

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #1

How to Say Thank You in Norwegian

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- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

#1

NORWEGIAN

1. Takk.
2. Mange takk.
3. Tusen takk.

ENGLISH

1. Thank you.
2. Thanks a lot.
3. Thank you very much.

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
mange	many	adjective
tusen	one thousand	number
Takk	Thank you.	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Det var mange grunner til å fortsette å skrive for avisen. "There were numerous reasons to keep writing for the newspaper."	Jeg har mange hester. "I have many horses."
---	---

Jeg fant ettusen kroner.	Det finnes flere tusen stjerner.
"I found one thousand kroner!"	"Thousands of stars exist."

Takk for hjelpen.

Thank you for your help.

GRAMMAR

Wherever your destination may be, manners are a must! And in this respect, Norway is no different. So in our very first lesson, we'll be teaching you a simple phrase that is bound to come in handy throughout your trip to Norway. I can't stress this enough: a little bit of language can go a long way!

In Norwegian, "Thank you," is *Takk*. Let's break it down by syllable: *takk*. You can emphasize *takk* by adding *mange* in front, which literally means, "a lot." You could say *mange takk*, which would be equivalent to, "Thanks a lot," a more polite expression than just *takk*.

In Norwegian, there are other ways to express one's gratitude but they are all variations using *takk*, which is a verb, and adding other expressions like the adverb "thousand," can make the expression very formal like, "Thank you very much." There will be occasions where you will really want to show your appreciation and politeness. During occasions such as these you can use the number *tusen* and repeat it before adding *takk*. "Thank you very much" in Norwegian is *tusen takk*. The number *tusen* "thousand(s)," is used to make the phrase very formal. This is followed by *takk*, which literally means something like "(A) Thousand(s) of thanks."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

By far, *tusen takk* is the most common way to say "Thank you." There is no rule for when to use which expression, yet the formal way of saying "Thank you" always ensures that the person is satisfied with your words of gratitude. If you want to express immense gratitude,

adding expressions like *inmari* ("incredibly"), *så mye* ("so much"), or *kjempemye* ("terrible much"), between *tusen* and *takk* will make for expressing your feelings. Remember, when in doubt, keeping it simple is always your safest bet. You don't have to worry about formal or informal situations. *Takk* can be used with just about anyone, anywhere, and anytime. You say *takk* when the waiter brings your food or drinks, when the clerk in the hotel takes your luggage to your room (of course, throwing in a tip won't hurt either!), and when somebody welcomes you or congratulates you. No matter his/her profession or age, *takk* or *tusen takk* will always be an appropriate response.

Quick Tip 2

Saying *mange takk* does not necessarily mean "thanks a lot." If you say it with a slight decline in intonation and a shake of your head, it implies a "no" in a humble manner. This expression is usually used when you have eaten and become full and do not want to be served more food. It can also be used to decline offers from people, like door salesmen. Remember that when saying *mange takk* as "no thanks," shaking your head is vital to the expression.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #2

Say You're Welcome in Norwegian

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NORWEGIAN

1. Velbekomme.
2. Det var da så lite.
3. Vær så god.

ENGLISH

1. You're welcome.
2. It wasn't very much.
3. Here you are.

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
var	was	verb
velbekomme	you're welcome	expression
god	good	adjective
lite	little	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jeg var hjemme i går. "I was at home yesterday."	Du er velbekomme. "You are welcome."
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Det smakte godt "It tasted good."	Jeg har lite håp om framtiden "I have little hope in the future."
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GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll continue to learn more phrases that will help you with basic etiquette. Norwegians are very hospitable. They use phrases of gratitude quite often. Even though you may not get the chance to use *Velbekomme* (the phrase for "You're welcome") during your trip to Norway, there's a very good chance you'll hear it. So let's have a closer look at it!

In Norwegian, "You're welcome" is *Velbekomme*. The word *velbekomme* means, "You're welcome."

You can also respond to someone who has thanked you by using another expression. It is *Det var da så lite*, which means, "It wasn't very much."

Så lite literary means, "so little/small." *Det var da* ("It was then") is a conjunct expression and is used in only a few Norwegian expressions with little significance on its own. *Det var da så lite* literary becomes, "It was then so little."

When giving a thing the expression *vær så god* ("Here you are"), is more than often used and repeated as a way of saying "You're welcome" when the receiving person says "Thank you." Literary, it means, "be so good." *Vær så god*.

Of the expressions we have seen, please keep in mind that we can use *velbekomme* and *Det var da så lite* in any situation, formal or informal, while *velbekomme* tends to show up in more formal occasions along with *vær så god* when giving a present or any object.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

The word *velbekomme* is more often used when saying "You're welcome" after having served a meal to guests, they have eaten, and are leaving the table with a *takk for maten* ("Thank you for the food"). In fact, the chance of you hearing *velbekomme* in that context while travelling in

Norway is much higher than in any other situation.

Quick Tip #2

The word *Det* ("the") is the most common word in Norwegian; it is used more frequently than any other word in the Norwegian language. A funny sentence that can easily be made with the word is *Det var det det var*, which means, "That's what it was." Like a revelation has come to you. And as you can see *det* is used three times and *var* ("was"), two.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #3

Getting What You Want Using Norwegian

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NORWEGIAN

1. Vær så snill.
2. Kan du...(followed by a verb)
3. Denne vær så snill.
4. Den vær så snill.

ENGLISH

1. Please.
2. Please... (followed by a verb)
3. This please.
4. That please.

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
vær så snill	please	verb
kan du	please (followed by a verb)	expression
denne	this	pronoun
den	that	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Den med hunden på, vær så snill. "The one with the dog (on it), please."	Kan du lukke den. "Please close it."
Denne boken, vær så snill. "This book, please."	den skjorten vær så snill "That shirt, please."

