

SWEDISH

Table of Contents

Preface

To the Student

To the Teacher

Explanation of Grammatical Terms

A Guide to Endings and Symbols

A Guide to Swedish Pronunciation

Unit 1 - Getting Around

Numbers

Notes on Basic Sentences

Points to Practice

Point I - En-Ett

Point II - Present Tense

Point III - Word Order

Point IV - Auxiliaries (helping verbs)

Unit 2 - Meeting People

Notes on Basic Sentences

Points to Practice

Point I - The Definite Article (singular)

Point II - Personal Pronouns

Point III - Telling Time

Unit 3 - Family and Occupation

Notes on Basic Sentences

Points to Practice

Point I - Indefinite Plural Endings

Point II - The Relative Pronoun Som

Point III - Placement of Adverbs

Table of Contents

SWEDISH

	<i>Page</i>
<i>Unit 4 - Seeing the Sights</i>	116
<i>Notes on Basic Sentences</i>	122
<i>Points to Practice</i>	123
<i>Point I - Adjectives in the Indefinite Form (noun-adjective agreement)</i>	124
<i>Point II - Demonstrative Expressions</i>	128
<i>Point III - Personal Pronouns Den, Det, De</i>	131
 <i>Unit 5 - A Place to Live</i>	 138
<i>Notes on Basic Sentences</i>	145
<i>Points to Practice</i>	147
<i>Point I - Possessives Preceding a Noun</i>	148
<i>Point II - Verbs of the First Conjugation</i>	157
<i>Point III - Word Order</i>	166
 <i>Unit 6 - True and False</i>	 171
 <i>Unit 7 - At the Office</i>	 179
<i>Notes on Basic Sentences</i>	184
<i>Points to Practice</i>	185
<i>Point I - Definite Form Plural</i>	186
<i>Point II - Definite Form of the Noun with Adjectives</i>	189
<i>Point III - Det är det</i>	196
<i>Point IV - Ligga-Lägga, Sitta-Sätta, etc.</i>	200
<i>Point V - Ordinal Numbers</i>	203
 <i>Unit 8 - Shopping for Clothes</i>	 205
<i>Notes on Basic Sentences</i>	212
<i>Points to Practice</i>	215
<i>Point I - Interrogative Pronoun Vilken (Vilket, Vilka)</i>	216
<i>Point II - Indefinite Pronouns and Adjectives</i>	219
<i>Point III - Adverbs of Place Indicating Rest and Motion</i>	233
<i>Point IV - Verbs of the Second Conjugation</i>	241
<i>Point V - Verbs of the Third Conjugation</i>	250

SWEDISH

Unit 9 - Eating in a Restaurant

Notes on Basic Sentences

Points to Practice

Point I - Comparison of Adjectives

Point II - Formation and Comparison of Adverbs

Point III - Adjectives Before Nouns

Unit 10 - Getting Ready for an Evening Out

Notes on Basic Sentences

Points to Practice

Point I - Reflexive Verbs

Point II - Auxiliary (Helping) Verbs

Point III - Imperative Form

Point IV - Då-Sedan, both meaning "then"

Point V - Före-Innan, both meaning "before"

Unit 11 - Nations, Languages, and Nationalities

Notes on Basic Sentences

Points to Practice

Point I - The Swedish Pronoun Man

Point II - Time Adverbials

Point III - Nations, Nationalities, Languages

Unit 12 - Social Gatherings

Part I - An Informal Invitation to Lunch

Part II - An Invitation to a Dinner

Part III - A Formal Dinner Party

Notes on Basic Sentences

Points to Practice

Point I - Prepositions of Place

Point II - Placement of the Roaming Adverb

Point III - Practice on Idiomatic and Useful Expressions

SWEDISH

	<i>Page</i>
<i>Unit 13 - På Väg till Landet</i>	410
<i>Glossary</i>	413
<i>Notes on Basic Sentences</i>	416
<i>Points to Practice</i>	419
<i>Point I - The Fourth Conjugation (Irregular Verbs)</i>	420
<i>List of Irregular Verbs</i>	421
<i>Point II - Tycka, Tänka, Tro</i>	441
<i>Point III - Där-Dit as Relative Adverbs</i>	444
 <i>Unit 14 - På Ön</i>	 446
<i>Glossary</i>	449
<i>Notes on Basic Sentences</i>	452
<i>Points to Practice</i>	454
<i>Point I - Past Participles</i>	455
<i>Point II - Passive Voice</i>	462
<i>Point III - Present Participle</i>	469
 <i>Unit 15 (introduction)</i>	 470
<i>Unit 15 - Helger och Traditioner</i>	471
Midsommar	471
Julen	472
Fastan	474
Påskan	475
Valborgsmässoafton	475
Första Maj	476
<i>Glossary</i>	477
<i>Notes on Basic Sentences</i>	481
<i>Points to Practice</i>	483
<i>Point I - Compound Nouns</i>	484
<i>Point II - Compound Verbs</i>	486
 <i>Unit 16 (introduction)</i>	 493
<i>Unit 16 - Glimtar från Sverige av Idag</i>	495
Geografi	495
<i>Glossary</i>	496

SWEDISH

	<i>Page</i>
<i>Unit 16 (cont.)</i>	
Näringsliv och Ekonomi	498
<i>Glossary</i>	499
Statsskick och Politik	503
<i>Glossary</i>	504
Neutralitet och Försvar	506
<i>Glossary</i>	507
Socialpolitik	509
<i>Glossary</i>	509
Religion	511
<i>Glossary</i>	511
Skolor och Utbildning	513
<i>Glossary</i>	513
Massmedia	515
<i>Glossary</i>	515
<i>Notes on Basic Sentences</i>	517
 <i>Word List</i>	 523
 <i>Grammar Index</i>	 662
 <i>Bibliography</i>	 675

A Brief Explanation of English Grammatical Terms Used in this Book

- Accent as in "accent 1 and 2, : is equivalent to stress or loudness.
- Active Voice See "Voice."
- Adjective a word used to describe or qualify a noun.
 Examples: A good cup of coffee.
 Roses are red.
 Most adjectives can have three forms: positive, comparative, and superlative (tall, taller, tallest).
- Adverb a word used to qualify:
 a verb - Peter spoke softly.
 an adjective - She is very pretty.
 another adverb - Tom speaks unusually slowly.
- Article a word used with a noun to modify or limit its meaning.
Indefinite article - a dog, an apple
Definite article - the boy, the boys
- Auxiliary verb verb used with another verb often to form compound tenses.
 Examples: He will come tomorrow.
 I have seen that film.

SWEDISH

Cardinal number

the basic, or "counting" form of a number - one, two, three, etc.

Clause

a group of words containing at least a verb

Example: The baby cried.

Clauses may be main (independent) or subordinate (dependent).

A main clause is able to stand alone and constitutes a full sentence.

Example: Peter was reading the paper.

A subordinate clause acts like a modifier (adjective or adverb), and is linked to a main clause by a subordinating conjunction.

Example: Peter was reading the paper when the door bell rang.

Comparative

See "Adjective."

Compound

made up of two or more elements.

Compound nouns - a lexical noun phrase (i.e. a noun phrase which is considered one unit of meaning).

Examples: coat hanger, blackboard, airplane

Compound verbs - a lexical verb phrase (i.e. a verb phrase which is considered one unit of meaning).

Examples: give up, find out, give in

Compound tenses - a combination of an auxiliary and a main verb.
See "auxiliary verb."

Conditional clause

a clause expressing a condition, usually introduced by "if," "in the event of," "unless."

Examples: If I see him, I'll tell him that you called.
 In the event (that) we must cancel our plans, I'll let you know.
 Unless it rains, we'll go swimming this afternoon.

Conjugation

a group of verbs which follow the same inflectional pattern.

Conjunction

an uninflected word used to link together words or sentence parts, such as and, while, because, since, etc.

Declension

a group of nouns with the same plural ending.

Definite article

See "Article."

Definite form

form of a Swedish noun or adjective used when the definite article is present.

Demonstrative

words such as this, that, these, those to point out or indicate specific persons or things.

Determinative adjective or pronoun

a pronominal word referring to a following phrase.

Examples: The (those) students who had taken the course during the summer were excused.

Those who waited patiently in line finally got to see the famous movie star.

SWEDISH

Gerund

an English verb with an -ing ending and with the function of a noun.

*Examples: Swimming is my favorite sport.
I'm tired of running.*

Idiomatic expression

a group of words which has a special connotation not usually equal to the meanings of the individual words, and which usually cannot be translated into another language without the special meaning being lost.

