

**A FEW WORDS FROM CHARLES BERLITZ
WORLD FAMOUS LINGUIST**

Let me introduce you to the cassette course you have chosen to study. In it you will find the basic phrases needed for communication in this language. There are two important things to remember about learning a new language:

Be interested in the people, their country and language. Want to learn the language.

Practice it as often as you can. Nothing is more effective in creating a friendly atmosphere and nothing flatters people more than when a foreigner tries to speak their language.

The voice on these cassettes will say a phrase in English. Then you will hear the translation of the phrase repeated twice. During the pause after the second repetition, repeat the phrase aloud. Try to imitate the pronunciation as nearly as you can.

Read the words as they are spoken on the cassette and use the guide to help you remember the words and pronounce them during the pauses. Remember, knowing the language is the **best** way of knowing the country and enjoying it more.

Charles Berlitz

ES Phrase Dictionary
and Study Guide

Danish

Dansk

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LANGUAGE/30

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INTRODUCTION

Danish is spoken by the over five million inhabitants of Denmark. It is also the second language of Greenland, and of the Faroe Islands, located between Britain and Iceland. Greenland and the Faroes are politically autonomous, but remain part of the Danish Kingdom, and are represented in the Danish parliament.

Danish, Swedish and Norwegian, are closely related and belong to the Northern Germanic linguistic group. Although they are three distinct languages, native speakers of these tongues can generally understand one another, particularly when communicating in writing. Linguistically, Swedish and Danish have common origins, although, as Denmark and Norway were unified for the four hundred years prior to 1814, Norwegian and Danish developed similarities. In fact, *bokmål*, one of the two official dialects spoken in Norway, is sometimes referred to as "Dano-Norwegian." The two languages also share the same alphabet, which comprises all the letters of the English alphabet, with the additional vowels: *æ*, *ø* and *å*.

These three Scandinavian languages, together with German, Dutch and English, all stem from the Germanic branch of the Indo-European language family. Thus Danish has linguistic ties with English and the two languages share hundreds of words that differ only slightly in spelling and pronunciation.

When you start the cassette player, you will hear the sounds of the Danish language. You will then hear Danish phrases, each one repeated, then followed by a pause. During the pause, say the phrase aloud. Try to say the phrases at the same speed as they are spoken on the cassettes. Replay any phrase you feel unsure about.

Tests show that a word spoken ten to twenty times is remembered more readily than a word seen fifty to one hundred times, so say the phrases aloud as often as possible. When you hear words spoken by Danes, in conversation and on television or radio, say them to yourself. Try to pronounce words you see on signs and in books, magazines, and newspapers.

In the pronunciation column, boldface letters mark the stressed syllable, and hyphens indicate syllable breaks.

The standard dialect in Denmark is called *rigssprog* or *rigsdansk* and was originally based on the sociolect of the upper class of Copenhagen.

In the pronunciation guide you will notice the following:

The glottal stop (*stød*): This may be difficult for non-Danish speakers to imitate and does not in fact exist in the pronunciation of many regions of Denmark. It is produced by a sudden contraction of the expiration muscles. If the vowel of the syllable in question is long, the glottal stop occurs at the end of the vowel; if the vowel is short, the glottal stop is pronounced before the following consonant. In a syllable with a short vowel and a voiceless consonant there is no glottal stop. It is important to pronounce the glottal stop because, otherwise, words may be misunderstood. For example, *le'ver* (with a glottal stop) means *liver*, whereas *lever* (without a glottal stop) means *to live*.

The symbol ^h in the pronunciation guide indicates a neutral vowel sound which barely constitutes a syllable; rather, it is an expiration of breath.

In Danish, as in English, sounds that are written alike often vary in pronunciation depending on adjacent sounds. This is due to the fact that the spelling was established long ago and that pronunciation has been fundamentally changed in the course of time whereas the spelling remains essentially unchanged. Training your ear to detect these variations will sharpen not only your pronunciation skills but also your understanding of spoken Danish. The best guide to authentic pronunciation is the native speakers on the tape.

Despite the variations you will hear, the guide to pronunciation used in this course will serve you well wherever Danish is spoken.

Now start the cassette and listen to the sounds of the Danish language.

THE DANISH ALPHABET

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 æ ø å

SOUNDS OF THE DANISH LANGUAGE

Danish Letter	Approximate U.S. English Equivalent	Pronunciation Guide	Danish Example	Pronunciation
VOWELS				
a	sounds like <u>e</u> in <u>egg</u>	ä	dansk	dän'sg
or	sounds like a sound between <u>a</u> in <u>ban</u> and <u>a</u> in <u>barn</u> but without the <u>r</u> sound	a	barn	ba'n
æ	sounds like <u>a</u> in <u>ache</u> , but very short	æ	næste	næs-tuh
å	sounds like <u>au</u> in <u>caught</u>	å	år	å'
or	sounds like <u>o</u> in <u>old</u>	o	måtte	mo-duh
e*	sounds like <u>a</u> in <u>ache</u> , but very short	æ	dem	dæm
or	sounds like a shortened <u>ee</u> in <u>see</u>	e	ser	se'
or	sounds like <u>e</u> in <u>open</u>	uh	tale	ta-luh

*The letter combinations *eg* and *ej* are pronounced as *y* in *my*, and written in the pronunciation column as "ai." Thus, the Danish word *jeg* is written in the pronunciation column as *yai*.

Danish Letter	Approximate U.S. English Equivalent	Pronunciation Guide	Danish Example	Pronunciation
<i>i</i>	sounds like a sound between <u>e</u> in <u>egg</u> and <u>i</u> in <u>ill</u>	e	<i>vil</i>	vel
<i>or</i>	sounds like <u>ee</u> in <u>see</u>	i	<i>vi</i>	vi
<i>o</i>	sounds like <u>o</u> in <u>old</u>	o	<i>melon</i>	me-lo'n
<i>or</i>	sounds like <u>a</u> in <u>cap</u>	aw	<i>op</i>	awp
<i>ø</i>	similar to German <u>ö</u> ; sounds like <u>e</u> in <u>let</u> pronounced with lips tightly rounded	ø	<i>rød</i>	rødh
<i>or</i>	similar to <u>ir</u> in <u>bird</u> , but without the <u>r</u> and with lips more rounded	ö	<i>grød</i>	grødih
<i>u</i>	similar to <u>oo</u> in <u>boot</u>	oo	<i>brun</i>	broon
<i>y</i>	sounds like <u>ew</u> in <u>few</u> but with lips more rounded	ew	<i>undskyld</i>	oon-skewl
<i>or</i>	similar to German <u>ö</u> ; sounds like <u>e</u> in <u>let</u> pronounced with lips tightly rounded	ø	<i>ryste</i>	røst-duh

Danish Letter	Approximate U.S. English Equivalent	Pronunciation Guide	Danish Example	Pronunciation
CONSONANTS				
<i>b</i>	as <u>b</u> in <u>bit</u> when final, or between vowels, as <u>w</u> in <u>win</u>	b w	<i>bror</i> <i>peber</i>	braw-uh pe-wa
<i>c</i>	before a consonant, a, o, or u, as <u>k</u> in <u>kit</u> elsewhere, as <u>s</u> in <u>set</u>	k s	<i>bacon</i> <i>cykle</i>	be-kawn sewk-luh
<i>ch</i>	as <u>sh</u> in <u>shop</u> as <u>ch</u> in <u>chop</u>	sh ch	<i>fraiche</i> <i>ketchup</i>	fresh ke-chuhp
<i>d</i>	when final, or between vowels, similar to <u>th</u> in <u>this</u> elsewhere, as <u>d</u> in <u>dig</u> after <i>l</i> , <i>n</i> , or <i>r</i> , or before <i>t</i> or <i>s</i> , it is rarely pronounced	dh d	<i>sød</i> <i>du</i> <i>fjerde</i>	sødih doo fye'-uh
<i>f</i>	as <u>f</u> in <u>fit</u>	f	<i>fem</i>	fem

Danish Letter	Approximate U.S. English Equivalent	Pronunciation Guide	Danish Example	Pronunciation
<i>g</i>	as <u>g</u> in <u>get</u> after vowels, it is rarely pronounced between vowels and at the end of a syllable, as a softened <u>g</u> in <u>get</u> in some foreign loan words, as <u>g</u> in <u>vision</u>	g zh	<i>gang</i> <i>mandag</i> <i>dag</i> <i>etage</i>	gang mæn-dæ dæ e-tazh
<i>h</i>	silent before <i>j</i> and <i>v</i> elsewhere, as <u>h</u> in <u>his</u>	h	<i>hvor</i> <i>hils</i>	vaw hels
<i>j</i>	as <u>y</u> in <u>yet</u>	y	<i>jeg</i>	yai
<i>k</i>	as <u>k</u> in <u>kit</u> between vowels and at the end of a syllable, as <u>g</u> in <u>get</u>	k g	<i>ikke</i> <i>sikkert</i>	ek se-gawd
<i>l</i>	as <u>l</u> in <u>lip</u>	l	<i>vil</i>	vel
<i>m</i>	as <u>m</u> in <u>meet</u>	m	<i>mønter</i>	møn-tuh
<i>n</i>	as <u>n</u> in <u>no</u>	n	<i>næk</i>	næk
<i>ng</i>	as <u>ng</u> in <u>singer</u>	ng	<i>kylling</i>	kew-ling
<i>p</i>	as <u>p</u> in <u>pan</u> between vowels and at the end of a syllable, as <u>b</u> in <u>bit</u>	p b	<i>peber</i> <i>ophold</i>	pe-wa ob-hol