GRAMMAR

This lesson's phrase will help you take matters into your own hands! In this lesson we'll take a look at the word "Please," which will be very important when you need to ask for something.

In Norwegian, "Please" is *vær så snill*.

Let's take a closer look at *vær så snill*. The easiest way to use this expression is by pointing at something and saying *denne, vær så snill* ("This one, please"), or *den, vær så snill* ("That one, please.").

Please remember that in Norway it is a bit rude to point at people. But pointing at things, especially when you are trying to buy something at the market, or when it helps to illustrate your point, is perfectly okay. Just make sure you use *takk* ("thank you") when the object is handed to you.

Another translation of "please" could be the phrase *kan du* ("could you. For example, "Could you hand me that please?"). We use this phrase to ask someone to do something for us and it is usually followed by a verb. Break it down to syllables: *kan du*. Here's an example: *Kan du gi den til meg* ("Please hand it to me.") Here's another example that you may hear at the airport: *Kan du åpne den*. ("Please open it.") The politest way to phrase a request would then be to add *vær så snill* at the end of a *Kan du* request. *Kan du (verb) vær så snill*. Putting both together makes a formal sentence.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

We have learned the sentence *denne vær så snill* and *den vær så snill*. Now since Norwegian operates with three grammatical sexes, *Denne* and *den* would ultimately have to change depending on what you are pointing at (what you want.) The most common sexes, male/female, use *denne*, *den*. However a non-sex noun like the Norwegian *hus* ("house") would require a *dette* or *det*, changing the -n's for -t's. It is not always easy remembering what is male/female and non-sex, whenever in doubt use the one that sounds best. Norwegians are not very picky when it comes to grammar and your request will, no matter the grammatical sex, be understood.

Quick Tip #2

In Norwegian saying *Kan du* ("request") *vær så snill*, is a very polite way of asking another person to do or give you something. However if you really want to convey a desire to get something, try to extend the *æ* in *vær så snill*. The longer you drag it the more obvious it becomes that you really desire it. If you should ever come to forget the Norwegian phrase for "please" then there is actually no shame in using the English word. You might try to look it up in a dictionary. In Norwegian the English word has been Norwegianized into *Pliiiiis* and is often used by young people.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #4

Basic Norwegian Greetings

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4

NORWEGIAN

1. God Morgen.
2. God dag.
3. God aften.
4. God kveld.
5. God natt.
6. Hei!

ENGLISH

1. Good morning.
2. Good day.
3. Good afternoon.
4. Good evening. (coming)
5. Good night. (leaving)
6. Hi.

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
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God Morgen.	Good morning.	expression
kveld	evening	noun
natt	night	noun
dag	day	noun
morgen	morning	noun
god	good	adjective
Hei	Hi.	interjection
God natt.	Good night.	expression
God kveld.	Good evening.	expression
God aften.	Good afternoon.	expression
hallo	hello	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

God Morgen, hvordan går det? "Good morning, how are you?" (formal)	Hvor skal du i kveld? "Where are you going tonight?"
Ha en god kveld! "Have a good evening!"	Det er natt her "It's night here"
I går natt var det spell. "Last night was rough."	Ha en god dag! "Have a nice day!"
Jeg kan i morgen tidlig "I can tomorrow morning"	Menneskene pendler om morgenen. The people commute in the morning.
Jeg gjør det en morgen. "I'll do it one morning."	Denne er god! "This is good!"

Hei, Hvordan går det pronounced [gåre]? "Hi, how are you?" (informal)	God natt og tusen takk. "Good night and thank you very much."
God kveld, for to, er du snill. "Good evening, for two people please."	God aften, den der vær så snill. "Good afternoon. That one, please."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll cover basic greetings for the appropriate time of the day. As there are quite a few to cover, let's jump right in.

We're going to start with the more formal ones

In Norwegian, "Good Morning" is *God Morgen*. The first word, *God* means, "good." *Morgen*, which in Norwegian is "morning," follows this. *God Morgen*.

In Norwegian, "Good day" is *God dag*. The second word *dag* means, "day." Let's hear it one more time.

In Norwegian, "Good afternoon" is *God aften*. The second word *aften* means, "afternoon." In Norwegian this is actually an evening greeting.

Finally, we have two other evening greetings in Norwegian, one to use when you arrive and one when you leave. When you arrive, you should say *God kveld*. The first word *god*, as we've already mentioned, means, "good." The second word, *kveld*, means "evening." Upon leaving you have to say, *God natt*. *Natt* in Norwegian is "night." *God natt*.

You can use all of these in formal situations or with strangers. You can say *God Morgen* ("Good morning") and *God natt* ("Good night") with your friends too.

Let's take a look at two ways of greeting your friends now. The most common word is *Hei*. *Hei* which in English is "hi." It doesn't matter in Norwegian which one you prefer to use. There is one more greeting in Norwegian, it also closely resembles English. *Hallo* ("hello").

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

If you want to say "How are you?" in Norwegian, it is *Hvordan går det?* It is very often used in conjunction with a "hi" or "hello." You'll most likely hear it often from Norwegians even though you spent the day with them the day before.