*Examples: This is not my cup of tea.
That's the way the cookie crumbles.*

Imperative

a sentence or a verb form which commands, requires or forbids an action to be carried out.

*Examples: Stand up!
Don't cry!*

Indefinite adjective

a determiner in a noun phrase expressing generality, such as some, any, every, etc.

Indefinite article

See "Article."

Indefinite form

form of a Swedish noun or adjective used either when the indefinite article is present or when no article is present.

Indefinite pronoun

a pronoun which does not refer to a definite person or thing, e.g. anybody, anything, somebody, nothing, etc.

Infinitive

a verb form not limited by person, number, or tense; the form given in the vocabulary lists. It may stand alone (I must go) or it may be preceded by "to" (I want to go).

Interrogative word

a word used at the beginning of a clause or sentence to mark it as a question.

Intransitive verb

a verb which cannot be followed by an object.

Example: The baby slept.

Cf. transitive verb.

Irregular noun
adjective
verb
adverb

exhibits certain forms which do not coincide with a particular pattern considered to be the norm for that particular noun (adjective, verb, adverb).

Examples: child -children
good, better, best
run, ran, run
much, more, most

Non-count noun

a noun which does not usually form a plural, as opposed to nouns which can be counted, e.g. sugar, sand, coffee.

Noun

word denoting or naming a person, thing or concept.

Noun phrase

a word or group of words with a noun or pronoun as its head and functioning as the subject, object or "complement" of a sentence.

Examples: The cat caught the mouse.
He is a policeman.

SWEDISH

Object

word or phrase forming the "complement" of a verb.

Direct object is the person or thing which is affected by the action of the verb in a sentence

Example: The man read the newspaper.

Indirect object is the person or thing for whom or on whose behalf an action is carried out.

Example: John read the newspaper to his wife.

Objective pronoun

a form of a pronoun which is governed by a verb or a preposition.

Examples: Peter saw her.
Peter gave us the book.

Ordinal number

a number used as an adjective to indicate order, e.g. first, second, third, etc.

Participle

English has two participial forms: the present participle which ends in -ing and the past participle which ends in -ed, or sometimes in -en, -n, etc. These are used in forming complex verb phrases, such as I am working; I have worked.

Apart from their use in forming complex verb phrases, participles are also used as adjectives.

Examples: A crying baby.
A closed door.

Particle

a non-inflected word which, used with another word (usually a verb) changes the meaning of that word, e.g. off in "turn it off."

Passive voice

See "Voice."

Past tense

a tense form of a verb referring to an action which took place prior to the time of the utterance. Cf. "perfect tense."

Perfect tense

Present perfect - have (has) + participle (I have closed the door.)

Past perfect - had + participle (I had closed the door.)

Preposition

a non-inflected word used before a noun or noun phrase, which indicates a spatial or temporal relationship between the noun and some other reference.

Examples: Arthur is driving into the city.
Fran won't get here until Tuesday.

Reflexive pronoun

an object pronoun which refers back to the subject.

Example: You can see for yourself.

Reflexive verb

a verb used usually with a reflexive pronoun.

Example: John cut himself while shaving.

Some verbs have reflexive connotations without a reflexive pronoun.

Example: John cut himself while shaving (i.e. himself).

SWEDISH

Relative Adverb

an adverb which acts as a conjunction in introducing a subordinate clause

Example: This is the place where we met.

Relative clause

a subordinate clause introduced by a relative pronoun or adverb.

*Examples: This is the boy whom I was supposed to meet.
That was the time when I got lost.*

Relative pronoun

a pronoun such as who, whose, whom, which, that which refers back to a previous word or group of words in a sentence.

Stem

that which is left of a word when all prefixes and suffixes have been removed.

Examples: teacher, unusually, disenchanted.

Subject

grammatically, that part of a sentence which constitutes the reference for the verb; the agent performing the action expressed by the verb in an active sentence, or the person, thing or concept on which the action of a passive sentence is performed.

*Examples: The cat caught the mouse.
The mouse was caught by the cat.*

Subordinate clause

See "Clause."

Superlative

See "Adjective."

Supine

the name in Swedish for the verb form used together with forms of att ha (to have). It corresponds in English to the past participle form of the verb. However, the supine form is never declined and cannot be used as an adjective. Thus in Swedish there is a distinction between the supine form and the past participle form. The former is only used with the forms of the verb att ha. The latter is used and declined as an adjective.

Examples: Supine

Participle

Jag har lånat en bil.
I have borrowed a car.

En lånad bil.
A borrowed car.

Jag har lånat ett bord.
I have borrowed a table.

Ett lånat bord.
A borrowed table.

Jag har lånat två böcker.
I have borrowed two books.

Två lånade böcker.
Two borrowed books.

Tense

grammatical category of the verb expressing the time relationship between the action referred to in the sentence and the time of the utterance.

Transitive verb

a verb which can have a direct object.

Example: The boy kicked the ball.

Cf. intransitive verb.

Verb

expresses an act, occurrence, or mode of being.

Examples: The boy left the room.
I am cold.

SWEDISH

Voice

a verb construction indicating certain relationships between the subject and object of a verb.

The active voice occurs in a sentence where the grammatical subject of a verb carries out some activity or process, e.g. The cat caught the mouse.

The passive voice occurs in a sentence in which the grammatical subject of the verb is the recipient of the action, e.g. The mouse was caught by the cat.

Word order

Straight word order places the subject before the verb in a clause.

Reversed word order places the verb before the subject in a clause.

A Guide to Endings and Symbols Used in Basic Sentences and in Notes on Basic Sentences

In the Basic Sentences, each paragraph will be numbered and preceded by a list of new vocabulary. Some of the Swedish words will be presented in their different forms as follows:

1. Nouns

Indefinite form, singular; definite form ending, singular; indefinite form ending, plural.

Example: dag -en -ar day, the day, days

If the plural form is irregular the entire word form is given.

Example: natt -en, nätter night, the night, nights

The word stem to which the endings are added is indicated by a slash if the stem is different from the indefinite form singular.

Example: gat/a -an -or street, the street, streets

-∅ This symbol indicates that the indefinite plural form is the same as the indefinite singular form.

Example: par -et -∅ couple, the couple, couples

∅ The same symbol without the dash (-) indicates that the word does not occur in the plural.

Example: mjölk -n ∅ milk, the milk, ∅

SWEDISH

2. Pronouns (*Possessive, Demonstrative, Indefinite Pronouns, and the Interrogative Pronoun vilken*)

Form referring to en words; form referring to ett words; form referring to plural words.

Example: min, mitt, mina mine

3. Adjectives

Basic form (used with en words in the singular); ending used with ett words in the singular; ending used with plural words.

Example: snäll -t -a kind

If the adjective is irregular the whole form will be given.

Example: liten, litet, små small

4. Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs

Only the irregular comparative and superlative forms are indicated in addition to the basic forms. However, these forms will not be given until Unit 9, where the comparison of the adjective is introduced.

Basic form (used with en words in the singular); ending used with ett words in the singular); ending used with plural words; comparative form; superlative form.

Example: lång -t -a; längre, längst long, longer, longest

5. Verbs

Verbs are always given in the infinitive form with the infinitive marker att (except for certain auxiliary verbs which are not used in the infinitive form).

The infinitive form with a slash to indicate the stem; present tense ending; past tense ending; supine ending

Example: att täl/a -ar -ade -at to speak, speak(s), spoke, (have, had) spoken

If the verb is irregular all forms are written out.

Example: att stå, står, stod, stått to stand, stand(s), stood, (have, had) stood

Starting with Unit 10 the first three conjugations will be indicated by numbers only.

Example: att tala, 1 to speak
 att köra, 2a to drive
 att tycka, 2b to think
 att tro, 3 to believe

The fourth conjugation verbs, which are all more or less irregular, will have the irregular forms indicated as well as a number 4 to indicate the conjugation.

Examples: att få, får, fick, fått, 4 to get, to receive
 att hålla med om; håller, höll, hållit, 4 to agree with

6. * This asterisk is found in the Basic Sentences. It indicates that there is an explanatory note on a certain item in that particular paragraph. The note is listed by paragraph number in the Notes on Basic Sentences section immediately following each dialog.

SWEDISH

A Guide to Swedish Pronunciation

This chapter is intended especially for the student who is learning Swedish on his or her own. The accompanying tape is an integral part of this Unit, and hence must be used in conjunction with the following pages.

We have avoided using phonetic symbols in the book. Instead we feel that the combination of the tape and the accompanying brief descriptions of how the sounds are produced will provide an appropriate basis for Swedish pronunciation.