Danish Letter	Approximate U.S. English Equivalent	Pronunciation Guide	Danish Example	Pronunciation
<i>r</i>	at the beginning of a word or after a consonant, sounds like a strong guttural <u>h</u> , the Spanish <u>j</u> in <u>José</u> , or as the French <u>r</u> in <u>rue</u> elsewhere between vowels or before a consonant it often becomes part of the vowel sound or is lost	R	<i>grøn</i> <i>ret</i> <i>larne</i> <i>lærer</i>	grøn ret la-muh le-uh
<i>sj</i>	as <u>sh</u> in <u>shop</u>	sh	<i>sjette</i>	she-duh
<i>s</i>	as <u>s</u> in <u>sit</u>	s	<i>salat</i>	sæ-let
<i>ti</i>	in the combination <i>-tion</i> sounds like <u>sh</u> in <u>shop</u>	sh	<i>stationen</i>	sta-sho-nuhn
<i>t</i>	as in <u>tin</u> between vowels and at the end of a syllable, as <u>d</u> in <u>do</u> in final position, similar to <u>th</u> in <u>this</u>	t d dh	<i>taxa</i> <i>vinter</i> <i>noget</i>	tak-sa ven-duh no-uhdh

Danish Letter	Approximate U.S. English Equivalent	Pronunciation Guide	Danish Example	Pronunciation
v	when final, sounds like <u>oo</u> in <u>boot</u> elsewhere, as <u>y</u> in <u>yan</u>	v	<i>kniv</i>	kni-oo
w	as <u>y</u> in <u>yan</u>	v	<i>sweater</i>	sve-da
x	as <u>x</u> in <u>taxi</u>	ks	<i>taxa</i>	tak-sa

GENERAL EXPRESSIONS

SALUTATIONS

AT HILSE PÅ HINANDEN

Hello! (informal) or (formal)	hai. go de '.	Hej! Goddag!
Welcome!	vel -kaw'm.	Velkommen.
Good morning.	go maw -awn.	Godmorgen.
Good day.	go de '.	Goddag.
Good evening.	go af 'n.	Godaften.
Good night.	go næt .	Godnat.
Goodbye. (informal) or (formal)	hai hai. fa-vel .	Hej hej. Farvel.
See you!	vi se 's!	Vi ses!

EVERYDAY EXPRESSIONS

HVERDAGSUDTRYK

Yes.	ye .	Ja.
No.	nai .	Nej.
OK. or	o-kaw '. o-key .	OK.
Really?	vi-uh-kli ?	Virkelig?
Please.	vi doo ve-a saw ven-li æt ...	Vil du være så venlig at... ¹
Thank you.	tak .	Tak.
Thank you very much.	mang-uh tak .	Mange tak.

¹ There are two words for *you* in Danish; the formal **De** and the informal **du**. The use of the formal term has declined recently and the use of **du** is acceptable in all circumstances, and is the form given in this course.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
You're welcome. or	sel tak. de va saw lit ^h .	Selv tak. Det var så lidt.
I don't know.	de vidh yai ik ^h .	Det ved jeg ikke.
I think so.	de trø ´ yai nawk.	Det tror jeg nok.
I don't think so.	de trø ´ yai ik ^h .	Det tror jeg ikke.
What do you think?	væ trø ´ doo?	Hvad tror du?
Why not?	vaw -faw ik ^h ?	Hvorfor ikke?
Are you sure?	e -uh doo si -guh?	Er du sikker?
It's fine.	de e-uh i aw -t ^h n.	Det er i orden!
Yes, certainly.	ye, he 'lt ^h si-gawd.	Ja, helt sikkert.
Maybe.	maws- ke '.	Måske.
Of course.	sel- fø -li.	Selvfølgelig.
Is it possible?	e -uh de moo -lit?	Er det muligt?
I am very grateful.	de va vel nawk pe 'nt æ dai.	Det var vel nok pænt af dig.
It doesn't matter.	de gø-uh ik ^h no-uhdh.	Det gør ikke noget.
Be careful.	pes paw dai sel.	Pas på dig selv.
Look at this!	se ´ he -uh!	Se her!
Listen to this!	hø -uh he -uh!	Hør her!
Come with me!	kawm he -uh!	Kom her!
What is this?	væ e -uh de he -uh?	Hvad er det her?
What is that?	væ e -uh de de -uh?	Hvad er det der?
What is it like?	vaw -dæn e -uh de?	Hvordan er det?
Do you like it? (common) ² or (neuter)	kæ doo li den? kæ doo li de?	Kan du lide den? Kan du lide det?

² In Danish there are two genders. See Grammar section.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
It's <u>beautiful</u> . delicious wonderful interesting exciting	den e -uh smaw k. dai -li vidh- awn -aw-li in-truh- sent spen -nuh	Den er <u>smuk</u> . ³ dejlig vidunderlig interessant spændende
What is the matter?	væ e -uh de -uh i va -en?	Hvad er der i vejen?
Are you all right?	e -uh ælt i aw -t ^h n?	Er alt i orden?
I'm <u>hot</u> . hungry thirsty tired happy sad	yai e -uh vam . sool -t ^h n tø -uh-sti træt gledh kedh æ de	Jeg er <u>varm</u> . sulten tørstig træt glad ked af det
I'm cold.	yai fæw -saw.	Jeg fryser.
I'm fine.	yai ha de fint .	Jeg har det fint.
Please do not disturb me.	faw -stew-uh mai ven-list ik ^h .	Forstyr mig venligst ikke.
Where is the bathroom?	vaw e -uh be-dhuh- ve -uhl-suht?	Hvor er badeværelset?
INTRODUCTIONS	PRÆSENTATIONER	
My name is Lars.	yai he -dhuh´ las .	Jeg hedder Lars.
What is <u>your name</u> ? his name her name	væ he -dhuh´ doo ? hæn hoon	Hvad hedder <u>du</u> ? han hun
Are you Susanne Danig?	e -uh doo soo- sæ -nuh dæ-ni?	Er du Susanne Danig?

³ When an adjective is attached to a noun it has to agree with the noun. See Grammar section.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
Let me introduce Vibeke Wessel.	mo yai præ-sen- te -a dai faw vi-buh-kuh ve -suhl.	Må jeg præsentere dig for <u>Vibeke Wessel</u> . ⁴
my colleague my friend	min ko- le -gæ min ven	min kollega min ven
Pleased to meet you.	de va hew -guh-lit æ mø -duhs.	Det var hyggeligt at mødes. ⁵
How are you?	vaw -dæn ha doo de?	Hvordan har du det?
I'm fine, thanks; and you?	fint , tak, aw væ me dai ?	Fint, tak, og hvad med dig?
How are things?	vaw -dæn gaw de?	Hvordan går det?
Where are you from?	vo kaw -muh doo fra ?	Hvor kommer du fra?
I am from the USA. Great Britain Canada Australia	yai kaw -muh fra oo -es-e. staw-bri- tæn -yen kæ -næ-dæ a-oo- stræl -yen	Jeg kommer fra USA. Storbritannien Canada Australien
Where do you live?	vaw baw doo?	Hvor bor du?
I live in New York.	yai baw i noo yawk .	Jeg bor i New York.
Do you speak English?	tæ -luh doo eng -elsk?	Taler du engelsk?
Yes, a little.	en li-luh smool.	En lille smule.
I don't speak Danish well.	yai tæ -luh ik' saw gawt dænsk .	Jeg taler ikke så godt dansk.

⁴ It is not common to introduce another person in Denmark; you only introduce yourself.

⁵ In Denmark you only say this if you really mean it. It is not said simply as a formality.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
How do you say it in Danish?	vaw -dæn si -uh mæn de po dænsk ?	Hvordan siger man det på dansk?
Could you please speak more slowly?	koo doo tæl lit lang -so-maw?	Kunne du tale lidt langsommere?
Do you understand?	faw -staw doo de?	Forstår du det?
I don't understand.	de faw -staw yai ik.	Det forstår jeg ikke.
I'm sorry.	de mo doo oon -skewl.	Det må du undskyldte.
Excuse me.	oon -skewl.	Undskyld. ⁶
Could you please repeat it?	koo doo si de i-gen?	Kunne du sige det igen?

GETTING ACQUAINTED

AT LÆRE HINANDEN AT KENDE

Where are you staying?	vaw baw doo hen?	Hvor bor du henne?
I am staying at the King Frederik Hotel.	yai baw po ho -tel kawng fræ-dhuh-rik.	Jeg bor på Hotel Kong Frederik.
Have you been to Denmark before?	ha doo ve -uhdh i dæn-mak fø'?	Har du været i Danmark før?
This is my first visit to Scandinavia.	nai de e-uh føs -duh gang yai e-uh i skæn- di- ne -vyen.	Nej, det er første gang jeg er i Skandinavien.
Are you married?	e-uh doo gift ?	Er du gift?