Quick Tip #2

There are two slang ways to greet your friends if you want to learn some contemporary Norwegian. The first slang term is often used in the country side, however you'll hear it in densely populated areas as well. *Halla. Halla.* The other one has roots in the immigration circles of the capital Oslo and sounds like *Jalla, jalla* (pronounced [whalla] in English). These slangs are however very informal and shouldn't be used with elderly people as they might not understand you entirely.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #5

Parting Norwegian Greetings

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NORWEGIAN

1. Ha det bra.
2. Sees.
3. God natt
4. Ha det.

ENGLISH

1. Goodbye.
2. Goodbye.
3. Good night.
4. Bye.

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
ha det bra	goodbye	expression
Sees.	Goodbye. (shortened)	expression
bra	good	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Nå er det vel bare å si ha det bra.</p> <p>"I guess it's only left to say goodbye."</p>	<p>Sees da.</p> <p>"Goodbye then."</p>
<p>Bra du kunne komme.</p> <p>"Good of you to come."</p>	<p>Jeg har det bra.</p> <p>"I'm good."</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll introduce parting greetings.

A parting expression that we can use any time of the day to strangers is *Ha det bra*, which literally means, "goodbye." The first word, *Ha det* means something like "Have it." The second word is *bra*, which means, "good." Another common way of saying goodbye is leaving *bra* ("good") from the expression and you get only *Ha det*, in English "Bye."

Let's look at the shortened form of this expression, also commonly used by Norwegians. *Sees*. This is a little bit less polite, but you can't really run into trouble using it.

As we learned in the last lesson, when parting or saying goodbye at night, the greeting *God natt* is the appropriate choice.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

It is a good idea to use the full form of the word "goodbye" if you are talking to older people. The fully articulated syllables show more respect. *Ha det bra*.

Quick Tip #2

Instead of saying "bye" in Norwegian, you can say *snakkes* ("Talk to you later"). It is a phrase very often used among friends instead of *hade* or *sees*.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #6

Where is the Bathroom in Norway?

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NORWEGIAN

1. Hvor er doen?
2. Hvor kan jeg finne toalettet?
3. kvinne
4. mann

ENGLISH

1. Where is the bathroom? (informal)
2. Where is the bathroom? (formal)
3. women's
4. men's

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
hvor	where	adverb
er	is	verb
doen	lavatory, toilet	noun
finne	find	verb
toalett	bathroom/restroom	noun
mann	men	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Hvor skal du hen? "Where are you going?"	Hvor er sjefen? "Where is the boss?"
Er du norsk? "Are you Norwegian?"	Er dette kvinnetoalettet? "Is this the women's toilet?"
Søsteren finner noen blomster "The sisters find some flowers."	Jeg kan ikke finne den. "I can't find it."
Toalettet er der borte. "The bathroom is over there."	Dette er ikke et toalett for mann. "This isn't the men's room."
Dette er kvinnesko. "Those are women's shoes."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll cover an extremely important phrase, "Where is the toilet?"

In Norwegian, "Where is the toilet?" is *Hvor er doen?*

Let's look at the components. The first word *Hvor* means, "where." This is followed by *er*, which in Norwegian means, "is." The last word is *doen* ("toilet") in the accusative. As in many European countries, you can find this word spelled like W-C.

There is a more formal way to ask "Where can I find the bathroom?" It is *Hvor kan jeg finne toalettet?* Again, *Hvor* means, "where." This is followed by *Kan*, which means, "can." Then we have *jeg*, which is literally, "I." Then *finne*, which is the equivalent of "find." Last we have a

new word, *toalettet*, which is, "bathroom, restroom" in the accusative. The whole sentence for the last time: *Hvor kan jeg finne toalettet?*

Of these two sentences, the second sounds a bit nicer when in an elegant restaurant. *Hvor kan jeg finne toalettet?* The first one is what you would use when you are visiting a friend. *Hvor er doen?*

Now, when you finally get to the bathroom, there may be one last hurdle. In some instances, only Norwegian words are written on the doors! What to do, what to do? Well, you can stop by the website and find the words for "man" and "woman" there inside the PDF.

The word for "men's" is *mann*. The word for "women's" is *kvinne*.

When travelling, there may not be many public bathrooms for tourists to use. This means your best option is to stop at either a café or a restaurant to use their bathrooms. Understandably, café owners aren't too keen on having people stop in just to use their bathroom. So to be polite, you might want to buy a bottle of water or order a coffee before asking, *Hvor kan jeg finne toalettet?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

It may not always be very easy to find a public toilet in Norway but you can try. If you are on the street you'll probably want to say, "Where can I find A toilet?" as opposed to, "Where can I find THE toilet?" This first sentence in Norwegian would be *Hvor kan jeg finne et toalett?* It is very similar to our previous sentence—we only changed a bit but it is more appropriate on the street.

Quick Tip #2

Let's learn the word for "Excuse me" here. In Norwegian it is *unnskyld*. Just pop this in front of any of the sentences we've learned in this lesson and you're being very polite. For example, *Unnskyld, Hvor kan jeg finne toalettet?* I hope you all remember what it means. "Excuse me, where can I find the bathroom?"

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #7

Use English to Your Advantage in Norwegian

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#7

NORWEGIAN

1. Snakker du engelsk?
2. unnskyld snakker du engelsk?
3. Kan du snakke engelsk?
4. Snakker du Tysk?

ENGLISH

1. Do you speak English? (short)
2. Excuse me, do you speak English?
3. Can you speak English? (long)
4. Do you speak German?