We also hope that the student who studies with a teacher will find both chapter and tape helpful.

We naturally tend to concentrate on those sounds that exist in Swedish and not in English, rather than on sounds that are common to the two languages. Spending a little extra time in the beginning to get the Swedish sounds right is better than learning them incorrectly and then trying to compensate later.



WELCOME TO SWEDISH

Many sounds in the Swedish language are similar to sounds used in English. A few sounds used in Swedish do not exist in English. We will be more concerned with sounds than with spelling, although sometimes the latter has to come in.

Let's begin by looking at and listening to the Swedish alphabet, which has 29 letters:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z Å Ä Ö

When we discuss Swedish sounds in this chapter we refer to the sounds in this alphabet. Remember this order of letters, especially when you are looking up a name in the phone book or a word in a dictionary: Å Ä Ö are last.

Swedish Vowels

Let's begin by taking a look at and listening to the Swedish vowels. Repeat them after the tape:

A O U Å E I Y Ä Ö

Learn them in these groups: A O U Å E I Y Ä Ö

A O U Å are called hard vowels, E I Y Ä Ö soft vowels.

These vowels can be pronounced long or short. For example, listen to the different lengths of the vowel sound in these Swedish word pairs:

SWEDISH

Long vowels

dag (day)
väg (road)
vila (to rest)
för (for)

Short vowels

dagg (dew)
vägg (wall)
villa (house)
förr (before)

Can you hear the difference in the vowel length? When Swedish vowels are long they are very long. No matter how much you think you exaggerate their length, they can not be too long.

There are no diphthongs in Swedish. If one vowel letter follows another, each one is pronounced separately. (This happens in certain English words too, e.g. cooperation, reiterate, etc.) All vowel letters are pronounced, there are no silent vowel letters.

Let's learn and practice long-short vowel differences in Swedish words. The purpose here is to learn to pronounce Swedish, not to learn to spell and not to learn vocabulary. The translation furnished is just for your information. Listen to the tape and read the words. Close your mind to everything around you and pay close attention to the way the voice on the tape pronounces the words. Try to imitate the speaker. If you are studying alone, have a mirror handy. We'll tell you when you need it.

"Hard" Vowels A O U Ä

A

The long A in Swedish resembles the long A in (American) English, e.g. "father," "hard," "barn," (Boston pronunciation discouraged). Just make it longer.

Long A

glas (glass)
dag (day)
mat (food)
tak (roof, ceiling)
ska (will)

stad (city)
vad (what)
ta (to take)
lat (lazy)
har (have, has)

SWEDISH

4

The short Swedish A is somewhat similar to the vowel in the English words "cot," "not." Listen carefully to the pronunciation of short Swedish A on the tape and repeat after it.

Short A

glass (icecream)
dagg (dew)
matt (weak)
tack (thank you)
hade (had)

vatten (water)
kaffe (coffee)
han (he)
kan (can)
hall (hall)

Now we will give you one word with a long A and one with a short A. Listen to the difference in the vowel and imitate it.

Long A

glas
dag
mat
tak
hal (slippery)
tal (speech)

Short A

glass
dagg
matt
tack
hall
tall (pine tree)

O

The long O is close to the English vowel in "troop" and "tomb." Here are some words with long O. Try to make them very long.

Long O

krona (crown)
bo (to live)
bok (book)
bror (brother)
ro (to row)

sol (sun)
stor (big)
fot (foot)
god (good)
mot (against)

SWEDISH

The short Swedish O has the same quality as the long O but it is shorter. Listen to the words with a short O and repeat after the tape.

Short O

hon (she)
ost (cheese)
ond (evil)
fort (fast)
tom (empty)

moster (mat. aunt)
hotell (hotel)
bomull (cotton)
bonde (farmer)
kort (card)

Now we will practice a long and a short O so you can hear and learn the difference.

Long O

krona
bok
bror
god
ro

Short O

hon
ost
fort
tom
kort

U

The Swedish long U does not exist in English. Now you can get out your mirror and use it while you do the following. Listen to the English word "yew." Now say it very slowly and watch what your lips do at the end of it. Keep your lips in this position.

Now we'll make a little change, by dropping the "y" and emphasizing the "w":

U U U

Now we'll practice words with a long U.

Long U

fru (wife)	kul (fun)
ut (out)	sur (sour)
nu (now)	mus (mouse)
hur (how)	tur (luck)
hus (house)	brun (brown)

The short U sound has a different quality. This time you don't need your mirror. Say the English word "sugar" after the tape.

sugar sugar sugar

If you say it quickly the "U" will be very close to the Swedish short U. Now listen to this Swedish word: uggla (owl). Now we'll practice some other Swedish words with short U.

Short U

frukt (fruit)	upp (up)
brunn (well)	lunch (lunch)
under (under)	buss (bus)
luft (air)	tunn (thin)
rum (room)	mun (mouth)

Now we'll say a word with a long U and one with a short U. Look in the mirror and see what your mouth does.

Long U

fru
brun
ut
nu
hus

Short U

frukt
brunn
upp
under
buss

SWEDISH

Å

Long Å is similar to the English vowel sound in "four," "soar," "more," but much longer. Here are some words with a long Å.

Long Å

år (year)	måne (moon)
stå (to stand)	mål (goal)
gå (to go)	tråd (thread)
båt (boat)	tåg (train)
hål (hole)	våt (wet)

The short Å is very similar to the vowel sound in the English words "song," "long," and "wrong," but shorter.

Short Å

gång (time)	mått (measure)
lång (long)	måste (must)
sång (song)	ånga (steam)
hålla (to hold)	ålder (age)
många (many)	ångra (to regret)

Now we'll say one word with a long Å and then one with a short Å. Listen and try to hear the difference in length.

Long Å

gå
år
hål
måne
båt

Short Å

gång
sång
hålla
många
mått

Remember that the Swedish name of this letter is "Å".

The same sounds -- both the long Å and the short Å sound -- are sometimes spelled with an "O". The long Å sound spelled with an "O" is unusual, but the short Å sound spelled with an "O" is rather common.

Long Å sound spelled with an "O"

son (son)
 kol (coal)
 telefon (telephone)
 mikrofon (microphone)

Short Å sound spelled with an "O"

om (if)
 som (who, which)
 kopp (cup)
 komma (to come)
 kosta (to cost)

The vowels you have just practiced, A O U Å are the "hard" vowels. We will now continue with the other group of vowels, the "soft" vowels.

SWEDISH

"Soft" Vowels E I Y Ä Ö

E

Long E is a pure vowel. It is not the same as the vowel sound in "say," "day," "gray," etc. Listen to the tape:

E E E E E

Now we'll practice the long E sound in some words. Be sure to make it very long.

Long E

se (to see)	ben (bone, leg)
mer (more)	sen (late)
te (tea)	ren (clean)
paket (package)	brev (letter)
heta (to be called)	det (it, the)

The short E sound is almost the same as the vowel sound in the English words "rest," "best," "rent," "send," but shorter. Let's listen to and repeat this short vowel sound in some Swedish words.

Short E

en (a, an)	hem (home)
fem (five)	men (but)
ett (a, an)	hetta (heat)
vem (who)	den (it, the)
mest (most)	igen (again)

Now we'll say one word with a long E and one word with a short E.

Long E

det
mer
ben
sen
heta

Short E

den
men
en
hem
hetta

I

The Swedish I is similar to the vowel sound in the English words "teak," "seed," "leave," etc. Listen:

I (eeyh) I (eeyh) I (eeyh)

For the long I be sure to make it very long.

Long I

I (in)
vln (wine)
fln (fine)
vis (wise)
bil (car)

tlga (to be silent)
hit (here)
vlla (to rest)
dit (there)
bit (piece)

The short Swedish I sound is similar in quality to long I, but much, much shorter. Listen to the short I sound in some Swedish words and repeat them.

Short I

vlnn (win!)
flnn (find!)
viss (certain)
tigga (to beg)
villa (house)

hitta (to find)
flicka (girl)
min (my, mine)
din (your, yours,)
timme (hour)

SWEDISH

Now let's listen to one word with a long l and then one word with a short l.

Long l

vin
fln
vls
tlga
vila

Short l

vinn
flnn
vlss
tlgga
villla

Y

The Swedish "Y" is always a vowel. It is most easily produced if you whisper a long Swedish l (remember, eeyh), push out your lips, making a "square" mouth, and use your voice. Look in the mirror and try it. Exaggerate all you want in the beginning.

Y Y Y Y

Now we'll practice the long Y in some words.