⁶ **Undskyld!** is said if you literally bump into someone, or it may precede a request.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
How is your <u>wife</u> ? husband mother father daughter son sister brother	vaw -dæn ha din ko -ne de? mæn ^h maw -uh fa dæ -da søn søs -duh braw -uh	Hvordan har din <u>kone</u> det? mand mor far datter søn søster bror
My best wishes to your family.	hils din fa-mi-lyuh!	Hils din familie!
Would you like to come to my house on Saturday?	ha doo løst til æ kawm aw be -sø' mai pa lø -dæ?	Har du lyst til at komme og besøge mig på lørdag?
Would you like to come for <u>lunch</u> ? dinner coffee	ha doo løst til æ kawm til fro -gawst? mi -dæ ka -fuh	Har du lyst til at komme til <u>frokost</u> ? middag kaffe
What are you doing?	væ le -oo doo?	Hvad laver du?
Where are you going?	vaw skæ doo hen?	Hvor skal du hen?
I'm going <u>to work</u> . shopping	yai skæ po a- bai -duh. in-køb ^h	Jeg skal på <u>arbejde</u> . indkøb
Could I go with you?	mo yai go medh ?	Må jeg gå med?
I have to be back by seven o'clock.	yai skæ ve-a ti -be-ø se -nest klaw-kuhn seww ^h .	Jeg skal være tilbage senest klokken syv.
Please wait for me.	ve -uh sødh æ ven -tuh po mai.	Vær sød at vente på mig.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
We're leaving right now.	vi skæ æ-sted noo.	Vi skal afsted nu.
Are you ready?	e-uh doo pa -rats?	Er du parat?
We are in a hurry.	vi skæ skewn aws.	Vi skal skynde os.
I am in a hurry.	yai skæ skawn ma.	Jeg skal skynde mig.
Is Camilla at home?	e-uh kæ- mi -la yem ?	Er Camilla hjemme?
She's not at home.	nai , hoon e-uh ik yem.	Nej, hun er ikke hjemme.
When will she return?	vaw- naw kaw-muh hoon ti -be-ø?	Hvornår kommer hun tilbage?
Is Erik at home?	e-uh e -rik yem?	Er Erik hjemme?
He's not at home.	nai, hæn e-uh ik yem.	Nej, han er ikke hjemme.
When will he return?	vaw- naw kaw-muh hæn ti -be-ø?	Hvornår kommer han tilbage?
Please come in!	kawm in-faw!	Kom indenfor!
Please sit down!	ve-uhs- go æ sedh nedh !	Værsgo at sidde ned!
Make yourself at home!	ba føl da yem !	Bare føl dig hjemme!
Would you like something <u>to eat</u> ? to drink	vil doo hæ no -uhdh æ spi -suh? dri -guh	Vil du have noget at <u>spise</u> ? drikke
Do you smoke?	rew -yuh doo?	Ryger du?
Have you got a light?	ha doo en tæn -stik?	Har du en tændstik?
I don't smoke.	yai rew-yuh ik .	Jeg ryger ikke.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
Do you mind if I smoke?	ha doo no -uhdh i- modh yai rew-yuh?	Har du noget imod jeg ryger?
Would you mind not smoking, please?	vi-luh doo gawt læ ve -uh me æ rew ?	Ville du godt lade være med at ryge?
You may smoke outside.	doo kæn rew oo -dhen-faw.	Du kan ryge udenfor.
Thanks for a wonderful time! ⁷	mang' tak faw i aft'n!	Mange tak for i aften!
Have a safe trip home!	kawm gawt yem!	Kom godt hjem!
Come see us again!	kawm snat ^h i-gen!	Kom snart igen!

INQUIRIES ON THE STREET

AT SPØRGE OM VEJ

Where is the <u>U.S. Embassy</u> , please? the main square	vaw li -guh den am-ri- kæn -skuh am-bæ- seu -dhe? rodh -hoos- plæ-suhn	Hvor ligger <u>Den Amerikanske Ambassade</u> ? Rådhuspladsen
the church the cathedral the park	ki -uh-g'n dom -ki-uh-g'n pa -g'n	kirken domkirken parken
What is the name of this street?	væ he -dhuh' den gæ -dhuh'?	Hvad hedder denne gade?

⁷ Literally: *Thanks for a wonderful evening!* It is important to remember to thank the host for the occasion. You should also remember to say **Tak for sidst!** (*Thank you for the last time!*) next time you see or speak to the host.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
How far is it to the Viking ship museum?	vaw langt e-uh de-uh tel vi - king-uh-skeps- moo -se-udh?	Hvor langt er der til vikingeskibsmuseet?
Which way is <u>north</u> ? south east west	vel -ken ræt -neng e-uh no' ? sewdh øst vest	Hvilen retning er <u>nord</u> ? syd øst vest
I'm lost.	yai kæn ek fen vai .	Jeg kan ikke finde vej.
Where are we on this map?	koon doo vis ma vaw vi e-uh po de -duh kot ^h ?	Kunne du vise mig hvor vi er på dette kort?
Could you please show me?	koon doo vis ma de?	Kunne du vise mig det?
Could you please write it down?	koon doo skri -ow ^h de faw mai?	Kunne du skrive det for mig?
Turn right.	drai tel ho -yuh.	Drej til højre.
Turn left.	drai tel ven -struh.	Drej til venstre.
Go straight ahead. (if on foot) or (if driving)	go li-uh oodh. kø -uh li-uh oodh.	Gå lige ud. Kør lige ud.
Go back. (if on foot) or (if driving)	go tel- be' . kø -uh tel- be' .	Gå tilbage. Kør tilbage.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
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Side 2

NUMBERS, TIME, COLORS

NUMBERS		TAL
zero	nool	nul
one	en	en
or	et	et
two	to´	to
three	trai	tre
four	fi-uh	fire
five	fem	fem
six	seks	seks
seven	sewv ^h	syv
eight	o-duh	otte
nine	ni	ni
ten	ti	ti
eleven	el-vuh	elleve
twelve	tawl	tolv
thirteen	træ-d´n	tretten
fourteen	fyaw-d´n	fjorten
fifteen	fem-t´n	femten
sixteen	sais-t´n	seksten
seventeen	sø-d´n	sytten
eighteen	æ-d´n	atten
nineteen	ni-d´n	nitten
twenty	tewv ^h	tyve
twenty-one	e-naw-tewv ^h	enogtyve
twenty-two	to´-aw-tewv ^h	toogtyve
thirty	traidh-vuh	tredive
forty	fø-uh	fyrre
fifty	hæl-træs	halvtreds
sixty	træs	tres
seventy	hælf-yæs	halvfjerds
eighty	fi-uhs	firs
ninety	hælf-ems	halvfems

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
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a hundred	et hoo-nuhdh	hundrede
two hundred	taw´ hoo-nuhdh	to hundrede
one thousand	et too-s´n	et tusind
the first one	den fø-uh-stuh	den første
the second one	den æn´n	den anden
the third one	den tredh-yuh	den tredje
the fourth one	den fi-yuh	den fjerde
once	en gang	en gang
twice	to gang	to gange
ten percent	ti pro-sent	ti procent
How old are you?	vaw ga-mel e-uh doo?	Hvor gammel er du?
I am 34.	yai e-uh fi-uh aw traidh-vuh.	Jeg er fire og tredive.

TIME		TID
What time is it?	væ e-uh klaw-kuhn?	Hvad er klokken?
It's one o'clock.	den e-uh et.	Den er et.
It's twenty to nine. ⁸	den e-uh tewv ^h mi-noo-duh i ni.	Den er tyve minutter i ni.
or	den e-uh ti mi-noo-duh o´-wa hæl ni.	Den er ti minutter over halv ni.
It's twenty-five past three.	den e-uh fem-aw- tewv ^h mi-noo- duh o´-wa trai.	Den er femogtyve minutter over tre.

⁸ The time can be described in two different ways: **2:20** can be translated literally as *twenty past two*, or as *ten minutes to half past two*, and **5:35** in Danish is literally either *twenty-five minutes past three*, or *five minutes past half to two*. Military time is used even in conversation, so *5:30 p.m.* would be *17:30*.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
<i>or</i>	den e-uh fem mi- noo -duh i hæl fi-yuh.	Den er fem minutter i halv fire.
It's ten to five.	den e-uh fem mi- noo -duh i fem .	Den er fem minutter i fem.
It's a quarter past nine.	den e-uh et kva -te' o' -wa ni.	Den er et kvarter over ni.
It's half past one.	den e-uh hæl to' .	Den er halv to.
It's <u>early</u> . late	de e-uh tidh -let. se' nt	Det er <u>tidligt</u> . sent
at four exactly	pre- sis klaw-kuhn fi-uh	præcis klokken fire
Shall we meet <u>this afternoon?</u> tomorrow at ten	skæ vi mø -dhuhs i ef -tuh-mi-de' i maw -uhn klaw-kuhn ti	Skal vi mødes i <u>eftermiddag?</u> i morgen klokken ti
this evening <i>or</i> tonight	i af -t'n	i aften
in ten minutes	awm ti mi- noo -duh	om ti minutter
in two hours	awm to' ti-muh	om to timer
at noon	klaw -kuhn tawl mi -de'	klokken tolv middag
at midnight	vedh midh -næts-tidh	ved midnatstid
a second	et se- koont ^h	et sekund
a minute	et mi- noot ^h	et minut
an hour	en ti -muh	en time

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
DAYS OF THE WEEK		UGEDAGENE
Monday	mæn -dæ	mandag
Tuesday	ti -uhs-dæ	tirsdag
Wednesday	awns -dæ	onsdag
Thursday	to -uhs-dæ	torsdag
Friday	frai -dæ	fredag
Saturday	lø -uh-dæ	lørdag
Sunday	søn -dæ	søndag
every day	ve -uh de'	hver dag
I leave <u>today</u> . tomorrow the day after tomorrow next week	yai skæ af -stedh i de'. i maw -uhn i o' -wa-maw-uhn i nes -tuh oo	Jeg skal afsted i <u>dag</u> . i morgen i overmorgen i næste uge
I arrived <u>yesterday</u> . the day before yesterday last week	yai kawm i gaw. i faw -gaws i si -stuh oo	Jeg kom i <u>går</u> . i forgårs i sidste uge
a day (daylight hours)	en de'	en dag
<i>or</i> (the 24-hour period)	et daw -in	et døgn

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
MONTHS OF THE YEAR		MÅNEDERNE
January	yæ-noo-a	januar
February	fi-broo-a	februar
March	mats	marts
April	a-pril	april
May	mai	maj
June	yoo-ni	juni
July	yoo-li	juli
August	a-oo-goost	august
September	sep-tem-buh	september
October	ok-to-buh	oktober
November	naw-ven-buh	november
December	de-sem-buh	december
What is the date today?	væ dæ-to e-uh de i de'?	Hvad dato er det i dag?
It is May 6th.	de e-uh den she-duh mai.	Det er den sjette maj.
this week	de-nuh oo	denne uge
this month	de-nuh mo-nuh	denne måned
this year	de-duh o'	dette år
last year	ses-tuh o'	sidste år
next year	nes-tuh o'	næste år
It is <u>spring</u> .	de e-uh faw-o'.	Det er forår.
summer	saw-muh	sommer
fall	ef-tuh-o'	efterår
winter	ven-duh	vinter