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
Snakker	Speaking	verb
du	you	pronoun
engelsk	English	pronoun
Tysk	German	adjective
kan	can, may	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Snakker du polsk? "Do you speak Polish?"	Hei, Hvordan har du det? "Hi, how are you?"
Han snakker engelsk. "He speaks English."	Jeg liker tysk øl. "I like German beer."
Kan jeg gå å shoppe? "Can I go shopping?"	Kan du gi meg den? "Can you hand me that?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll cover another extremely important phrase, "Can you speak English?" Using this phrase as opposed to simply speaking English at Norwegians is important for many reasons. For one, if the party you're speaking to doesn't understand English, at least they'll be able to understand what you're asking. Furthermore, it shows a lot of respect on your part because you've made an effort to learn even a little bit of the language. For these reasons and many more, we're going to cover this very important phrase.

In Norwegian, "Do you speak English?" is *Snakker du engelsk?* The first word *Snakker* means, "to speak," in the present tense. The next word, *du*, means "you." *Engelsk*, which means, "English" in Norwegian follows this.

While this is the shortest and simplest way to ask, a nicer approach is to add the word *unnskyld* in front of the phrase. This way you sound a bit more polite than by using *snakker du norsk*. Altogether this is *unnskyld snakker du norsk, unnskyld snakker du engelsk*.

A longer phrase which is more equivalent to English, "Can you speak English?" is *Kan du snakke Engelsk?* Let's break it down by words. The first word *Kan* is basically the equivalent to "can." *Du* we learned above is "you." And *snakke* is the infinitive mood of "to speak." This is followed by *Engelsk*. Let's try the whole phrase again. *Kan du snakke engelsk?* Remember that putting an *unnskyld* in front of the question, again, makes it more polite.

Now for a change, let's try a different language. Let's try German. "Can you speak German?" is *Snakker du tysk?* The word for "German" is *Tysk*. Here, just the word for the language changes, the rest is the same.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Almost every Norwegian knows how to speak English. The only exception is older people who have not used English since their youth and have forgotten the language. Other languages understood by Norwegians are Swedish and Danish. Because of the similarity in the languages Norwegians tend to understand both easily. Yet they are seldom good at speaking them. While it is common that Norwegians speak English, you can never go wrong by knowing the local language, so keep studying the survival phrases!

Quick Tip #2

Norwegians are very proud of their language. The closest relatives to Norwegian are Swedish and Danish, although the languages are similar. To a foreigner, hearing the difference might be hard. One thing you should be careful about when traveling Scandinavia is to attribute the wrong national with the wrong nation. E.g. Do not call Norwegians Swedish or vice versa. There is a tight rivalry between the three nations and mixing them up will cause you to lose respect, or you might ruin their mood for a bit, or at best get a lesson on how inferior the rival nation is.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #8

I Don't Understand in Norwegian

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NORWEGIAN

1. Jeg forstår ikke.
2. Jeg vet ikke.
3. Jeg snakker ikke norsk.

ENGLISH

1. I don't understand.
2. I don't know.
3. I don't speak Norwegian.

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
jeg	I	pronoun
Forstår	understand	verb
vite	know	verb
snakke	to speak	verb
norsk	Norwegian	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jeg er ikke hjemme nå. I am not at home now.	Jeg liker ikke servitøren. "I don't like the waiter."
Jeg kjenner ikke henne. "I don't know her."	Elevene forstår spørsmålet. "The elementary school students understand the question."
Jeg forstår poenget. "I got the point."	Jeg vet ikke hva hun heter. "I don't know her name."
Jeg snakker ikke med deg lenger. "I'm not talking to you anymore."	Er dette norsk øl? "Is this Norwegian beer?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson , we shall see a very useful phrase meaning, "I don't understand." It is of course very useful because many times you won't immediately understand what people are saying.

In Norwegian, "I don't understand" is *Jeg forstår ikke*. The first word *Jeg* means, "I." *Forstår*, which in Norwegian is "to understand" in the present tense, follows this. *Ikke* is Norwegian for "not." To recap, we have *Jeg forstår ikke*. Literally, this means, "I understand not."

Now let's look at another phrase, *Jeg vet ikke*, which means, "I don't know." The word *vet* means, "to know" in the present tense. And at last, *Ikke*.

Another way to express that you don't understand is by telling someone "I don't speak Norwegian." This phrase in Norwegian is *Jeg snakker ikke norsk*. The first word *Jeg* means, "I." This is followed by *snakker*, which in English is "to speak" in the present tense. This is followed by *ikke*, which means, "not." The last word is *Norsk*. It means, "Norwegian." Again, the whole sentence: *Jeg snakker ikke norsk*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

When engaged in a conversation with Norwegians, you're more than likely not to understand everything they're saying to you. This could be for a number of reasons: their accent, how fast the person is speaking, or the vocabulary that the person is using. If this happens, don't be afraid to say, *Jeg forstår ikke*. Norwegians will be more than happy to try to offer an explanation for what they have just said. Most likely in English.

Quick Tip #2

If you have managed to understand what a Norwegian has told you, they might ask you, *Skjønner du?* meaning, "Do you understand?" This question not only comes up in this context but also means something like, "you know" in English. You can now answer this with, "I got it," or "I understand," which is *Jeg skjønner*.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #9

Can You Say it Again in Norwegian?

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NORWEGIAN

1. En gang til er du snill?
2. Kan du si det en gang til.
3. Saktere, er du snill.
4. Kan du si det saktere, er du snill?
5. Litt Saktere.

ENGLISH

1. Can you repeat that please?
2. Can you say that again?
3. Slowly please.
4. Can you repeat slowly please?
5. Slowly, please. (informal)

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
en gang til	once more, one more time	phrase
er du snill	please	phrase
å si	to say	verb

kan du	can you	phrase
saktere	more slowly, slower	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Må jeg gjøre det en gang til? "Do I have to do it one more time?"	Burde jeg spørre en gang til? "Should I repeat the question?"
Den med hunden på, vær så snill. "The one with the dog (on it), please."	Han kunne ikke si sannheten til henne. He couldn't tell her the truth.
Hva sier han? "What is he saying?"	Kan du si det en gang til "Can you say it again?"
Litt saktere, er du snill. "Slow down a bit, please."	Kjør saktere, er du snill! "Drive slower, please!"