Long Y

sy (to sew)
tyg (fabric)
fyra (four)
hyra (to rent)
byta (to change)

ny (new)
yta (surface)
by (village)
flyta (to float)
frysa (to freeze)

The short Y sound is very similar to the long one except for being much shorter.

Short Y

synd (pity)
 trygg (secure)
 bytta (jar)
 tycka (to think)
 lyssna (to listen)

nyss (recently)
 flytta (to move)
 mycket (much, very)
 syster (sister)
 lyfta (to lift)

Now we'll alternate long and short Y sounds.

Long Y

sy
 ny
 tyg
 byta
 flyta

Short Y

synd
 nyss
 trygg
 bytta
 flytta

Ä

The long vowel "Ä" before "R" is similar to the vowel sound in the English words "fair," "bear," "hair," "care," etc. Be sure to open your mouth when you say Ä. Always refer to this letter as Ä.

If the long Ä is not followed by an "R" it sounds like the vowel sound in the English words "well," "bet," "wet," etc. But remember to make it very long.

Listen carefully to the words with the long Ä and you will hear how the "Ä" followed by an "R" differs from other situations.

SWEDISH

Long Ä

här (here)	väg (road)
där (there)	väl (well)
bär (berry)	läsa (to read)
järn (iron)	näsa (nose)
lära (to teach)	tävla (to compete)

You can hear how much broader and more open the Ä sound is if it is followed by an "R". Take the word järnväg (railroad) where you have an example of both types of long Ä. Say it: Järn-väg, Järn-väg, Järn-väg.

The short Ä is also broad and open before an "R". It is similar to the first vowel sound in the English words "carry," "marry," etc. Before other consonants it sounds just like the short Swedish E sound (ett, mest, hem). Now listen to the short Ä sound and note the difference between the Ä followed by an "R" and the Ä followed by other consonants.

Short Ä

ärr (scar)	vägg (wall)
färja (ferry)	kväll (evening)
värre (worse)	vän (friend)
märka (to notice)	bäst (best)
ärm (sleeve)	nästa (next)

Now we'll read the words with long Ä and alternate with words with short Ä. Try to work on the long Ä that is not followed by an "R", since you are not used to making this sound long in English.

Long Ä

här
järn
näsa
väg
väl

Short Ä

ärr
ärm
nästa
vägg
kväll

ö

The last Swedish vowel, and also the last letter in the Swedish alphabet, is "ö". To pronounce this sound you can use your mirror again. First whisper a long E. Hold this for a long time, and then round your lips. When your lips are rounded (you're almost ready to kiss someone!) start using your voice, and you will hear a nice Swedish ö, like this: ö ö ö ö

As was the case with the "Ä" before "R", the ö sound is broader and more open before an "R". It is very similar to the English sound in "fur," "purr," "burn." Elsewhere it is rather tense, very much like the name of the letter "ö".

Let's practice the long ö sound in some words.

Long ö

för (for)	söt (sweet)
höra (to hear)	bröd (bread)
köra (to drive)	nöt (nut)
störa (to disturb)	öga (eye)
öra (ear)	lön (salary)

The short ö before "R" sounds like the long ö before "R", only shorter. When not followed by "R" it is similar to, but shorter than its long counterpart.

Listen to the words with the short ö sound.

Short ö

förr (before)	lönn (maple tree)
börja (to begin)	nött (worn)
dörr (door)	mjölk (milk)
större (bigger)	fönster (window)
mörk (dark)	höst (fall, autumn)

Now we'll alternate words with long ö and short ö.

SWEDISH

Long ö

för
störa
nöt
lön
öga

Short ö

förr
större
nött
lönn
höst

You may have noticed from all the words listed in the foregoing practices that vowel letters are usually pronounced short when followed by two consonant letters, and long when followed by one consonant letter. One-syllable words ending in -m and -n are often exceptions.

Examples:

man	(man)
han	(he)
hon	(she)
kan	(can)
fem	(five)
hem	(home)
som	(that, which)

To sum up the most important things you need to know about Swedish vowels:

- 1. Long vowels are very long;*
- 2. U requires your lips in a "w" position;*
- 3. Y -- start whispering a long I and make a "square" mouth, and only then use your voice;*
- 4. Ö -- start whispering a long E, round your lips and only then use your voice.*

Swedish Consonants

Swedish consonants are fairly similar to English ones with a few exceptions, which we will deal with in this section.

In Swedish, a consonant following a long vowel tends to be short, a consonant following a short vowel tends to be long. Listen to these examples: In English we say "mama" -- the Swedes say mamma; we say "papa" -- the Swedes say pappa; mamma, pappa. The distinction between short and long consonants is usually shown in the writing system by the doubling of the consonant letter. However, you only hear this distinction when the consonant occurs between two vowels like in the following examples:

Short consonants

vägen (the road)
 fina (fine; decl. form)
 dagen (the day)
 mata (to feed)
 lila (purple)

Long consonants

väggen (the wall)
 finna (to find)
 daggen (the dew)
 matta (rug)
 lilla (little; decl. form)

The most important thing, however, is to make the long vowels long, otherwise there can easily be misunderstandings. Remember: a long vowel can never be too long.

J

"J" is the Swedish symbol for a sound similar to "y" at the beginning of an English word, as in "yes," "yard." It never corresponds in its pronunciation to the English letter "j". It is the consonant letter that sometimes gives away the origin of a Swede speaking English when he or she says: "Yump for yoy."

Let's listen to some Swedish words with J. Practice especially the words where J comes after another consonant.

SWEDISH

Ja (<i>yes</i>)	färja (<i>ferry</i>)
Jul (<i>Christmas</i>)	börja (<i>to begin</i>)
Just (<i>just</i>)	nej (<i>no</i>)
Jobb (<i>job</i>)	sälja (<i>to sell</i>)
John (<i>John</i>)	mjölk (<i>milk</i>)

In some words "borrowed" from French "J" is pronounced like English SH. Listen:

Journalist	(<i>journalist</i>)
Jargong	(<i>jargon</i>)
Jourhavande	(<i>on duty</i>)

The letter "J" is sometimes preceded by another consonant in the writing system. In such cases the other letter is always "silent."

<i>Examples:</i>	GJ	gjorde	(<i>did</i>)
	DJ	djur	(<i>animal</i>)
	HJ	hjälp	(<i>help</i>)
	LJ	ljus	(<i>light</i>)

The J sound is also sometimes spelled with a "G".

<i>Examples:</i>	ge	(<i>to give</i>)
	gärna	(<i>gladly</i>)
	färg	(<i>color</i>)
	berg	(<i>mountain</i>)

We'll discuss this in more detail later under "G".

L

Listen carefully to the pronunciation of the English word "little." Swedish L is more like the first "l" than the second "l." The second "l" sounds very foreign to Swedes.

Now we'll practice the L in some Swedish words:

väl (well)	bil (automobile)
mjölk (milk)	kalender (calendar)
lunch (lunch)	klar (clear)
telefon (telephone)	hall (hall)
tills (until)	klocka (clock)

-NG-

This sound is similar to English, i.e. "ring," "song," "long," etc., but no g-sound is heard at the end, as some English speakers have. This is true in Swedish even if the -NG is followed by a vowel.

This is the way it sounds in Swedish:

lång (long)	ung (young)
långa (long; decl. form)	unga (young; decl. form)
sång (song)	ring (ring)
sången (the song)	ringa (to telephone)

As you notice there is only the -NG sound. Let's say those words again. No additional g-sound should be heard.

If you have difficulty with this, an easy way to eliminate the g-sound is to say the two syllables separately, then s-l-o-w-l-y bring them together, sång -en, sången.

SWEDISH

Note: The sound -NG is frequently followed by an "N" at the end of a word. This combination is spelled "-GN".

Examples:

lugn	(calm)	ugn	(oven)
lugna	(to calm)	ugnen	(the oven)
regn	(rain)	vagn	(wagon)
regnet	(the rain)	vagnen	(the wagon)

"GN" and "KN"

If "GN" stands at the beginning of a word both sounds are pronounced as in gnista (spark), gnida (to rub). The same is true for "KN" in Swedish. The Swedes say knapp (button), knyta (to tie).