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
THE WEATHER		VEJRET
How is the weather today?	vaw-dæn e-uh ve'-udh i de'?	Hvordan er vejret i dag?
It's <u>cold</u> .	de e-uh kawlt.	Det er <u>koldt</u> .
nice	gawt	godt
hot	va'mt	varmt
sunny	sol-sken	solskin
It's <u>windy</u> .	de ble'-suh.	Det <u>blæser</u> .
raining	rai-nuh	regner
snowing	sne'	sner
How will the weather be tomorrow?	vaw-dæn bli-uh ve'-udh i maw-uhn?	Hvordan bliver vejret i morgen?
It will be <u>cloudy</u> .	de vel bli o'-wa-skew-uhdh.	Det vil blive <u>overskyet</u> .
cool	kø-lit	køligt
frosty	frawst-ve'-uh	frostvej
foggy	tow-uhdh	tåget
There is <u>a storm</u> .	de e-uh stawm-ve'.	Det er <u>stormvej</u> .
a snowstorm	sne-stawm	snestorm
COLORS		FARVER
It is <u>black</u> .	den e-uh saw-ats.	Den er <u>sort</u> .
blue	blo	blå
brown	broon	brun
gray	gro	grå
green	grøn	grøn
lilac	li-la	lilla
pink	lew-suh-rødh	lyserød
red	rødh	rød
white	vedh	hvid
yellow	goo'l	gul
I like this color.	yai kæn gawt li de-nuh fa-o.	Jeg kan godt lide denne farve.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
PERSONAL NEEDS		
AT THE HOTEL		PÅ HOTELLET
I'd like to reserve a room.	yai vel ge -uhn re-se-uh- ve -uh et ve -uhl-suh.	Jeg vil gerne reservere et værelse.
I have reserved a room.	yai ha re-se-uh- ve -uht et ve -uhl-suh.	Jeg har reserveret et værelse.
Do you have a <u>double room</u> ? single room	ha i et daw -buhl-ve-uhl-suh? eng -kelt-ve-uhl-suh	Har I et <u>dobbel</u> -værelse? enkeltværelse
Do you have a room with a <u>private bath</u> ? a shower twin beds air conditioning	ha i et ve -uhl-suh medh aidh bædh? broo -suh-bædh to ' seng e-uh kuhn- de -shuhn	Har I et værelse med <u> eget bad</u> ? brusebad to senge air condition
What is the rate per day?	væ kaw -stuh de awm de 'n?	Hvad koster det om dagen?
Is breakfast included?	e-uh maw -uhn-me-dhuhn en- kloo -de' i pri -suhn?	Er morgenmaden inkluderet i prisen? ¹
I'll be staying for two nights.	yai vel ge -uhn hæ ve -uhl-suh i to ' de.	Jeg vil gerne have værelset i to dage.
Is there a <u>better</u> room? cheaper larger smaller quieter	fens de-uh et bedh -ruh ve -uhl-suh? be -li-ya stø -uh min -druh ro -li-ya	Findes der et <u>bedre</u> værelse? billigere større mindre roligere

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
May I have a wake-up call for 6 a.m., please?	vel doo vek mai klaw -kuhn seks, tak .	Vil du vække mig klokken seks, tak.
Could I have my key, please?	koon yai fo nø -i-luhn tel met ve -uhl-suh?	Kunne jeg få nøglen til mit værelse?
On what floor is my room?	po vel -kuhn e -tæ-shuh e-uh mit ve -uhl-suh?	På hvilken etage er mit værelse?
Take the elevator.	te e-luh- ve -taw-ruhn.	Tag elevatoren.
Where is the elevator?	vaw e-uh e-luh- ve -taw-ruhn?	Hvor er elevatoren?
Go <u>up</u> the stairs. down	go awp e tra -buhn. nedh	Gå <u>op</u> ad trappen. ned
There is no hot water.	de-uh e-uh in -tuht vamt væn .	Der er intet varmt vand.
I need <u>some ice</u> , please. another blanket a comforter a drinking glass an electric fan a heater an iron a pillow some shampoo	yai ha broo faw no-uhn i-ste-uh-ne-nguh. et te -puh tel en dew -nuh et glæs en ven-ti- le -ta en va -mu- o 'n et strew -ye-uhn en poodh no-uhdh sham -poo	Jeg har brug for <u> nogle isterninger</u> . et tæppe til en dyne et glas en ventilator en varmeovn et strygejern en pude noget shampoo
some soap some toilet paper a towel	no-uhdh se -buh no-uhdh to-uh- let -pa-pi-uh et hon -kle-dhuh	noget sæbe noget toiletpapir et håndklæde

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
What time is breakfast served?	vaw- naw se-ve-uhs de-uh maw -uhn-mædh?	Hvornår serveres der morgenmad?
Is it possible to have these clothes <u>dry-cleaned</u> ? washed ironed	e-uh de moo -lit æ fo rain -suht de he-uh to -i? væs -kuhl strø -uhdh	Er det muligt at få <u>renset</u> det her tøj? vasket strøget
Where is <u>the laundromat</u> ? the dry cleaner the hairdresser	vaw li-ga de-uh et mønt -væs-kuh-ri? et rain-suh-ri en fri- sø	Hvor ligger der <u>et møntvaskeri</u> ? et renseri en frisør
When will the clothes be ready?	vaw- naw kæn yai hen-tuh to -i-uh?	Hvornår kan jeg hente tøjet?
May I have the bill, please.	yai vel ge -uhn hæ rai -neng-uhn tak .	Jeg vil gerne have regningen, tak.
I wish to speak to the manager. ⁹	yai vel ge -uhn tæl medh den shef .	Jeg vil gerne tale med din chef.
Could you please call a taxi for me?	vel doo ve-uh ven -li æ be -stel en tak -sa til mai ?	Vil du være venlig at bestille en taxa til mig?
MONEY		PENGE
Where is the bank?	vaw le-ga de-uh en bangk ?	Hvor ligger der en bank?
Where can I exchange currency?	vaw kæn yai vek -sluh peng ?	Hvor kan jeg veksle penge?
What is today's dollar exchange rate?	væ e-uh da -oos-koo-a-suhn po daw -luhs?	Hvad er dagskursen på dollars?

⁹ This is not common in Denmark.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
I would like to change this into <u>Danish</u> <u>krone</u> please. small bills coins	yai vel ge -uhn vek -sluh de-duh buh -løp ^h tel dæn -skuh kraw -nuh. smo sedh -luh møn -duh	Jeg vil gerne veksle dette beløb til <u>danske kroner</u> . små sedler mønter
Do you cash traveler's checks?	kæn yai en -lø-suh mi-nuh rai -suh-sheks he -uh?	Kan jeg indløse mine rejsechecks her?
Do you accept this credit card?	kæn yai be -tæ-luh medh kæ -dit-kawt?	Kan jeg betale med kreditkort?
<i>Side 3</i>		
FOOD AND DRINK		MAD OG DRIKKE
Where is <u>the market</u> ? a supermarket a bakery the grocery store	vaw le-ga taw '-vedh? de-uh et soo -puh-ma-kuhdh de-uh en be -ya de-uh en kø -mæn	Hvor ligger <u>torvet</u> ? der et supermarked der en bager der en købmand
Where can I buy <u>fruit</u> ? apples bananas blueberries cherries gooseberries grapes lemons a melon	vaw kæn yai køp ^h no -uhdh frookt ? no -uhn eb -luh no -uhn bæ -ne-nuh no -uhn blo -be-uh no -uhn ki -uh-suh-be-uh no -uhn ste -kuhls-be-uh no -uhn vin -droo-uh no -uhn si -tro-nuh en me -lon	Hvor kan jeg købe <u>noget</u> <u>frugt</u> ? nogle æbler nogle bananer nogle blåbær nogle kirsebær nogle stikkelsbær nogle vindruer nogle citroner en melon

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
oranges	no -uhn a-bel- si -nuh	nogle appelsiner
peaches	no -uhn fe-uhs-knuh	nogle ferskner
pears	no -uhn pe -uh	nogle pærer
a pineapple	en æ-næ-næs	en ananas
plums	no -uhn blaw -muh	nogle blommer
raisins	no -uhn ro-si-nuh	nogle rosiner
raspberries	no -uhn hen -be-uh	nogle hindbær
strawberries	no -uhn yaw -be-uh	nogle jordbær
a watermelon	en væn -me-lon	en vandmelon
I would like <u>some</u> <u>vegetables</u> .	yai vel ge -uhn hæ no -uhn grøn -sa-uh.	Jeg vil gerne have <u>nogle</u> <u>grøntsager</u> .
some beans	no -uhn bø -nuh	nogle bønner
some broccoli	no -uhdh braw -koo-li	noget broccoli
some Brussels sprouts	no -uhn ro-suhn-ko'l	nogle rosenkål
some cabbage	no -uhdh ko 'l	noget kål
some carrots	no -uhn goo -luh-rø-dhuh	nogle gulerødder
a cauliflower	et blawm -ko'l	et blomkål
some cucumber	no -uhn æ- goo -uh-ker	nogle agurker
an eggplant	o-beuh- zhin	en aubergine
some leeks	no -uhn pa -wuh	nogle porrer
some lettuce	no -uhdh sæ- let	noget salat
some mushrooms	no -uhn sham - pi-nyaw-nguh	nogle cham- pignoner
some onions	no -uhn lo -i	nogle løg
some peas	no -uhn æ-uh-duh	nogle ærter
some peppers	no -uhn grøn pe-oo-ruh	nogle grønne pebre
some potatoes	no -uhn ka -taw-fluh	nogle kartofler
some string beans	no -uhn grøn ' bø -nuh	nogle grønne bønner
some tomatoes	no -uhn to- mæ -tuh	nogle tomater