GRAMMAR

There will be many times when the Norwegian around you or coming at you is fast and furious and you may not catch any or all of it. In instances such as this, asking the speaker to say it again can prove the difference between understanding a crucial piece of information and spending the rest of the day trying to figure out what they just said. The following phrase will not only give you a better sense of the language, but it will also help you tune your ear!

In Norwegian, "Can you repeat that please?" or "One more time, please," is *En gang til er du snill?* There isn't really a good reason to break down the first part into words. *En gang til* literally says, "One time more," but it means, "one more time." I hope you remember the last part, *er du snill*, or "please," from our previous lessons. It has changed a bit but is basically the same. *Er* means, "are." *Du*, which you should remember, is "you." And at last, *snill*, which you already know as "kind." It literally means, "Are you kind."

Let's look at the next, more informal, expression. *Kan du si det en gang til.* It means, "Can you say that again." *Kan du* is Norwegian for "Can you." *Si det*, is the Norwegian equivalent to "say that." And at last, the *en gang til*, which means, "One more time." *Kan du si det en gang til.*

At times, even repeating the words isn't enough to understand the speaker. This is often due to how fast the person is speaking. For instances such as this, you can use the phrase, "Slowly please." In Norwegian, "Slowly please" is *Saktere Er Du Snill*. The first word *saktere* means, "more slowly." *Er du snill* is of course still "please."

We can use the phrases we have seen together. "Can you repeat slowly please?" *Kan du si det saktere er du snill?* Here we have our first sentence with the word *saktere* stuck in the middle. It is a polite request that you can use when talking to strangers.

With friends, you can say, *Litt saktere*. The first word means, "a bit," and literally creates the sentence, "a bit slower." *Litt saktere*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Asking someone to repeat what they've just said is especially important when given directions to get you where you're going. If you happen to be lost, instead of stopping someone on the street for directions, it's always best to stop in a store or a café and ask the people that work there. This is because chances are they are much more familiar with the neighborhood than the average passerby on the street. When giving directions, Norwegians tend to speak very fast, especially if they assume you already speak the language. So, if there's something that you didn't understand or if you missed part of the sentence, you can say, *En gang til er du snill?* As you've just learned, this means, "Can you repeat that please?"

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #10

Apologies in Norwegian

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

10

NORWEGIAN

1. Unnskyld meg.
2. Jeg er lei for det.
3. Unnskyld.
4. Det går bra.

ENGLISH

1. Pardon me or Excuse me.
2. I'm sorry.
3. Sorry.
4. No problem.

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
Unnskyld meg.	Excuse me.	expression
Jeg er lei for det	I'm sorry.	expression
unnskyld	Excuse me. / I'm sorry.	interjection
går	go	verb
bra	good	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Unnskyld meg for at jeg er sen. "Excuse me for being late."	Ole, jeg er lei for det. "Ole, I am sorry about that."
Unnskyld, hvor går du? Excuse me, where are you going?	Unnskyld, Hva er klokken? "Excuse me, what time is it now?"
Unnskyld jeg har glemt det. "Sorry, I forgot it."	Denne bussen går til Stavanger. "This bus goes to Stavanger."
Hvordan går det? "How goes it?"	Jeg har det bra. "I am good."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll cover phrases used for apologizing. Now, as you haven't quite mastered Norwegian, it's probably very prudent to go over phrases for apologizing—as they just might come in handy.

We'll start with "Excuse me," or "Pardon me," which in Norwegian is *Unnskyld meg*. This expression can be used to apologize for accidentally pushing someone on the train. But if you remember one of our previous lessons, it can also precede a question you ask a stranger, much like "excuse me." Use this when you are trying to work your way through a crowd, at the subway station for instance, or when you are trying to get someone's attention in a store, or when asking for directions. To recap: *Unnskyld meg*.

Another way to apologize is to say, *Jeg er lei for det*. It is built up by *Jeg er*, which is, "I am" and *lei for det*, which literally means, "Sorry about that." Together this is *Jeg er lei for det*. It has the same uses as its equivalent in English but it is more often than not used when delivering sad news or results. *Jeg er lei for det*.

Among friends, Norwegians like to cut the last part of *unnskyld meg*. *Meg*, which means, "me," is usually not needed when apologizing for an accident, even amongst strangers. So it only becomes *Unnskyld*. Now if you drag the [u] sound at the beginning, you sound like a real native. *Uuuunnskyld* Now, what if someone says one of these to you and you want to respond

with, "No problem," or "It doesn't matter." In this case, the proper response should be *Det går bra*, which literally means, "It is okay." You should remember *Det* means, "it." *Går* means, "goes," and has more or less the same usage as in English. *Bra* can mean anything between "okay" to "great." *Det går bra*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

If you want to be very polite, you might want to learn the word *er du snill*. It means "please," or "if you'd please." Now put this word after *Unnskyld meg* to sound even more sophisticated. *Unnskyld meg er du snill*. It is often used when excusing oneself.

Quick Tip #2

Here's a bit of trivia for you: Norway is one of those countries whose English name has absolutely nothing to do with what locals call it in Norwegian. We say, *Norge*.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #11

Norwegian Restaurant: How Many People?