Listen and repeat the Swedish words:

GN

gnista (spark)
gnida (to rub)
gnata (to nag)
gnola (to hum)
gnägga (to neigh)

KN

knyta (to tie)
knäppa (to button)
knappast (hardly)
knut (knot)
knacka (to knock)

R

The Swedish "R" is slightly trilled. If you can make a Spanish "R", use that but trill it less:

rum (room)
bror (brother)
morgon (morning)

bröd (bread)
har (have, has)
krona (crown)

*In some combinations of "R" + another consonant the two sounds are "pulled together."
The result is very similar to what happens in English words like "bar - barn,"
"bore - bored."*

Let's practice some of these combinations in Swedish words:

-RN	järn	(iron)
	barn	(child)
	torn	(tower)
-RD	bord	(table)
	gård	(farm)
	vård	(care)
-RT	förort	(suburb)
	svart	(black)
	sport	(sports)

SWEDISH

RSH

The -RSH sound is produced when the letter "S" follows an "R", as in the words orsak (reason), kors (cross) and Lars. You make the -RSH sound in normal speech also if one word ends in "R" and the next word starts with "S." Listen to these three words: Var_satt du? (Where did you sit?). This is how you will hear it when a Swede speaks normally: Var_s(h)att du? If you pronounce the three words carefully without the SH sound (var/ satt/ du?) you will, of course, be understood, but it won't sound like natural Swedish. Let's try some examples:

mors	(mother's)	värst	(worst)
orsak		färsk	(fresh)
kors		norsk	(Norwegian)
Lars		försök	(attempt)

SH

The Swedish SH sound is very similar to the English SH sound in "shoe," "sheep," "shout," etc. There is another variation of the SH sound in Swedish which you do not need to learn now, but which you should be prepared to recognize. The spelling of the SH sound may vary, but don't let the spelling influence your pronunciation. Here is a list of words containing the SH sound, all with different spelling. On the tape you'll hear both versions of the SH sound.

"SJ"	sjuk	(sick)	
"SK"	skida	(ski)	
"SKJ"	skjorta	(shirt)	
"STJ"	stjärna	(star)	
"SCH"	schism	(schism)	
"-slon"	vision	(vision)	
"-tion"	station	(station)	
"CH"	champagne	(champagne)	} words borrowed from
"J"	journalist	(journalist)	
"G"	generös	(generous)	

Note that "CH" in the word och (and) is pronounced K.

"G" "K" "SK"

We will now explain the reason for learning the vowels in two groups, the hard vowels A O U Å and the soft vowels E I Y Ä Ü. Say them once more in groups. If you don't remember them learn them now.

A O U Å

E I Y Ä Ü

The two consonant letters "G" and "K" and the combination "SK" are pronounced differently, depending on whether they precede a hard vowel or a soft vowel.

Before the hard vowels A O U Å, "G", "K", and "SK" are pronounced as they sound in the alphabet. Listen to these Swedish words:

gata	(street)	kan	(can)	ska	(shall)
god	(good)	kopp	(cup)	sko	(shoe)
gul	(yellow)	kultur	(culture)	skulle	(should)
gå	(to walk)	kår	(corps)	skål	(cheers)

Let's say them again, just to practice the Swedish vowels as well. Make your long vowels very l-o-n-g.

In front of the soft vowels E I Y Ä Ü, "G", "K", and "SK" become "soft":

"G" is pronounced like a Swedish "J" (as the "Y" in English "yes," "year," etc.). Listen to these examples:

ge	(to give)
gilla	(to like)
gymnastik	(gymnastics)
gärna	(gladly)
göra	(to do)

"G" is also pronounced like a Swedish "J" after "L" and "R" in the same syllable. Look at the following words, listen and imitate:

SWEDISH

älg (moose)
helg (holiday)
svalg (pharynx)

berg (mountain)
färg (color)
torg (square)
arg (angry)

"K" is pronounced like a "light" "CH," a sound similar to the sound in English "birch," "inch," etc. Listen to the examples:

kedja (chain)
kines (Chinese)
kyss (kiss)
kärlek (love)
köra (to drive)

The CH sound is also spelled "TJ" and "KJ" in some words, for example:

"TJ" tjugo (twenty)
tjuv (thief)
tjata (to nag)
tjock (thick)
tjänstgöra (to serve)

"KJ" kjol (skirt)

"SK" before a soft vowel is pronounced like a SH sound in English (shoe, shine, etc.). Listen to these examples:

sked (spoon)
skina (to shine)
skydda (to protect)
skära (to cut)
skön (comfortable)

Note: There are other spellings of the SH sound which we discussed under the SH sound.

Now let's put "G," "K," and "SK" alternately in front of a hard and a soft vowel. Look at the words and repeat after the tape.

	<u>Before hard vowel</u>	<u>Before soft vowel</u>
"G"	gata god gul gå	ge gilla gymnastik gärna göra
"K"	kan kopp kultur kår	kedja kines kyss kärlek köra
"SK"	ska sko skulle skål	sked skina skydda skära skön

The following consonant letters occur only infrequently in Swedish:

"C" is mostly found in the combination "CK". Alone it is usually found in foreign words, in which case it is pronounced like "K" in front of hard vowels. Before soft vowels it is pronounced like "S." Examples:

K	cancer	(cancer)
	campa	(to camp)
	cape	(cape)
S	cell	(cell)
	citron	(lemon)
	cykel	(bicycle)

SWEDISH

"Q" is found mostly in proper names. Examples: Holmquist, Almquist. "KV" has been replacing "QU" in modern Swedish, for example: Akvavit (aquavit).

"W" is pronounced like a "V" in Swedish. You will only find it in names. Examples: Wīlma, Winblad.

"Z" is pronounced like "S". You will find it only in a very few words of foreign derivation. Examples:

zigenare	(gypsy)
zon	(zone)
zenit	(zenith)
zebra	(zebra)

Note: There is no Z sound in Swedish!

Summary of the Pronunciation of Swedish Consonants

1. Consonant sounds tend to be l-o-n-g after short vowels.
2. "J" is pronounced like English "Y" before vowels.
3. "L" is always like the first "l" in the English word "little."
4. "-NG-" No G is heard before vowels.
5. "GN-" Both the "G" and the "N" are pronounced at the beginning of a word.
6. "KN-" Both the "K" and the "N" are pronounced in this combination at the beginning of a word.
7. "R" is slightly trilled.
8. "RS" is pronounced like -RSH
9. SH - This sound is very similar to the English SH sound.
10. "G,K,SK" before soft vowels are pronounced like J, CH, and SH.
11. "W" is pronounced like "V."
12. "Z" is always pronounced S; there is no Z sound in Swedish.

When individual words are pronounced in isolation, the separate sounds tend to stand out clearly. When one talks in phrases or sentences, however, many of these sounds become less distinct, and some of them may change or disappear. You will hear this on the tapes of the dialogs. Of course this is the way you should learn to speak Swedish, not word by word. This is one reason it is important for you to memorize the dialogs.

Some very common words are pronounced differently from the way they are spelled. Refer to this list as you learn Units 1-4 to make sure you are pronouncing these words right.

<u>Write</u>	<u>Say</u>		<u>Write</u>	<u>Say</u>	
jag	JA	(I)	någon	NAN	(someone)
det	DE	(it)	någoting	NANTING	(something)
dag	DA	(day)	sedan	SEN	(then)
vad	VA	(what)	säga	SÄJA	(to say)
och	Å	(and)	mig	MEJ	(me)
de	DOM	(they)	dig	DEJ	(you)
dem	DOM	(them)	sig	SEJ	(himself, etc.)
är	E	(am, are, is)	sådan	SAN	(such)
med	ME	(with)	staden	STAN	(the city)
morgon	MORRON	(morning)			

SWEDISH



Americans listening to Swedes talking sometimes say the Swedes "sing." They hear the Swedish intonation which is different from English. They also hear Swedish accent which is equally different from English. Let's learn about that now.

Swedish has two accents, usually referred to as Accent 1 and Accent 2.

Accent 1. Words with Accent 1 have the stress on the first syllable. This is also most common in English two-syllable words. Examples: coming, harness, mother, fracture, neighbor.

Accent 2 is very characteristic of Swedish; it occurs mostly in words of two or more syllables. In Accent 2 words the second syllable is almost as loud as the first. In English this occurs only in phrases where, for example, an ordinary adjective comes before an ordinary noun. Compare the following English items as you say them:

First syllable accent

blackboard
blueberry
White House
loudspeaker

Second syllable accent

black board
blue berry
white house
loud speaker

Notice that you pronounce the second syllable in the right-column items louder and clearer than the same syllable in the left-column items. Now, imagine that the following Swedish words are pronounced as though they had two parts, the second almost as loud as the first:

hus-tru
lång-samt
nå-gon
smör-gås

These words are written as hustru, långsamt, någon, and smörgås, but pronounced (using Accent 2) with the second syllable almost as loud as the first. Try saying them one more time to make sure both syllables are coming out clearly and loud, then practice the following list of Accent 2 words:

gata	(street)	komma	(to come)
filicka	(girl)	fråga	(to ask)
båtar	(boats)	svenska	(Swedish)
pojkar	(boys)	smörgås	(sandwich)
krona	(crown)	kostar	(cost/s)
kyrka	(church)	långsamt	(slowly)
någon	(someone)	ingen	(no one)
dotter	(daughter)	hustru	(wife)
papper	(paper)	varje	(every)

Let's say them again. Try to get the typical Swedish stress.