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
I'd like some <u>meat</u> .	yai vel ge -uhn hæ no -uhdh kødh .	Jeg vil gerne have <u>noget kød</u> .
bacon	no -uhdh be -kawn	noget bacon
beef	no -uhdh awk -suh-kødh	noget oksekød
beefsteak	en bøf	en bøf
chicken	no -uhdh kew -ling	noget kylling
cold cuts	no -uhdh a-oo- sko-uhdh po -leg	noget afskåret pålæg
ground meat	no -uhdh ha -guhdh kødh	noget hakket kød
ham	no -uhdh skeng -kuh	noget skinke
lamb	no -uhdh la -muh-kødh	noget lammekød
meatballs	no -uhn fræ-guh- del -uh	nogle frikadeller
pork	no -uhdh svi -nuh-kødh	noget svinekød
sausages	no -uhn pøl -suh	nogle pølser
stew	no -uhdh bang -kuh-kødh	noget bankekød
veal	no -uhdh kæl -vuh-kødh	noget kalvekød
I like <u>seafood</u> .	yai kæn li ælt gawt fra he -vuhdh.	Jeg kan lide " <u>alt</u> <u>godt fra havet</u> ."
clams	moos -li-nguh	muslinger
cod	tawsk	torsk
cod roe	taw -skuh-raw-uhn	torskerogn
crab	kra -buh	krabber
fish	fesk	fisk
fish cakes	fes -kuh- fræ-guh- de -luh	fiskefrikadeller
herring	sel	sild
smoked herring	raw-uhdh sel	røget sild
lobster	ho -muh	hummer
mackerel	mæ -kræ'	makrel
oysters	ø -stuhs	østers

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
salmon	laks	laks
shrimp	rai-uh	rejer
trout	ø-uhdh	ørred
I need to buy <u>bread</u> .	yai skæ hæ no-uhdh brø'dh.	Jeg skal have <u>noget brød.</u>
bread rolls	no-uhn baw-luh	nogle boller
butter	no-uhdh smø-uh	noget smør
a cake	en kæ-uh	en kage
candy	no-uhdh slek	noget slik
cheese	no-uhdh ost	noget ost
chocolate	no-uhdh sho-ko- læ-dhuh	noget chokolade
cookies	no-uhn smo-kæ-uh	nogle småkager
a Danish pastry	no-uhdh vi-nuh- brødh	noget wienerbrød
eggs	no-uhn e'k	nogle æg
nuts	no-uhn nø-dhuh	nogle nødder
rice	no-uhdh ris	noget ris
a sandwich	en sænd-vech	en sandwich
an open-faced sandwich	et stø-guh smø-uh-brødh	et stykke smørrebrød
sour cream	no-uhdh kræm fresh	noget creme fraiche
vinegar	no-uhdh e-dhi-guh	noget eddike

AT THE RESTAURANT		PÅ RESTAURANT
Could you recommend <u>an inexpensive restaurant</u> ?	kæn doo æn-buh-fe-luh en bi-li re-sto-rang?	Kan du anbefale <u>en billig restaurant</u> ?
a typical Danish restaurant	en tew-pisk dænsk re-sto-rang	en typisk dansk restaurant

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
Is there a non-smoking area? ¹⁰	fens de-uh en e-guh rew-yuh a-oo-de-ling?	Findes der en ikke-ryger afdeling?
I prefer to sit <u>by the window</u> .	yai vel ge-uhn se-dhuh vedh ven-doo-uhdh.	Jeg vil gerne sidde <u>ved vinduet</u> .
over there	de-uh ow-wa	derovre
May I see the <u>menu</u> , please?	yai vel ge-uhn se me-new-kaw-duhdh.	Jeg vil gerne se <u>menukortet</u> .
wine list	vin-kaw-duhdh	vinkortet
I'd like a carafe of this wine, please.	yai vel ge-uhn hæ en kæ-ra-fuhl medh de-nuh vi'n, tak.	Jeg vil gerne have en karaffel med denne vin, tak.
I'm on a diet.	yai e-uh po slang-kuh-koo-uh.	Jeg er på slankekur.
I'm a vegetarian.	yai e-uh ve-ge-ta'.	Jeg er vegetar.
Enjoy your lunch. ¹¹	ves-go.	Værsgo.
Could I have <u>a knife</u> , please.	koon yai fo en knyoo tak.	Kunne jeg få <u>en kniv</u> , tak.
a fork	en ga-fuhl	en gaffel
a spoon	en ske	en ske
a teaspoon	en te'-ske	en teske
a plate	en tæ-le-uh-k'n	en tallerken
a bowl	en sko'l	en skål
a cup	en kawp^h	en kop
a glass of water	et glæs væn	et glas vand
a wine glass	et vin-glæs	et vinglas
a napkin	en se-uh-vyet	en serviet

¹⁰ Denmark does not have many designated non-smoking areas except on trains, so it is unlikely that a restaurant will have one.

¹¹ Danish waiters do not say *Enjoy your meal!* when they serve the meal, but *Værsgo*, which means *Be so kind (as to accept the meal) or Here you are!*

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
the salt	no-uhdh sælt	noget salt
pepper	no-uhdh pe-wa	noget peber
mustard	no-uhdh se-nuhp	noget sennep
ketchup	no-uhdh ke-choop	noget ketchup
I'd like bottled water, please.	yai vel ge-uhn hæ en mi-nuh- ral væn, tak .	Jeg vil gerne have en mineral vand, tak.
I'd like tea, please. coffee	yai vel ge-uhn hæ en kawp te' . ka-fuh	Jeg vil gerne have en kop te . kaffe
I take <u>milk</u> in my coffee. cream sugar	yai broo-uh melk i ka-fuhn . flødh so-ga	Jeg bruger mælk i kaffen. fløde sukker
Would you like a <u>glass of lemonade</u> ? fruit juice lemon tea	vel doo hæ et glæs li-mo- nedh ? frookt^h-joos en kawp si- tron-te	Vil du have et glas limonade ? frugtjuice en kop citronte
a soda	en so-dæ-væn	en sodavand
a glass of red wine	et glæs rødh-vin	et glas rødvin
a glass of white wine	et glæs vidh-vin	et glas hvidvin
I'd like a <u>beer</u> , please. an aquavit or	yai vel ge-uhn hæ en øl, tak . en ak-va- vit en snaps	Jeg vil gerne have en øl, tak . en akvavit en snaps
I would like to order <u>meatballs with stewed red cabbage</u> . a pork chop	yai vel ge-uhn hæ fræ-kuh- de-luh medh rødh-ko'l . en svi-nuh-ko-duh-let	Jeg vil gerne have frikadeller med rødkål . en svinekotelet
an appetizer	en fo-rats	en forret

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
a mixed salad	en grøn sæ-let	en grøn salat
soup	so-buh	suppe
the main course	en ho-uhdh-rat	en hovedret
Danish meatballs	fræ-kuh- de-luh	frikadeller
What is the dish of the day	va e-uh dæ'ns rat ?	Hvad er dagens ret?
How would you like your steak?	vaw- dæn vel doo hæ den bøf ?	Hvordan vil du have din bøf?
I'd like my steak <u>rare</u> , please. medium well done	yai vel ge-uhn hæ den rødh . me'-di-oom ge-n' m-stekt	Jeg vil gerne have den rød . medium gennemstegt
For dessert, I'd like <u>ice cream</u> . strawberries and cream	yai vel ge-uhn hæ is til de- se-uh . yo-uh-be-uh medh flødh	Jeg vil gerne have is til dessert. jordbær med fløde
I'd like the check, please. ¹²	yai vel ge-uhn be-tæ'l .	Jeg vil gerne betale.

SHOPPING

PÅ INDKØB

How may I help you?	kæn yai yel-pe medh no-uhdh ?	Kan jeg hjælpe med noget?
Where can I buy <u>souvenirs</u> ? camera film	vaw kæn yai kø-buh soo-vuh- ni-uhs ? film tel mit kæ-muh-ra	Hvor kan jeg købe souvenirs ? film til mit kamera
video tape	vi-de-ho-bon	videobånd
sun tan lotion	sol-krem	solcreme
magazines	no-uhn blædh	nogle blade
an English newspaper	en eng-elsk æ-vi's	en engelsk avis
a book	en bo'	en bog

¹² In general you do not need to tip in Denmark. All prices include a gratuity whether at a restaurant or in a taxi. Of course, you may give more if you feel like it.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
I'd like to buy <u>local handicrafts</u> .	yai vel ge-uhn kø-buh dansk koonst-hon-ve-uhk .	Jeg vil gerne købe <u>dansk kunsthåndværk</u> .
knitted goods crystal pottery	stræk-va' glæs le-uh-to-i	strikkvarer glas lertøj
I am going to the <u>florist</u> .	yai skæ tel blawm-staw-hæn-luh-ræn .	Jeg skal <u>til blomsterhandleren</u> .
to the bookstore to the pharmacy to the liquor store to the department store to the stationery store to the tobacconist	tel bo-hæn-lan po a-po- te'-guh tel vin-hæn-lan i sto-uh-ma-gæ-si'-nuh tel pæ-pi-uh-hæn-lan til to- bæks-hæn-lan	til boghandleren på apoteket til vinhandleren i stormagasinet til papirhandleren til tobakshandleren
How much does it cost?	vaw maidh kaw-stuh de'?	Hvor meget koster det?
I'd like to buy a <u>jacket</u> . a swimsuit a blouse a coat a pair of mittens a pair of pants a raincoat a pair of shoes a shirt a skirt a sweater	yai vel ge-uhn se po en ya-guh . en bæ-dhuh-drakt en bloo-suh en fra-guh et pa væn-duh et pa book-suh en rain-fra-guh et pa sko' en skyo-a-duh en neudh-a-dhei en sve-duh	Jeg vil gerne se på <u>en jakke</u> . en badedragt en bluse en frakke et par vanter et par bukser en regnfrakke et par sko en skjorte en nederdel en sweater

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
LEISURE		FRITID
Where can we <u>play golf</u> ? go cycling go hiking go for a run go sailing swim	vaw kæn mæn spe-luh gawlf'? sewk-luh go en too-uh løb en too-uh sai-luh svø-muh	Hvor kan man <u>spille golf</u> ? cykle gå en tur løbe en tur sejle svømme
Would you like to go sightseeing?	koo doo tæng-kuh dai æ tæ po sait-si-eng'?	Kunne du tænke dig at tage på sightseeing?
I'd like to go <u>to the beach</u> . to the pool to the sea to the country	yai koo gawt tæng-kuh mai æ tæ po stran-t' n tel svø-muh-ba-se-nguhdh oot ^h tel hæ-oo-uh oot ^h po læ-nuhdh	Jeg kunne godt tænke mig at tage <u>på stranden</u> . til svømmebassinet ud til havet ud på landet
Would you take a photo of us, please?	vi-luh doo tæ et be-ledh æ aws'?	Ville du tage et billede af os?
We'd like to see <u>the Royal Ballet</u> . a rural community the Copenhagen jazz festival	vi vel ge-uhn se den kaw-nguh-li ba-lets fril-æns- moo-se-uhdh kø-buhn-ha'ns jæs-fes-ti-val	Vi vil gerne se <u>Den Kongelige Ballet</u> . Frilandsmuseet Københavns jazzfestival