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

11

NORWEGIAN

1. Hvor mange er dere?
2. Vi er tre.
3. Vi er fire.
4. Jeg er alene.

ENGLISH

1. How many people are you?
2. We're three.
3. We're four people.
4. I am alone.

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
Hvor mange?	How many?	phrase
dere	you (plural)	pronoun
tre	three (3)	noun
fire	four (4)	numeral
alene	alone	adverb
vi er	we are	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Hvor mange av dere drar? "How many of you are going?"	Har dere et bord for seks? "Do you have a table for six?"
Jeg vil kjøpe tre bøker. "I want to buy three books."	Tre av oss drar i kveld. "Three of us are leaving tonight."
Jeg skal være i Oslo i fire dager. "I'll stay in Oslo for four days."	Fire stykker kom ikke. "Four people did not come."
Jeg bor alene "I live alone."	Vi er litt slitne. "We're a bit tired."
Jeg er skuffet. "I am disappointed."	Jeg er sulten. "I'm hungry."

GRAMMAR

There is a wide variety of Norwegian dishes and your job as a visitor is to try as many different foods as possible! However, before you start eating you have to get to the table! In this lesson, we'll cover getting to the table in a restaurant.

When entering a restaurant, or restaurant in Norwegian, one rarely gets seated by the waiter or waitress. The customers often have to find their own table. However, there are occasions where you will be asked the question, "How many people in your party?" So practicing it will come in handy at some point. "How many people are you?" in Norwegian is *Hvor mange er dere?* The first part, *Hvor mange*, means, "How many?" *Hvor* literally means, "where." *Mange* means, "many." *Er*, as you should remember, means "are." *Dere* follows this. In Norwegian it

means, "you" in the plural. *Hvor mange er dere?*

Now let's go over how to answer.

In Norwegian, you might respond by telling the waiter or waitress *Vi er tre*, which in English means, "We are three."

Let's take a look at some of the numbers you might need here, from two to five. Here it is, from two to five: *to*, *tre*, *fire*, *fem*.

You could also say, "We are four people," which in Norwegian is *Vi er fire*. The first word *Vi* means, "we." After this comes *er* ("are") and *fire*, which in Norwegian is "four."

If you are just one person, the proper answer to the question is *Jeg er alene*. In English it means, "I am alone." The first word *Jeg* means, "I." The second word *alene* means, "alone." Altogether that's *Jeg er alene*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Eating out is one of the greatest pleasures of Norwegian traveling. The warm atmosphere and the happy people will make it an unforgettable experience. Now, if you go to a restaurant, taking a seat at an empty table is the most common way. Of course, as you have learned some very useful survival phrases in this lesson, you should try to use them.

Quick Tip #2

You might or might not know this but eating out in Norway is very expensive so make sure you bring a lot of money before going out. There is also a custom of tipping the waiter like in the rest of Europe. Usually one tips are between ten and twenty percent. It doesn't mean you have to tip though. It is considered impolite however to not do it.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #12

Norwegian Restaurant: Reserving a Table

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

12

NORWEGIAN

1. Jeg skulle gjerne reservert et bord for i kveld.
2. For Hvor Mange?
3. For To.
4. Til Hvilken Tid?
5. Klokken åtte er du snill.

ENGLISH

1. I'd like to make a reservation.
2. How many people are you?
3. For two.
4. For what time do you want to reserve?
5. At eight o'clock, please.

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
Jeg skulle gjerne	I'd like to	verb
bord	table	noun
reservere	to reserve, book	noun

to	two (2)	numeral
klokken	hour	
åtte	eight (8)	numeral

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jeg skulle gjerne dratt til vestlandet "I'd like to go to Vestlandet."	Bordet hadde knekt. The table had been broken.
Jeg liker ikke dette bordet "I don't like this table."	Du må reservere bord på forhånd "You must reserve your table in advance."
To billetter til Oslo er du snill. "Two tickets to Oslo please."	Jeg må være der innen klokken to "I've got to be there at two o'clock."
Hva er klokken? "What time is it?"	Klokken er åtte. "It's eight o'clock."

GRAMMAR

In the last lesson, we learned how to get a table at a restaurant, but please know that because of the popularity of Norwegian food, it can be difficult to get a seat, especially on the weekends. The best thing to do without a doubt is to make a reservation for the time you want to go and eat.

In this lesson, we'll cover making a reservation in a restaurant.

Normally, if you make a phone call in order to make a reservation for the evening you would say, *Jeg skulle gjerne reservert et bord for i kveld*. Literally, *Jeg skulle gjerne* means, "I would like to." *Reservert* is the present perfect form of the verb "to book." We follow this with *et bord*, which in English means, "a table." Finally, we have for *i kveld*, which is the equivalent of, "for tonight."

Let's recap the phrase one more time.

Jeg skulle gjerne reservert et bord for i kveld.

Normally, they'll ask you how many people are in your party and the time of reservation.

"For how many people?" *For Hvor Mange?*

Now let's imagine you are a party of two. In Norwegian, you would use *For To*, which in English means, "for two people."

Finally, let's see how they will ask you the time of your reservation. *Til Hvilken Tid?* This literally means, "At what time?"

Now let's answer the question! Let's imagine you want to reserve a table at eight o'clock.

Klokken åtte er du snill. ("At eight o'clock, please.") *Klokken åtte* means, "At eight." We follow this with *er du snill*, which would translate as "please."

Let's repeat the whole phrase one more time.

Klokken åtte er du snill.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Norwegians don't eat too late. When meeting some locals, they will probably want to have dinner at around seven and wrap it up by nine. It doesn't mean that the night is over! You'll probably just switch locations to a pub. Norwegians like to separate eating from drinking on these occasions.