We will now give you some Accent 2 words and contrast them with Accent 1 words. Listen carefully to the tape and imitate.

Accent 2

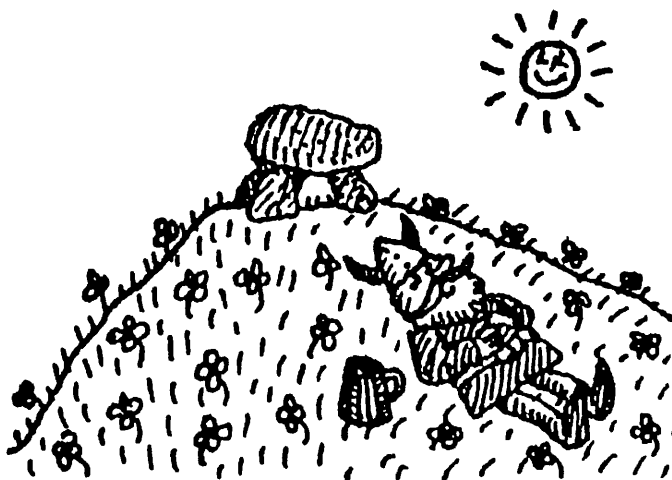
komma	(to come)
ringar	(rings)
svenska	(Swedish)
smörgås	(sandwich)
kostar	(cost/s)
långsamt	(slowly)
ingen	(no one)
pojken	(the boy)
varje	(every)
klockan	(the clock)

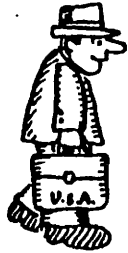
Accent 1

kommer	(come/s)
ringer	(ring/s)
enkel	(simple)
gåsen	(the goose)
typisk	(typical)
längre	(longer)
finger	(finger)
boken	(the book)
vargen	(the wolf)
rocken	(the coat)

SWEDISH

When you listen to the tapes, try from the beginning to pick up Accent 1 and Accent 2, as well as the typical Swedish intonation. As a result the dialogs that you memorize will sound much more Swedish.





UNIT 1

GETTING AROUND

Basic Sentences

Useful Words and Phrases

- good
day
1. Hello (how do you do?).
Hi.

- morning
2. Good morning.

- night
3. Good night.

4. Good-bye.

- Mr.
gentleman
5. Mr. Berg.

- Mrs., wife
6. Mrs. Stromback.

god, gott, goda
dag -en -ar
Goddag.
Hej. *

morgon -en, mor(g)nar
God morgon.

natt -en, nätter
God natt.

Adjö.

Herr
herr/e -en -ar
Herr Berg.

fru -n -ar
Fru Strömbäck.

SWEDISH

- Miss (also to waitress or salesgirl)
7. Miss Hansson. fröken, fröken, fröknar
Fröken Hansson.
- how
to stand
stand(s)
it
to
8. How are you? hur
att stå -r, stod, stått
står
det
till
Hur står det till? *
- thank you
fine, well
to feel
feel(s)
you (sing.)
self
9. Thanks, fine. How are you? tack
bra
att må -r, mådde, mått
mår
du
själv
Tack, bra. Hur mår du själv? *
- to speak
speak(s)
Swedish (the language)
10. Do you speak Swedish? att tal/a -ar -ade -at
talar
svenska -n Ø
Talar du svenska?
- yes
little
bit
11. Yes, a little bit. ja
lite
grann
Ja, lite grann.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>no
not
at all
12. No, not at all.</p> | <p>nej
inte
alls
Nej, inte alls.</p> |
| <p>to understand
understand(s)
me
13. Do you understand me?</p> | <p>att förstå -r, förstod, förstätt
förstår
mig
Förstår du mig?</p> |
| <p>I
you (obj. form)
14. No, I don't understand you.</p> | <p>Jag
dig
Nej, jag förstår dig inte.</p> |
| <p>to be
be (imperative)
kind, good
please
and
speak (imperative)
slowly
15. Please speak slowly.</p> | <p>att vara, är, var, varit
var
snäll -t -a
var snäll
och
tala
långsamt
Var snäll och tala långsamt.</p> |
| <p>now
16. Thanks, I understand now.</p> | <p>nu
Tack, jag förstår nu.</p> |
| <p>17. Excuse (me).</p> | <p>Ursäkta.</p> |

SWEDISH

- where
to be found, exist
is (found)
there is (are)
a, an
telephone
18. Where is there a telephone?
restaurant?
hotel?
restroom?
room

- bus
stop
here
in
in the vicinity, nearby
subway
station
19. Is there a bus stop nearby?
a subway station?
a train station?

- there
away
20. Yes, over there.

- right
21. To the right.

- left
22. To the left.

- var
att finnas, finns, fanns, funnits
finns
det finns
en, ett
telefon -en -er
- Var finns det en telefon?
en restaurang -en -er
ett hotell -et -Ø
en toalett -en -er
ett rum -met -Ø

- buss -en -ar
hållplats -en -er
här
|
| närheten
tunnelban/a -an -or
station -en -er
- Finns det en busshållplats här i närheten?
en tunnelbanestation?
en järnvägsstation?

- där
borta
- Ja, där borta.

- höger
Till höger.

- vänster
Till vänster.



SWEDISH

23. *straight
ahead, forward
Straight ahead.* rakt
fram
Rakt fram.
24. *to be able to
can
to help
Can I help you?* att kunna, kan, kunde, kunnat
kan
att hjälp/a -er -te -t
Kan jag hjälpa dig?
25. *to say, to tell
one, you
to walk, to go
walk(s)
to
the American Embassy
Can you tell me how you get to
the American Embassy?* att säg/a -er, sade, sagt
man
att gå -r, gick, gått
går
till
amerikanska ambassaden
Kan du säga mig hur man går till
amerikanska ambassaden?
26. *walk (imperative)
just, only
to see
see(s)
Just walk straight ahead. You'll
see the Embassy on your left.* gå
bara
att se -r, såg, sett
ser
Gå bara rakt fram. Du ser ambas-
saden till vänster.
27. *so, very
much
Thank you very much.* så
mycket
Tack så mycket.

SWEDISH

- no
cause, reason*
28. *Don't mention it.
(You're welcome.)*

Ingen, Inget, 'ngra
orsak -en -er
Ingen orsak.

- to be allowed (to); to receive
may
to buy
some, a few, any
postcard*
29. *I would like (to buy) some
postcards.*

att få -r, fick, fått
får
att köp/a -er -te -t
någon, något, några
vykort -et -ø
Kan jag få köpa några vykort? *

- many
to want
want(s)
you (polite form, and plur.)
to have*
30. *How many do you want?*

många
att vilja, vill, ville, velat
vill
ni
att ha -r, hade, haft
Hur många vill ni ha? *

- what
to cost
cost(s)*
31. *How much does it cost?*

vad
att kost/a -ar. -ade -at
kostar
Vad kostar det?

- crown
fifty
ore*
32. *One crown and 50 ore.*

kron/a -an -or
femtio
öre -t -n
En krona och femtio öre (en och
femtio). *

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>to give
give (imperative)
day
news
too, also</p> | <p>att ge -r, gav, gett
ge
dag -en -ar
nyhet -en -er
också</p> |
| <p>33. Please give me a Dagens Nyheter, too.</p> | <p>Var snäll och ge mig en Dagens Nyheter också. *</p> |
| <p>34. Here you are. (Be so good.)</p> | <p>Var så god. *</p> |
| <p>to become, to be
become(s), will be</p> | <p>att bli -r, blev, blivit
blir</p> |
| <p>35. How much will it be?</p> | <p>Hur mycket blir det? *</p> |
| <p>four</p> | <p>fyra</p> |
| <p>36. It will be four crowns, please.</p> | <p>Det blir fyra kronor, tack.</p> |

Eating and Drinking in a Restaurant

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>to eat
eat(s)
lunch
dinner
breakfast</p> | <p>att ät/a -er, åt, ätit
äter
lunch -en -er
middag -en -ar
frukost -en -ar</p> |
| <p>37. We are having lunch.
dinner.
breakfast.</p> | <p>Vi äter lunch.
middag.
frukost.</p> |
| <p>to look, to see
at, on
menu</p> | <p>att se -r, såg, sett
på
matsedel -n, matsedlar</p> |
| <p>38. May I look at the menu?</p> | <p>Kan jag få se på matsedeln?</p> |

SWEDISH

- a couple, pair*
cheese
sandwich (open faced)
39. *May I have a couple of cheese sandwiches?*

ett par -et -Ø
ost -en -ar
smörgås -en -ar
Kan jag få ett par ostsmörgåsar? *

- waitress*
to drink
coffee
40. *Waitress: What would you like to drink? Coffee?*

servitris -en -er
att dricka/a -er, drack, druckit
kaffe -t Ø
Servitrisen: Vad vill ni ha att dricka?
Kaffe?