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
I like to go to the theater.	yai vel ge -uhn	Jeg vil gerne i teatret.
to the movies	i te- æ -duhdh	i biografen
to soccer games	i bi-o- gra -fuhn	til fodbold-kampe
to museums	tel fodh -bold-kam-buh	på museer til opera
to the opera	po moo- se -a	
	te o-puh-ra	
What time does the play begin?	væ tidh be- gø -na	Hvad tid begynder stykket?
the tour	stø -guhdh?	omvisningen
	awm -vis-neng' n	
What films are playing tonight?	vel-kuh film gaw	Hvilke film går der i aften?
	de-uh i af -t' n?	
Where is the ticket office?	vaw kø -buh mæn	Hvor køber man billetter?
	bi- le -da?	
I'd like two tickets for the ballet concert	yai vel ge -uhn hæ	Jeg vil gerne have to billetter til balletten.
	to ' bi- le -da tel	koncerten
	ba- le -duhn.	
	kawn- se -a-t' n	
How much are the tickets?	vaw madh kaw -stuh	Hvor meget koster billetterne?
	bi- le -duh-nuh?	
It is sold out.	de-uh e-uh	Der er udsolgt.
	oodh -sawlt.	
Is there a night club nearby?	fens de-uh en	Findes der en natklub i nærheden?
	næt -kloop ^h	et diskotek
	i næ- he -dhuhn?	
	et di-sko- tek	

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
COMMUNICATIONS		
THE POST OFFICE		PÅ POSTHUSET
How much is it to send a letter to the USA?	vaw maidh kaw -stuh de æ sen et bræ-oo tel oo-es-e?	Hvor meget koster det at sende et brev til USA?
How much is the postage for this?	væ e-uh paw -to-uhn faw de -duh?	Hvad er porto'en for dette?
Can I have money wired to me here?	koo yai fo peng ow -uh-fø-uhth te-luh- gra -fesk?	Kunne jeg få penge overført telegrafisk?
May I have some stamps, please.	yai vel ge -uhn køb no -uhn fri -mæ-uh-guh.	Jeg vil gerne købe nogle frimærker.
an aerogram	et æ -o- gram	et aerogram
a post card	et pawst -kaw-uhth	et postkort
an envelope	en kawn-vo- loot	en konvolut
I'd like to send this <u>air mail</u> . ¹³	yai vel ge -uhn sen de -duh medh looft -pawst.	Jeg vil gerne sende dette med luftpost.
parcel post	pa -guh-pawst	pakkepost
first class	sawm æ -bræ-oo'	som A-brev
I'd like to wire money.	yai vel ge -uhn sen peng .	Jeg vil gerne sende penge.
I'd like to send a telegram.	yai vel ge -uhn sen et te-luh- gram .	Jeg vil gerne sende et telegram.

¹³ There are two types of classification for mail in Denmark: A or B mail. For airmail, send your letter marked "A".

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
When will the mail arrive?	vaw-naw kaw-muh paw-st'n?	Hvornår kommer posten?
Where can I find a mail box?	vaw kæn yai fen en pawst-kæ-suh?	Hvor kan jeg finde en postkasse?
This package contains <u>printed matter</u> . fragile material	de-nuh pa-guh skæ se'ns me be-pawst. stemp-luhs faw-sek-ti	Denne pakke skal <u>sendes med B-post</u> . stemples "forsigtig"

Side 4

AT THE OFFICE

PÅ KONTORET

Where can I make photocopies?	vaw kæn yai tæ en fo-to-ko-pi?	Hvor kan jeg tage en fotokopi?
May I use <u>the computer</u> ?	mo yai broo-uh kawm-pyoo-duh-ren?	Må jeg bruge <u>computeren</u> ?
a typewriter	en skri-oo-muh-skin	en skrive-maskine
a tape recorder	en bawn-op-tæ-uh	en båndoptager
the fax machine	fak-s'n	faxen
How much do you charge per page?	vaw maidh kaw-stuh de pe-uh si-dhuh?	Hvor meget koster det pr. side?
Where is <u>your office</u> ?	vaw e-uh dit kon-to-uh?	Hvor er <u>dit kontor</u> ?
the supervisor's office	din shefs kon-to-uh	din chefs kontor
Mr. Jensen's office	he-uh yen-sens kon-to-uh	Hr. Jensens kontor

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ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
May I have <u>some office stationery</u> ?	koo yai fo no-uhdh o-fi-si-elt bre-ooow puh-pi-uh?	Kunne jeg få <u>noget officielt brevpapir</u> ?
some plain letter paper	no-uhdh æl-mend-lit vit puh-pi-uh	noget almindeligt hvidt papir
an English-Danish dictionary	en eng-elsk dænsng aw-bo	en engelsk-dansk dansk ordbog
Do you need anything else?	ha doo broo-uh faw no-uhdh æ-nuh?	Har du brug for noget andet?
Here is my business card.	he-uh e-uh mit kawt.	Her er mit kort.

THE TELEPHONE

TELEFONEN

May I use the telephone, please?	maw-duh yai lon te-luh-fo-n'n?	Måtte jeg låne telefonen?
Where is the phone directory?	vaw kæn yai fen en te-luh-fo'n-bo'?	Hvor kan jeg finde en telefonbog?
How do I make a call to the United States?	vaw-dæn æ-nguh yai tel oo-es-e?	Hvordan ringer jeg til USA?
I'd like to make <u>a collect call</u> .	yai vel ge-uhn be-stel en modh-tæ-yuh-æn be-tæ-luh sam-tæ-luh.	Jeg vil gerne bestille <u>en "modtageren betaler" samtale</u> .
an international call	en sam-tæ-luh tel oodh-læ-nuhdh	en samtale til udlandet
a long-distance call	en fye-uhn-sam-tæ-luh	en fjernsamtale

¹⁴ Copenhagen has many area codes so it is necessary to check locally in which part of Copenhagen the number is located.

¹⁵ It is expected that you introduce yourself when you answer the phone in Denmark.

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ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
What is the area code for Copenhagen?	væ e-uh awm-ro-dhuh-noom-ruh-nuh faw kø-buhn-ha'n?	Hvad er område-numrene for København? ¹⁴
The line is busy.	de e-uh awp-tæ-yuhdh.	Der er optaget.
Hello.	hæ-lo.	Hallo.
This is Morten Kristensen.	de-uh e-uh maw-tuhn kres-t'uhn-suhn.	Det er Morten Kristensen.
Who is speaking, please?	vem tæ-luh yai medh?	Hvem taler jeg med? ¹⁵
May I speak to Lise Berg?	mo yai ge-uhn tæ-luh medh li-suh be-aw?	Må jeg gerne tale med Lise Berg?
She's not here.	hoon e-uh ek tes-te-dhuh.	Hun er ikke tilstede.
May I speak to Jens?	mo yai ge-uhn tæ-luh medh yens?	Må jeg gerne tale med Jens?
He's not here.	hæn e-uh ek tes-te-dhuh.	Han er ikke tilstede.
Could you please take a message?	koo yai le-guh en bes-kedh?	Kunne jeg lægge en besked?

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
TRANSPORTATION		
PLACES OF INTEREST		SEVÆRDIGHEDER
Zealand	shæ-lan'	Sjælland
the Tivoli Gardens	ti-oo-li	Tivoli
the Little Mermaid statue	den li-luh hau-froo	Den Lille Havfrue
Hans Christian Andersen's House	hå se uh-nuh-s'ns hoos	H.C. Andersens hus
Hamlet's castle	krohn-baw sluhd	Kronborg slot
Jutland	yew-læn	Jylland
TRAVEL		TRAFIK
Have a good trip!	go too-uh!	God tur!
Where can I rent a car? a bicycle	vaw kæn yai lai en bi'l? sew-kuhl	Hvor kan jeg leje en bil? cykel
Where do I board the boat? the ferry	vaw gaw yai awm-bo' po bo-dhuhn? fæ-uh-wuhn	Hvor går jeg ombord på båden? færgeren
Where do I board the bus? the tour bus	vaw staw yai po boo-s'n? too-uh-boo-s'n	Hvor står jeg på bussen? turbussen
Where is the metro station? the train station the bus stop the airport	vaw e-uh stos-sta-sho-n'n? sta-sho-n'n boos-staw-buh-ste-dhet ^h lof-t ^h -haw-nuhn	Hvor er S-togs stationen? stationen busstoppestedet lufthavnen

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
I need a porter, please.	yai ha broo fo en draw -uh.	Jeg har brug for en drager.
May I have a <u>schedule</u> , please? a ticket	koo -nuh yai fo en kø -uh-plæn? en bi- led	Kunne jeg få en <u>køreplan</u> ? en billet
What time does the train leave for Århus?	vaw- naw af-gaw to'dh tel aw -hoos?	Hvornår afgår toget til Århus?
How much is a <u>one-way ticket</u> ? a round-trip ticket a first-class ticket	vaw maidh kaw -stuh en eng -kuhlth bi- led ? en fø -too-uh-bi- led en fø -stuh-klæ-suh bi- led	Hvor meget koster en <u>enkelt billet</u> ? en returbillet en førsteklasse billet
Is there a special <u>weekend rate</u> ? mid-week rate	e-uh de-uh en spe- syel vi -kend ra -bæth? med -too ra -bæt	Er der en speciel <u>weekend rabat</u> ? midtuge rabat
May I have a <u>student discount</u> ? senior-citizen discount	kæn yai fo stoo -den-tuh ra -bæt? pang-sho- nist ra -bæt	Kan jeg få <u>studenter rabat</u> ? pensionist rabat
Smoking or non-smoking?	rew -yuh e -la e -kuh- rew -yuh?	Ryger eller ikke-ryger?
Non-smoking, please.	e -kuh- rew -yuh, tak .	Ikke-ryger, tak.
Could you tell me when we reach Aalborg?	koo doo si tel naw vi e-uh en awl -borg?	Kunne du sige til når vi er in Ålborg?