Quick Tip #2

Restaurants usually take orders before nine. You can stay longer but the kitchen will probably be closed. However, bars also serve snacks and they are open until one or two A.M. Clubs and discos usually close at four A.M.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #13

Norwegian Restaurant: Smoking or Non-Smoking?

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

13

NORWEGIAN

1. Unnskyld, er det lov å røyke her?
2. Ja.
3. Nei.
4. Unnskyld, kan jeg røyke her?
5. Ja, du kan røyke.
6. Nei, det er ikke lov.

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, is smoking allowed here?
2. Yes.
3. No.
4. Excuse me, can I take a smoke?
5. Yes, you can smoke.
6. No it's not allowed.

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
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Er det lov	is it allowed	phrase
her	here	preposition
å røyke	to smoke	verb
nei	no	adverb
ja	yes	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Er det lov å ta bilder her? "Is it allowed to take pictures here?"	Ta denne asjetten her. Take this platter here.
Her er greia jeg pratet om. Here's the thing I was talking about.	Jeg er her. "I'm here."
Pipen røyket. The pipe was smoking.	Konen min røyker ikke. "My wife doesn't smoke."
Det er ikke mulig, nei. It's not possible, no.	Jeg liker ikke fotball "I don't like soccer."
Ja, jeg røyker. "Yes, I smoke."	

GRAMMAR

In the last lesson, we learned how to make a reservation in a restaurant. Now that you know how to get a table, you have another big issue to tackle. If you want to enjoy your meal, the smoking issue is very important. If you are a smoker and you enter a non-smoking establishment, or if you are a non-smoker and enter a smoking establishment, this could ruin

your meal.

In this lesson, we'll cover how to ask for a smoking or non-smoking table.

Let's imagine first that you are a smoker. Before entering a restaurant you need to ask, "Excuse me, is smoking allowed here?" *Unnskyld, er det lov å røyke her?*

Unnskyld, as we have seen, is the translation of "Excuse me." We follow this with *Er det lov*, which means, "allowed to." This is followed by *å røyke*, the infinitive for "smoking." The last word in this sentence is *her*, which in English means, "here." *Unnskyld, er det lov å røyke her?*

The answer to this question is very simple. Either *Nei* ("No") or *Ja* ("Yes").

Another way of asking is *Unnskyld, kan jeg røyke her?* This literally means, "Excuse me, can I take a smoke?" *Kan jeg* means, "Can I" in English. *Unnskyld, kan jeg røyke her?*

Now let's go and see the possible answers. If it's a positive answer, you might hear, *Ja, du kan røyke*. All we did was change the *kan jeg* into *du kan* ("you can") and add the Norwegian word for "yes" (*Ja*), in front of the sentence, "Yes, you can smoke." *Ja, Du kan røyke*. If you're not allowed to smoke, you'll hear, *Nei, det er ikke lov*. This sentence translates to, "No, it is not allowed."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Even though a large number of Norwegians smoke, smoking in public places is banned. In Oslo, a few bars and restaurants still have smoking tables and most of the time people are very considerate.

Quick Tip #2

The legal age for drinking and smoking in Norway is eighteen. You may be asked to show some kind of ID when buying cigarettes. Try taking it as a compliment.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #14

Norwegian Restaurant: Placing an Order

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

14

NORWEGIAN

1. Menyen, er du snill.
2. Skal det være noe å drikke?
3. Jeg tar fiskesuppe og øl.

ENGLISH

1. A menu, please.
2. What would you like to drink?
3. I would like a fish soup and a beer.

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
noe	anything	pronoun
Meny	menu	noun
å drikke	to drink	verb
hva	what	adverb
å ta	to take, to pick up	verb
og	and	conjunction

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Kan jeg by på noe? "Can I treat you to something?"	Hvor er Menyen? "Where is the menu?"
Jeg vil ikke ha noe å drikke. "I don't want to drink anything."	Hva vil du gjøre? "What do you want to do?"
Bussen tok en time. The bus took an hour.	Kan jeg ta med en venn? "Can I bring a friend?"
Jeg vil ha fisk og poteter. I want fish and potatoes.	Jeg vil og bli med. "I also want to join."
Jeg tar en brandy og to øl. "One brandy and two beers please."	

GRAMMAR

Finally, you're at the table and at your seat. Now it's time to order!

In this lesson, we'll cover how to ask for a menu and then order your food and drinks.

Normally, to get the waiter's attention you must raise your right hand a bit and say, *unnskyld*, as we've learned in earlier lessons. Then ask for a menu by saying, *Menyen, er du snill*. ("The menu, please.")

Menyen is a form of the word meaning "the menu" in Norwegian.

I hope you remember our phrase for "please" from the third lesson: it is *Er du snill*. The whole sentence again: *Menyen, er du snill*.

Once you have looked at the menu you can finally call the waiter for the order.

A typical Norwegian menu is composed of *foretter* or "appetizers." This can be a large variety of dishes ranging from salads to fish. After this comes *supper* ("soups"), and *hovedrett* ("the

main course"). Lastly, there is usually a *dessert* ("dessert").

In ninety-nine percent of cases the waiter or waitress will ask you what you would like to drink first. *Skal det være noe å drikke?* *Skal det være noe* means something like, "Shall there be anything?" This is followed by *å drikke*, which means, "to drink," in the infinitive. Altogether this becomes: *Skal det være noe å drikke?*

Now let's see some typical beverages Norwegians might have with dinner.