- glass*
milk
41. *May I have a glass of milk, please.*
water
beer
wine

glas -et -Ø
mjölk -en Ø
Kan jag få ett glas mjölk?
vatt/en -net Ø
öl -et Ø
vin -et -er

- cup*
tea
42. *A cup of coffee, please.*
tea

kopp -en -ar
te -et Ø
En kopp kaffe, tack.
te

- some, a little*
butter
bread
43. *Some bread and butter.*

lite
smör -et Ø
bröd -et Ø
Lite smör och bröd.

SWEDISH

Numbers

0	noll
1	en, ett
2	två
3	tre
4	fyra
5	fem
6	sex
7	sju
8	åtta
9	nio
10	tio
11	elva
12	tolv
13	tretton
14	fjorton
15	femton
16	sexton
17	sjutton
18	arton
19	nitton

biljon



miljard

100	(ett)hundra
200	tvåhundra
1,000	(ett)tusen
2,000	tvåtusen
100,000	(ett)hundra tusen
200,000	tvåhundra tusen
1,000,000	en miljon
2,000,000	två miljoner
1,000,000,000	en miljard
2,000,000,000	två miljarder
one trillion	en biljon

20	tjugo
21	tjugoen, tjuгоett
22	tjugotvå
23	tjugotre
24	tjugofyra
25	tjugofem
26	tjugosex
27	tjugosju
28	tjugoåtta
29	tjugonio
30	trettio
31	trettioen, trettioett
32	trettiotvå
40	fjrtio
41	fjrtioen, fjrtioett
50	femtio
60	sextio
70	sjuttio
80	åttio
90	nittio

SWEDISH

UNIT 1

Notes on Basic Sentences

At this point we'd like to call your attention to some of the things you've been learning to say in the Basic Sentences. Sometimes it will be important for you to practice grammatical patterns from the Sentences; for this purpose we are including a Points to Practice section, where you will find explanations as well. However, there are some other points which you should understand now, even though you don't need to work with them intensively yet. Read through this section carefully, and then go back over the Basic Sentences once more to be sure you are fully aware of what we are pointing out.

The numbers preceding the items below refer to the Basic Sentence numbers.

1. Goddag, Hej. While in English "Good day" is an expression used upon taking leave of someone, Goddag is used by Swedes as a greeting approximately corresponding to "Hello." The informal Hej is more widely used but it implies also the use of the informal du. See Note 9.

8. & 9. Stå till, må. Stå till is more formal than må. Hur står det till is therefore more appropriately asked of a person whom one does not call du. See the following Note.

9. Du. "You" can be translated with du (sing.) or ni (formal sing. and plural of du/ni) in Swedish. The use of the informal du is rapidly growing in Sweden and will most likely soon be the only form of addressing a person. Most young people nowadays call everyone du (however, eyebrows were raised when a young journalist interviewing the king called His Majesty du) and du is used between all employees and management in many factories and offices. However, with conservative and older Swedes it is wise for a newcomer to be cautious and let the Swede indicate how he or she prefers to be addressed.

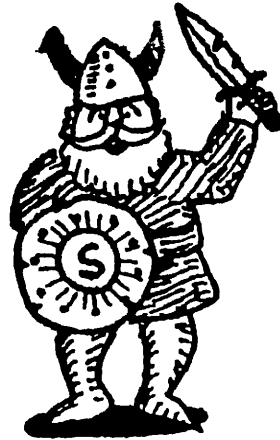
18. Var finns det ... Det finns is the Swedish equivalent of English "there is" and "there are". The reversed word order used here is a result of the question pattern (compare English "Where is/are there ...?").
29. Kan jag få ... corresponds to the English "may I have". Example: Kan jag få en kopp kaffe? (May I have a cup of coffee?). Another infinitive may be added to kan jag få. In that case få loses its meaning of "have". The second infinitive becomes the key word and kan jag få takes on the meaning of "may I". Examples: Kan jag få köpa ... (May I buy ...); Kan jag få se ... (May I look ...). This is one of a number of Swedish equivalents of English "please". Another way of saying "please" is var snäll och ... See sentence 15.
30. Vill. In Swedish vill = "want" and should never be confused with "will" in English.
32. Krona, öre. The krona is the Swedish currency unit; there are 100 öre per krona.
33. Dagens Nyheter is one of the two Stockholm morning newspapers.
34. Var så god has two different uses: 1. meaning "here you are" (a bit of graciousness) when handing over something; 2. Meaning "you are welcome" in answer to "thank you".
35. Hur mycket blir det? Note that the present tense of the verb att bli (blir) is used with the same meaning as the English "will be". Be sure to learn this expression now; a grammatical explanation will come later.
39. Ett par ostsmörgåsar. In English we express quantity with the preposition "of", for example "a glass of milk, a cup of coffee". In Swedish the quantifier simply precedes the noun directly, and no preposition is used. Examples: ett par ostsmörgåsar, ett glas mjölk, en kopp kaffe.

SWEDISH

UNIT 1

Points to Practice

- Point I. Indefinite article (singular)*
- Point II. Present tense*
- Point III. Word order -- straight and questions*
- Point IV. Auxiliaries (helping verbs)*



UNIT 1

Points to Practice

Grammar means different things in different contexts. In this book we use the word to describe the mechanics of the Swedish language. Practical knowledge of the grammar provides the method for building sentences. By using real sentences repeatedly you will become familiar with the grammar rules.

In each of the Units there will be some Points to Practice. In working on these you will also acquire vocabulary and learn useful Swedish idioms.

Point I.

EN

ETT

Swedish nouns come in two varieties, those for which the indefinite article (English "a" or "an") is EN and those for which it is ETT. Most of the time there is no way of telling the difference. You'll just have to learn which nouns go with which article. The exercises below will help you learn the EN and ETT nouns we've already used.



SWEDISH

Practice A. This is a substitution practice where you substitute a series of similar words or phrases in a single sentence, producing a variety of meanings. We'll give you the sentence to start out with, showing you the item to be substituted by underlining it. At the extreme RIGHT of the page you'll see the word or phrase you're supposed to substitute. If you use a blank sheet of paper or a card to cover the line below the one you're reading, you can check your answers as you go along by moving the paper down one line at a time. At first we'll give you help with translations, but as these become more and more obvious we'll gradually take them away and let you speak Swedish on your own.

Det finns en restaurang här. *There's a restaurant here.*
Det finns en buss här. *There's a bus here.*
Det finns en krona här. *There's a crown here.*
Det finns en telefon här. *There's a telephone here.*
Det finns en smörgås här. *There's a sandwich here.*
Det finns en hållplats här. *There's a (bus) stop here.*

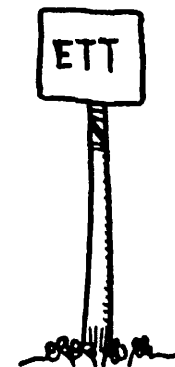
CUE

en buss
en krona
en telefon
en smörgås
en hållplats



Practice B. Now that you've learned some EN words, let's try some ETT words.

Det finns <u>ett</u> vykort där.	<i>There's a postcard there.</i>	CUE
Det finns <u>ett</u> glas där.	<i>There's a glass there.</i>	ett glas
Det finns <u>ett</u> par där.	<i>There's a couple there.</i>	ett par
Det finns ett hotell där.	<i>There's a hotel there.</i>	ett hotell



Practice C. Time to see how well you remember. We're going to mix up our nouns now, doing the same kind of practice. But not only are we going to give you EN and ETT words together, we're not going to tell you which is which until you see the answers.