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
Is there a <u>dining car</u> ? a sleeping car	fens de-uh en spi -suh-vawn? en so '-vawn	Findes der en <u>spisevogn</u> ? en sovevogn
When does the train get to Odense?	vaw- naw æn -kaw-muh to'dh tel oo -dhen-suh?	Hvornår ankommer toget til Odense?
Is it on time?	æn -kaw-muh to'dh he-uh tel ti -d'n?	Ankommer toget her til tiden?
Does this train make a stop in Roskilde?	staw -buh to'dh he -uh i ra ws-ki-luh?	Stopper toget her i Roskilde?
How long do we stop here?	vaw- le -nguh vel to'dh ho-luh he -uh?	Hvor længe vil toget holde her?
IN THE CAR		I BILEN
Does this road lead to Skagen?	fø -uh de -nuh vai tel skæ 'n?	Fører denne vej til Skagen?
How many kilometers is it to Viborg?	vaw mang ki-lo- me -duh e-uh de-uh tel vi -baw?	Hvor mange kilometer er der til Viborg?
Can you direct me to <u>the bridge</u> , please? the highway a gas station	koon doo si mai vai tel bro 'n? mo -taw-vai-uhn ben- sin -sta-syo-nuhn	Kunne du sige mig vej til <u>broen</u> ? motorvejen benzinstationen
the ferry station	fæ -uh-wuh-lai-uhdh	færgelejet
How often does the ferry leave?	vaw awf-tuh af -gaw fæ -e-wuhn?	Hvor ofte afgår færgen?
Is it far?	e -uh de-uh langt ?	Er der langt?

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
Could you please draw me a map?	koo doo ta-i-nuh vai-uhn faw mai?	Kunne du tegne vejen for mig?
How far is it to the nearest city?	vo lang e-uh de tel den ne -uh- muh-stuh bew ?	Hvor langt er der til den nærmeste by?
Six liters of gasoline, please.	seks li-duh ben- sin , tak .	Seks liter benzin, tak.
Please fill up the tank.	yai vel ge -uhn hæ fewlt tang -kuhn helt awp.	Jeg vil gerne have fyldt tanken helt op.
Where can I find a service station?	vaw kæn yai fen et a -oo-to- ve -uhk-stedh?	Hvor kan jeg finde et autoværksted?
My car has broken down.	min bil e-uh go - uhdh i stew -guh.	Min bil er gået i stykker.
This doesn't work.	de -duh e-uh go - uhdh i stø -guh.	Dette er gået i stykker.
Please change the tire.	kun du skef -duh de -kuhdh, tak .	Kunne du skifte dækket, tak.
Can you repair the headlight, please?	koo doo re-puh- re -ruh faw -løk-tuhn?	Kunne du reparere forlygten?
I need to have my car towed.	yai ha broo faw en kra 'n-bil.	Jeg har brug for en kranbil.
How long will it take?	vaw le-nguh vel de tæ ?	Hvor længe vil det tage?
How much will it cost?	vaw maidh vel de kom tel æ kaw -stuh?	Hvor meget vil det komme til at koste?

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
AT THE AIRPORT		I LUFTHAVNEN
Where do I go for <u>domestic flights</u> ?	vaw -fra af-gaw de-uh in- ris-flew?	Hvorfra afgår der <u>indenrigsfly</u> ?
international flights	oo -dhuhn- ris-flew	udenrigsrigfly
Where do I go for arrivals? departures	vaw e-uh æn - kawmst-hal'n? a -oo-gangs-hal'n	Hvor er <u>ankomsthallen</u> ? afgangshallen
Which gate do I go to?	vel-ken oodh -gang skæ yai go tel?	Hvilken udgang skal jeg gå til?
How long will the flight to Oslo be delayed?	vaw maidh vel flew -uhdh tel os -lo ve-uh faw- se -nguhdh?	Hvor meget vil flyet til Oslo være forsinket?
What time does the plane for Stockholm leave?	vaw - naw af-go flew -uhdh tel stawk -hawlm?	Hvornår afgår flyet til Stockholm?
Would you please call a flight attendant?	koo doo ve -uh ven -li æ kæ -luh po en æ flew - pe-uh- so-næ-luh?	Kunne du være venlig at kalde på en af flypersonalet?
AT CUSTOMS		I TOLDEN
I'm <u>on vacation</u> .	yai e-uh po fe -uh-yuh.	Jeg er <u>på ferie</u> .
on business	po faw- ræt - nings-rai-suh	på forretningsrejse
Is this duty free?	e-uh de -duh tol -frait?	Er dette toldfrit?

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
This is my <u>luggage</u> . suitcase briefcase handbag	de e-uh min be- gæ -zhuh. koo -fawt ma -buh hawn -tæs-kuh	Det er min <u>bagage</u> . kuffert mappe håndtaske
Do you have anything to declare?	ha doo no-uhdh æ faw -to-luh?	Har du noget at fortolde?
I have nothing to declare.	yai ha i-nguhn-teng æ faw -to-luh.	Jeg har ingenting at fortolde.
I have <u>some</u> <u>perfume</u> . some cigarettes a gift	yai ha no-uhdh pa- fewm . no -uhn si-ga- ræ -duh en ge -oo	Jeg har <u>noget</u> <u>parfume</u> . nogle cigaretter en gave
These are my personal belongings.	de e-uh mi -nuh pe -uh-son-li-uh teng.	Det er mine personlige ting.
Could you please <u>open</u> your bag? close	vel doo ob -nuh den tæ -skuh? loo -guh	Vil du <u>åbne</u> din taske? lukke

EMERGENCY & MEDICAL SITUATIONS

Where is the hospital?	vaw e-uh de et ho-spi- tæl ?	Hvor er der et hospital?
Call <u>an ambulance</u> ! a doctor the police the fire department	ræng ef-tuh en am-boo- lang -suh! en læ -uh po-li- ti -uhdh bran -ves-nuhdh	Ring efter en <u>ambulance</u> ! en læge politiet brandvæsenet
Fire!	bran !	Brand!
Help!	yelp !	Hjælp!

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
This is an emergency!	de -duh e-uh en nødh -si-doo-a-shon!	Dette er en nødsituation!
There has been an accident.	de e-uh sket en oo -lø-guh!	Det er sket en ulykke!
It's dangerous.	de e-uh fa -lit!	Det er farligt!
I am sick.	yai e-uh sew .	Jeg er syg.
Can you get me an interpreter?	koo doo ska -fuh mai en tolk ?	Kunne du skaffe mig en tolk?
I've lost my passport.	yai ha tapt mit pæs .	Jeg har tabt mit pas.
My wallet has been stolen.	min ta -i-nuh-bo e-uh ble-vuhdh styo -luhdh.	Min tegnebog er blevet stjålet.
I need to go to the dentist.	yai mo tel en tæn -læ-uh.	Jeg må til en tandlæge.
Do you have any aspirin?	ha doo en ho -uhdh- pi-nuh-pe-luh?	Har du en hovedpinepille?
I am allergic to <u>penicillin</u> .	yai e-uh æ- le -a- gisk o -wa-faw pe-ni-si-lin.	Jeg er allergisk overfor <u>penicillin</u> .
this food	de -nuh he -uh slægs medh	denne her slags mad
shellfish	skæl -dew-uh	skaldyr
cigarette smoke	si-ga- ræt -rog	cigaretrøg
this medicine	de -nuh he-uh slægs me-duh- sin	denne her slags medicin
pollen	poh -l n	pollen
A bee stung me.	yai e-uh ble-uh stug -uhd a en bi.	Jeg er blevet stukket af en bi.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	DANSK
I am diabetic.	yai ha so -ga-sew.	Jeg har sukkersyge.
My <u>arm</u> hurts.	yai ha ont i a -m' n.	Jeg har ondt i armen .
back	rø -guh'n	ryggen
foot	fo -dh' n	foden
hand	ho -n' n	hånden
head	ho -dhuht	hovedet
leg	be -nuh	benet
neck	na -g' n	nakken
stomach	mæ -w' n	maven
throat	hæl -s' n	halsen
tooth	tæ -n' n	tanden
My <u>knees</u> hurt.	yai ha ont i kne -uh-nuh.	Jeg har ondt i knæene .
ankles	ang -kluh-nuh	anklerne
eyes	o -i-uh-nuh	øjnene
Thank you for your help.	ma -nguh tak faw yel -puhn.	Mange tak for hjælpen.

SOCIAL CUSTOMS & POLITE EXPRESSIONS

In addition to the Danish phrases you have learned, there are many expressions which, when used appropriately, will show that you are familiar with some of the social customs of Danish speakers.

In Danish, there are two words for *you*: **De** (formal) and **du** (informal). The use of the formal **De** has declined very much in the past couple of decades, and the use of **du** is nowadays acceptable in all circumstances.

The most typical greeting, **Hej!** (*Hi!*), is used when meeting someone and when departing. On departing you may also use **Hej-hej!** (*Bye*) and **Vi ses!** (*See you*) or **Hav det godt!** (*Take care!*)

When you meet with friends, you may ask **Hvordan går det?** (*How are you?*) to which they may reply **Fint, hvad med dig?** (*Fine, how about you?*). Variations of **Tak** (*Thanks*) include **Mange tak** (*Many thanks*), **Tusind tak** (*A thousand thanks*), and **Tak skal du have!** (literally, *Thanks shall you have*). A dinner guest would say **Tak for i dag!** (*Thanks for today*) or **Tak for i aften!** (*Thanks for tonight*).

