet in the room
på kjøkkenet in the kitchen
på kino at the cinema
på restaurant at the restaurant

But:

i stua in the living room

When we talk about places, we use **i** for cities and countries, and we use **på** for islands and small places:

i Norge, i Oslo
på Grønland, på Finnsnes

bak/ved

bak bordet behind the table
ved bordet at the table
 (not **on** the table)

foran
foran bordet in front of the table

under
under bordet under the table

1 Finn den riktige artikkelen og bruk ordet *stor* (big) i den rette formen.

Find the right article and add the word *stor* (big) in the correct form.

Eksempel: vindu → et stort vindu

seng →	rom →	dør →	rundstykke →	kopp →	brøds_kive →
gave →	telefon →	bilde →	kjøkken →	stue →	bord →
kommode →	stol →	egg →	skap →		

2 Finn så mange meningsfylte kombinasjoner som mulig.

Try combinations that make sense. Find as many as possible:

en	stor	far
ei	ung	skog
et	hyggelig	rom
	mørk	person
	viktig	kjeller
		leilighet
		eske
		vindu

3 Svar på spørsmålene.

Answer the questions.

- a) Hvor er Emil?
- b) Hva må Nils alltid gjøre?
- c) Hvorfor er esker farlige?

4 Lag setninger med alle ordene. Pass på ordstillingen.

Make sentences. Use every word. Don't forget the correct sentence structure.

- a) ofte lager mat han
- b) for å trenger seng sove jeg ei
- c) å begynner jeg arbeide kl. 7.00
- d) ikke åpne skal du døra
- e) frokostblandingen koster mye ikke
- f) vil en leke barnet venn med
- g) fra kommer jeg England
- h) bor Oslo gjerne jeg i
- i) spørre kan meg du
- j) i hører noen jeg kjelleren
- k) deg tenker på ofte jeg

- l) jeg forklare det skal
- m) stua må vi rydde i
- n) familien hjelpe Nils vil

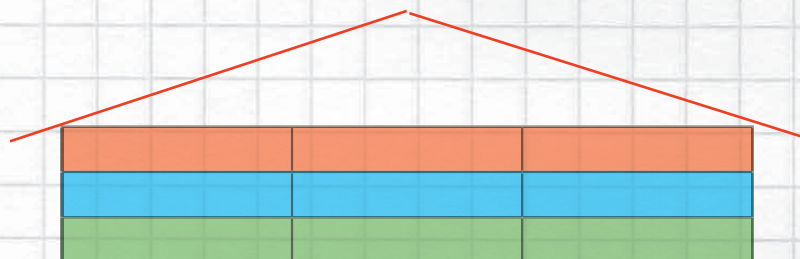
5 Familiehuset – hvem bor hvor? Finn ut hvem som bor i hvilket rom. Bruk bildet av huset som hjelp og skriv ned hva du allerede vet.

Find out in which rooms the family members live. It's helpful to use the house below to write down what you already know or can guess.

3. etasje

2. etasje

1. etasje



Huset har ni rom, og de er på tre etasjer. Seks mennesker bor i huset.

Ingen bor over dattera (Lise).

Mora og faren til Lise har soverommet ved siden av badet.

Ingen bor i rommet under soverommet til foreldrene.

Lises mormor og morfar bor mellom stua og boden.

Over mora og faren bor Lises bror Per.

Ingen bor mellom stua og kjøkkenet: Der har vi døra.

Under soverommet til besteforeldrene er stua.

Boden er ved siden av rommet til broren.

en etasje

a floor, storey, level

ingen

nobody

et soverom

a bedroom

et bad

a bathroom

foreldre

parents (always plural)

besteforeldre

grandparents (always plural)

Grammar in a Nutshell

Nouns and Adjectives

en (stor) kopp	(den store) koppen	(store) kopper	(de store) koppene
ei (stor) dør	(den store) døra	(store) dører	(de store) dørene
et (stort) hus	(det store) huset	(store) hus 	(de store) husene
et (stort) vindu	(det store) vinduet	(store) vinduer	(de store) vinduene

No -t ending:

- adjectives ending on -ig, -sk
- many adjectives ending on -t
- long adjectives (e.g.) moderne

100 kr

dyr

interessant

200 kr

dyrere

mer interessant

300 kr

dyrest

mest interessant



Susanne **er** rask. (adjective)

Susanne **går** rask**t**. (adverb)

Pronouns

jeg	} liker {	meg
du		deg
han		ham (han)
hun		henne (seg)
den		den (seg)
det		det (seg)
vi		oss
dere		dere
der		dem (seg)

min/din/hans/hennes/sin/dets/dens/vår/deres/deres **kopp**
dør

mitt/ditt/hans/hennes/sitt/dets/dens/vårt/deres/deres **hus**

mine/dine/hans/hennes/sine/dets/dens/vårt/deres/deres **dører**

or:

koppen min/din ...

døra mi/di...

huset mitt/ditt ...

dørene mine/dine ...

Verbs

infinitiv	presens	preteritum	perfektum	imperativ
å spise	jeg spiser	jeg spiste jeg våknet jeg bodde jeg levde	jeg har spist jeg har våknet jeg har bodd jeg har levd	spis!

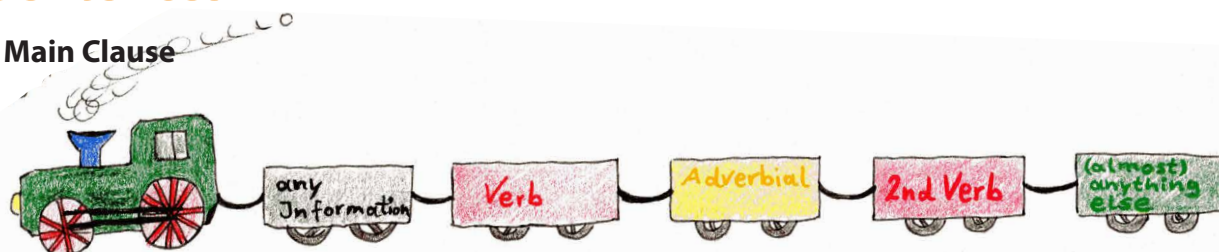
Modal verbs:

å ville	jeg vil	jeg ville
å måtte	jeg må	jeg måtte
å kunne	jeg kan	jeg kunne
å skulle	jeg skal	jeg skulle
å burde	jeg bør	jeg burde

!!! Jeg **vil** ~~å~~ spise ...
... **må** ~~å~~ spise ...
...

Sentences

Main Clause



Main Clause and Subordinate Clause