Det finns <u>en</u> telefon här.	<i>There's a telephone here.</i>	CUE
<u>ett</u> glas	<i>a glass</i>	glas
<u>ett</u> hotell	<i>a hotel</i>	hotell
<u>en</u> krona	<i>a crown</i>	krona
<u>en</u> telefon	<i>a telephone</i>	telefon
<u>ett</u> par	<i>a couple</i>	par
<u>en</u> smörgås	<i>a sandwich</i>	smörgås
<u>en</u> kopp	<i>a cup</i>	kopp
en buss	<i>a bus</i>	buss

SWEDISH

Practice D. Let's try the same thing as a question:

Finns det en telefon här? Is there a telephone here?

CUE

glas

hotell

etc.

Practice the phrase Finns det ...? with all the words in Practice C and others that you know. Then answer the questions: Ja, det finns ... or Nej, det finns inte ...

Notice that inte comes after the verb.

Now let's use it!

Try asking your teacher and fellow students about the availability of objects and places in your area. Have some Swedish conversation.



Point II. Present tense. When do we -r?

The infinitive (basic form of the verb) and the present tense do not have the same form in Swedish.

Infinitive:	att tala	to speak
Present tense:	du talar	you speak you are speaking

All Swedish verbs in the infinitive end in -a or in another vowel.

Most Swedish verbs in the present tense end in -r.

jag talar_ svenska
Herr Berg förstår_ mig
en kopp kaffe kostar_ en krona

Present tense is used to express an action that a) is happening now (Jag äter nu - I'm eating now); b) happens repeatedly (jag äter smörgåsar till lunch - I eat sandwiches for lunch); and, c) sometimes, an action in the future (han kommer imorgon - he's coming tomorrow).

Notice that Swedish does not have the equivalent of the English continuous verb form (to be + verb + -ing). Example: I am speaking is simply jag talar.

Examples:

Jag talar svenska.

1. I speak Swedish.
2. I'm speaking Swedish.

Greta går till ambassaden.

1. Greta walks to the Embassy.
2. Greta is walking to the Embassy.



SWEDISH

There are a few verbs that do not take -r in the present tense, among them most auxiliaries (helping verbs):

du ska tala svenska

you will speak Swedish
are going to

du kan förstå svenska

you can understand Swedish
are able to

Point III. Word Order. Declarative sentences and questions.

Simple Swedish sentences usually begin with the subject, followed by the conjugated verb.

Examples:

Du talar svenska.

1. You speak Swedish.
2. You are speaking Swedish

Greta går till ambassaden.

1. Greta walks to the Embassy.
2. Greta is walking to the Embassy.

En kopp kaffe kostar en krona.

A cup of coffee costs one crown.

Det finns ett hotell här.

There is a hotel here.

In Swedish you make questions by just reversing the order of subject and verb.

Examples:

Talar ni svenska?

1. Do you speak Swedish?
2. Are you speaking Swedish?

Går Greta till ambassaden?

1. Does Greta walk to the Embassy?
2. Is Greta walking to the Embassy?

Kostar en kopp kaffe en krona?

Does a cup of coffee cost one crown?

Finns det ett hotell här?

Is there a hotel here?

Notice how simple Swedish is! Don't ever try to translate "do, does, did" when formulating a question in Swedish. Reversing the subject and verb is all you have to do.



Practice E. This is a practice using the present tense in normal word order. Again, place a blank sheet of paper over the line below the one you're reading, and use the word(s) given at the extreme right in place of the underlined ones. Be sure to repeat the "new" sentence ALOUD before moving the paper to check if you were right.

Herr Berg hjälper dig.

Mr. Berg is helping you.

CUE

Herr Berg hjälper Fröken Hansson.

Fröken Hansson

mig

SWEDISH

Herr Berg hjälper <u>mig</u> .	<i>CUE</i>
mig <u>lite grann</u> .	mig lite grann
mig <u>inte alls</u> .	Inte alls
mig mycket.	mycket
Du förstår <u>svenska</u> .	Herr Berg
Du förstår <u>Herr Berg</u> .	Fröken Hansson
<u>Fröken Hansson</u> .	mig
<u>mig</u> .	svenska
svenska.	
NI är i <u>Sverige</u> .	på restaurangen
<u>på restaurangen</u> .	på stationen
<u>på stationen</u> .	här
<u>här</u> .	i närheten
i närheten.	

You've probably noticed that we've started to leave out the English translations except in the examples. Hopefully you don't need them any more. If this is true, you're not only speaking Swedish, you're THINKING it.

Practice F. Now let's practice word order in questions. This time, however, we're going to give you TWO items at a time to substitute. Use the same familiar format to check as you go along.

<u>Hjälper</u> du <u>fröken</u> Hansson?	<i>Are you helping Miss Hansson?</i>	<i>CUE</i>
<u>Talar</u> du <u>svenska</u> ?		Talar ... svenska
<u>Förstår</u> du <u>mig</u> ?		Förstår ... mig
<u>Är</u> du <u>i Stockholm</u> ?		Är ... i Stockholm
<u>Går</u> du <u>till ambassaden</u> ?		Går ... till ambassaden

Practice G. This is a response practice where you simply answer the questions we ask. The cue on the right will indicate whether to answer the question in the affirmative or the negative. If you use your sheet of paper again you'll find that you can check your answers as before. You may have to change the pronoun in your response to fit the question.

Hjälper ni fröken Hansson?	<i>CUE</i>
Ja, jag hjälper fröken Hansson.	Ja
Förstår du svenska?	Ja
Ja, jag förstår svenska.	
Går herr Berg till ambassaden?	Ja
Ja, herr Berg går till ambassaden.	

SWEDISH

	<i>CUE</i>
Förstår du fröken Hansson?	Ja
Ja, jag förstår fröken Hansson.	
Är du i Stockholm?	Ja
Ja, jag är i Stockholm.	
Talar du svenska?	Ja
Ja, jag talar svenska.	

Practice H. Now let's do the same thing in the negative.

	<i>CUE</i>
Hjälper du fröken Hansson?	nej
Nej, jag hjälper inte fröken Hansson.	
Talar du svenska?	nej
Nej, jag talar inte svenska.	
Förstår du svenska?	nej
Nej, jag förstår inte svenska.	
Är du i Stockholm?	nej
Nej, jag är inte i Stockholm.	

Går du till ambassaden?

CUE

Nej, jag går inte till ambassaden.

nej

LÅT OSS TALA SVENSKA

(Let's Talk Swedish)

Use all of the preceding questions and answers with your teacher and fellow students to get the "feel" of your new language.



SWEDISH

Point IV. Auxiliaries (helping verbs).

Auxiliaries or helping verbs go together with one or more infinitives. Only the helping verb is conjugated.

du <u>ska</u> tala svenska	you <u>are going to speak</u> Swedish	<u>future</u>
du <u>vill</u> hjälpa mig	you <u>want to help</u> me	<u>desire</u>
du <u>kan</u> förstå svenska	you <u>can understand</u> Swedish	<u>ability</u>

Notice the use of ska and vill in Swedish. Ska in front of an infinitive indicates future time; vill indicates a wish or desire.

Practice I. *This is a transformation practice, which is new for you. In it you change sentences from one form to another by adding, subtracting, or rearranging. The sentences, or "cues" that you start with are given on the right, and the answers, or "transforms", are given one line below on the left. In this way you can still use your sheet of paper to check your answers.*

In this practice we're going to add ska to the cue sentences. As you do this, notice how you're changing the meaning of the sentences.

CUE

*I help you.
I'm helping you.*

Jag hjälper dig.

Jag ska hjälpa dig.

I will help you.

Herr Berg talar svenska.

Herr Berg ska tala svenska.

Fru Strömbäck äter lunch här.

Fru Strömbäck ska äta lunch här.

Du går till ambassaden.

Du ska gå till ambassaden.

Jag säger det.

CUE

Jag ser på matsedeln.

Jag ger dig en kopp kaffe.

Jag kommer till hotellet.

Jag ger dig en kopp kaffe.

Herr Berg går till stationen.

Fröken Hansson hjälper mig.

Jag ser på matsedeln.

Jag äter lunch.

CUE

Du hjälper mig.

Herr Berg kommer till hotellet.

Jag går till ambassaden.

Jag ska säga det.

Jag ska se på matsedeln.

Jag ska ge dig en kopp kaffe.

Now let's do the same thing with vill.

I'm coming to the hotel.

Jag vill komma till hotellet. *I want to come (get) to the hotel.*

Jag vill ge dig en kopp kaffe.

Herr Berg vill gå till stationen.

Fröken Hansson vill hjälpa mig.

Jag vill se på matsedeln.

Jag vill äta lunch.

And now with the helping verb kan.

*You help me.
You are helping me.*

Du kan hjälpa mig.

You can help me.

Herr Berg kan komma till hotellet.