Men and women often shake hands when saying hello or goodbye. It is customary for people to introduce themselves, rather than have others introduce them. The titles **Hr.** (*Mr.*), **Fru** (*Mrs.*), **Frk.** (*Miss*) or the abbreviation **Fr.** (*Ms.*) are rarely used in spoken Danish, but may be used in letters, for example. Most Danish women keep their maiden names when they marry.

It is essential to be punctual for appointments in Denmark. If you are invited to a Danish home for a meal, you are expected to bring the host or hostess flowers or a bottle of wine. The very next time you see or talk with your host or hostess, remember to say thank you for the occasion with **Tak for sidst!** (*Thanks for last time*).

A Danish breakfast includes tea or coffee, and bread or rolls with cheese or jelly. The traditional lunch consists of **smørrebrød**, which are open-faced sandwiches with a choice of cold cuts, salads, fish, tomatoes, potatoes and hard-boiled eggs. They are eaten with a knife and fork. Although the Danish word **smørrebrød** and the Swedish *smörgås* both have the same meaning (*buttered bread*), the lavish spread of cold dishes served buffet-style which make up the Swedish smorgasbord is known in Denmark as **det store kolde bord**. It is usually served at lunch time in restaurants or on special occasions at home. You assemble your own open-faced sandwiches, but only certain combinations are usual, so ask your host what goes together if you are unsure.

The main meal of the day, the **middag**, is eaten on returning from work in the late afternoon or early evening. A typical meal would be an appetizer of soup, a main meat or fish course, with potatoes and a seasonal vegetable, followed by a dessert of fruit, pudding or cake. Nowadays, a Danish family may serve only an appetizer or a dessert with the main course.

The Danish lunch often begins with herring on bread and an ice-cold shot of **akvavit**, a strong alcoholic drink, whose name means *water of life*; it is also commonly known as **snaps**. This may be followed by a glass of beer. After the host says **Velkommen til bords** (*Welcome to the table*), and **Skål** (the Danish equivalent of *Cheers*), everyone drinks together. You should raise your glass (but not clink glasses); make eye contact with everyone at the table; drink; and look again before setting down your glass.

In the afternoon, Danes may visit a **konditori** (a coffee and pastry shop) for a cup of coffee and either a **wienerbrød** (a Danish pastry), an **is** (*ice cream*), or one of the small hot dogs called **pølser**. Some people have a **natmad** (a cold snack) later in the evening.

Midsummer's Eve, or **Sankt Hans Aften** (*Saint Hans*), is the festival which celebrates June 21, the longest day of the year, with bonfires, fireworks and other revelry.

As Danish and English are linguistically related, there are many Danish words which look and sound very similar to their English equivalents. Listen to the following words and you will see how easy it is to recognize them:

te	hånd	hotel	automobile
arm	park	finger	information
kat	glas	sport	garage

Congratulations! **Tillykke!** You are already well on your way to learning Danish. Good luck! **Held og lykke!**

BASIC DANISH GRAMMAR

Nouns in Danish are either common (c) or neuter (n) in gender. The words for *a* and *an* are **en** for common gender nouns and **et** for neuter nouns. For example:

(c)	en mand	a man
(n)	et hus	a house

To make the noun definite (for example, *the man*), the article **en** or **et** is added to the end of the noun. For example:

(c)	manden	<i>the man</i>
(n)	huset	<i>the house</i>

The **Plural** of indefinite nouns in Danish is formed by adding **-e**, **-(e)r**, or no ending. For example:

-e	et hus, huse	<i>a house, houses</i>
-(e)r	en pige, piger	<i>a girl, girls</i>
-(e)r	en student, studenter	<i>a student, students</i>
-	en sten, sten	<i>a stone, stones</i>

As in English, a few nouns have irregular plurals. For example:

en mand, mænd	<i>a man, men</i>
et barn, børn	<i>a child, children</i>

The definite form of the plural is formed by adding **-(e)ne** to the indefinite form. For example:

huse, husene	<i>houses, the houses</i>
piger, pigerne	<i>girls, the girls</i>
børn, børnene	<i>children, the children</i>

Pronouns. Personal pronouns are as follows:

<i>I</i>	jeg	<i>we</i>	vi
<i>you (informal)</i>	du	<i>you (informal)</i>	I
<i>(formal)</i>	De	<i>(formal)</i>	De
<i>he</i>	han	<i>they</i>	de
<i>she</i>	hun		
<i>it (c)</i>	den		
<i>(n)</i>	det		

Possessive pronouns/adjectives:

	(c)	(n)	(pl)	
<i>my/mine</i>	min, mit, mine	<i>our(s)</i>	vores	
<i>your(s)</i>	din, dit, dine	<i>your(s) (informal)</i>	jeres	
		<i>(formal)</i>	Deres	
<i>his/her(s)/its</i>	hans, hendes	<i>their(s)</i>	deres	
<i>(reflexive)</i>	sin, sit, sine			

Adjectives agree in gender and number with the noun they modify. For singular nouns, nothing is added to the adjective with common nouns, but **-t** is added to the adjective with neuter nouns. For example:

(c)	en stor bil	<i>a big car</i>
(c)	Bilen er stor.	<i>The car is big.</i>
(n)	et stort hus	<i>a big house</i>
(n)	Huset er stort.	<i>The house is big.</i>

For plural nouns, **-e** is added to the adjective. For example:

(c)	store biler	<i>big cars</i>
	Bilerne er store.	<i>The cars are big.</i>
(n)	store huse	<i>big houses</i>
	Husene er store.	<i>The houses are big.</i>

Verbs in the present tense do not change according to person. The present tense ending for all persons is **-r**. For example:

jeg har	<i>I have, I am having</i>
jeg spiser	<i>I eat, I am eating</i>
du har	<i>you have, are having</i>
du spiser	<i>you eat, you are eating</i>

In the past tense, there are two groups of verbs. One group adds **-ede** in the past tense, and **-et** in the present perfect tense. For example:

jeg boede	<i>I lived</i>	jeg har boet	<i>I have lived</i>
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The other group adds **-te** in the past and **-t** in the present perfect. For example:

jeg købte	<i>I bought</i>	jeg har købt	<i>I have bought</i>
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Many verbs change the vowel in the past tense. You can see similarities between Danish and English in the verb *see*:

	infinitive	past	present perfect
English	<i>to see</i>	<i>saw</i>	<i>has seen</i>
Danish	<i>at se</i>	<i>så</i>	<i>har set</i>

The following verbs are worth knowing:

	infinitive	present	past	present perfect
(to be)	<i>at være</i>	<i>er</i>	<i>var</i>	<i>har været</i>
(to go)	<i>at gå</i>	<i>går</i>	<i>gik</i>	<i>er gået</i>
(to have)	<i>at have</i>	<i>har</i>	<i>havde</i>	<i>har haft</i>

To **negate** any verb, the word ***ikke*** is placed after the verb in simple verb forms, and after the auxiliary verb in the present perfect tense. For example:

<i>Han skriver.</i>	<i>He writes.</i>
<i>Han skriver ikke.</i>	<i>He doesn't write.</i>
<i>Han har skrevet.</i>	<i>He has written.</i>
<i>Han har ikke skrevet.</i>	<i>He hasn't written.</i>

Questions are formed by inverting the verb and the subject. For example:

<i>Han sover.</i>	<i>He is sleeping</i>
<i>Sover han?</i>	<i>Is he sleeping?</i>

DANSK	PRONUNCIATION	ENGLISH
IMPORTANT SIGNS		
Åben	ob'n	Open
Busstoppested	boos-stawb'-stædh	Bus Stop
Cykelsti	sewg'l-sti	Bicycle Route
Damer	dæm'	Ladies
Ensrettet vej	ens-ræd'dh vai	One Way Street
Fare	fa	Danger
Fodgængere	fodh-gæng'-ruh	Pedestrians
Forkørselsret	faw-kø-s'ls-ræt	Yield Right of Way
Forsigtig	faw-sek-ti	Caution
Førstehjælpsstation	føst'-yælps-sta-shon	First Aid Station
Gennemkørsels- trafik	gæn'm-kø'-sæls- tra-fik	Through Traffic
Herrer	hæ-uh	Men
Hold til højre	hol tel ho-i'	Keep Right
Indgang	en-gang	Entrance
Information	en-faw-mæ-shon	Information
Ingen udgang	eng'n oodh-gang	No Exit
Ingen adgang	eng'n ædh-gang	No Entry
Jernbaneovers- kæring	ye-uhn-bæ-no-vas- kæ-reng	Railroad crossing
Kvinder	kven'	Ladies
Langsomt	lang-somt'	Slow
Lukket	loog'dh	Closed
Motorvej	mo-taw-vai	Highway

DANSK	PRONUNCIATION	ENGLISH
Mænd	mæn	Men
Må ikke forstyrres	mo ek faw-stev's	Do Not Disturb
Må ikke røres	mo ek rø's	Do Not Touch
Nedsat hastighed	nædh-sæt hæs-tig-hædh	Reduce Speed
Nødudgang	nødh-oodh-gang	Emergency Exit
Nymalet	nev-mæl'dh	Wet Paint
Omkørsel	awm-kø'-s'l	Detour
Oplysning	awp-levs-neng	Information
Parkering	pa-ke-uh-ræng	Parking
Parkering forbudt	pa-ke-uh-ræng faw-boot	No Parking
Pas på!	pæs po!	Watch out!
Reserveret	res've'dh	Reserved
Rygning forbudt	rev-neng faw-boot	No Smoking
Stillevej	stel'-vai	Speed Bumps
Til leje	tel lai	For Rent
Til salg	tel sæl	For Sale
Toiletter	to-i-læd'	Toilets
Træk	træk	Pull
Tryk	træk	Push
Udgang	oodh-gang	Exit
Vejarbejde	vai-aw-baid'	Roadworks
Virker ikke	vi-uhk' ek	Out of Order

VOCABULARY INDEX

Note that it is not always possible to translate phrases literally from one language to another. The page numbers in this index, along with the table of contents, will guide you to the English words used in this course.

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