1. *Hvitvin* (or "white wine")
2. *Rødvin* (or "red wine")
3. *Akevitt* (or "Norwegian spirits")
4. *Øl* (or "beer")

When you order in Norway you can just say the name of the dish you want. However, to be more polite, you should start the list by saying *Jeg tar*, then your first choice. After this continue with *og* for each item on your list. This construction translates to, "I'll take...and...and...and..." and so on. For example, if you're ordering for a group, you might say, *Jeg tar hvit vin og Akevitt og øl*. If you want to specify how many just use one of these numbers, from one up to five: *en*, *to*, *tre*, *fire*, *fem*. Again if you are ordering for a group, you might say *Jeg tar to hvit vin og tre Akevitt og fem øl*. Don't forget to say *takk* ("thanks") at the end.

Now let's go and see some good dishes you can find on a typical Norwegian menu. These are relatively common and you probably don't want to miss them on your journey in Norway.

1. *Fiskesuppe* ("Fish soup," a very Norwegian dish.)
2. *Fårikål* ("Lamb meat mixed with cabbage, often with *raspeballer*.")
3. *Raspeballer* ("Special dish made of mashed potatoes," a traditional Norwegian dish)
4. *Kjøttkaker i brun saus* ("Potatoes, green peas, and meatballs with brown sauce.")
5. *Sushi* (It's surprisingly popular in Norway. You can find it everywhere.)
6. *Pannekaker* ("Norwegian crepe;" it comes in many varieties.)

Let's imagine you would like to order fish soup and a beer. You should say to the waiter, *Jeg tar Fiskesuppe og øl.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

As you might probably notice while in Norway, Norwegian dishes are quite heavy on the potatoes. You are right, but don't think this results in a boring cuisine. Potatoes can be prepared in many different ways. Don't forget to note that Norwegians vary their cuisine a lot. This is due to the large mix of cultures in Norway.

Quick Tip #2

If Norwegians take you out to dinner, it is polite to offer to pay, unless things were already arranged otherwise beforehand. They most probably won't let you pay, but don't worry, accept it. They like to feel hospitable.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #15

Norwegian Restaurant: Asking for the Check

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

15

NORWEGIAN

1. Skal jeg ta det?
2. Kan jeg bestille mer?
3. Regningen er du snill.

ENGLISH

1. Shall I clean up?
2. Can I order more?
3. The check, please.

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
Regning	check	noun
jeg	I	pronoun
skal	shall	noun
bestille	order	verb
å ta	take	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jeg betaler regningen. "I'll pay the bill."	Jeg er ikke hjemme nå. I am not at home now.
Jeg liker ikke servitøren. "I don't like the waiter."	Jeg kjenner ikke henne. "I don't know her."
Skal jeg lage deg noe mat? "Should I make you some food?"	Vil du bestille noe annet? "Do you want to order anything else?"
Kan jeg ta den? "Can I take that?"	Kan jeg ta med en venn? "Can I bring a friend?"

GRAMMAR

In the last lesson, we learned how to get the waiter's attention and how to order your meal and beverages at the restaurant.

Once you have the beverages and all the entrées you have ordered you can start to enjoy the mouthwatering meal.

Normally, if the waiter sees that you have finished, he or she will come to your table, and kindly ask, *Skal jeg ta det?* ("Shall I clean up?")

Skal means, "Shall." *Jeg* means, "I," as you might remember, and *ta det* means, "take it." Let's recap.

Skal jeg ta det?

If you're finished just answer the waiter or waitress with a *Ja* ("yes").

If you're still hungry, though-very unlikely after a Norwegian meal-you can say, *Kan jeg bestille mer?* It literally means, "Can I order more?" Let's break this down. *Kan* means "can." After this comes *Jeg*, which of course means, I. Next we have *bestille*, which means to order. Last we have *mer*, which means more. Altogether, we have *Kan jeg bestille mer?*

If you are pleased with your meal and are ready to leave, you should say, "The check please." In Norwegian: *Regningen er du snill*. First, we have *Regningen* which is a form of the word meaning ("check" or "bill"). We follow this with *er du snill*, a phrase we should be familiar with by now which means, "please."

All put together it is *Regningen er du snill*.

And there you have it!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Norwegians usually leave the restaurant the minute after paying. Sitting around for much longer seems strange for the staff.

Quick Tip #2

Even if it says on the bill that tips are included in the price, in Norway tipping is quite important. I know a tip can seem preposterous on top the service charge; however, it is courteous to give tips in restaurants, bars, and cafés. About ten percent would be appropriate. This is also true when you take a cab.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #16

Counting 1 to 10 in Norwegian

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

16

NORWEGIAN

1. To personer.
2. To flasker vin, er du snill.
3. En kilo poteter er du snill.

ENGLISH

1. Two people.
2. Two bottles of wine, please.
3. A pack of potatoes, please.

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
person	person	
flaske	bottle	noun
kilo	kilo	noun
vin	wine	noun
potet	potato	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jeg liker ikke den personen. "I don't like that person."	Jeg kan drikke fem flasker øl. "I can drink five bottles of beer."
Jeg skulle gjerne hatt en kilo godteri. "I'd like a kilo of candy."	Har du noe vin? "Do you have any wine?"
Vi har poteter i kjøleskapet. "We have potatoes in the fridge."	

GRAMMAR

This lesson is very straightforward as we're going to cover counting zero through ten. Let's jump right in.

0 *null*

1 *en*

2 *to*

3 *tre*

4 *fire*

5 *fem*

6 *seks*

7 *syv*

8 *åtte*

9 *ni*

10 *ti*

We use "one" or *en/et* as the indefinite article "a"/"an" before nouns. *En* is for male gender nouns. *et* is for neuter gender nouns. Most Norwegians also incorporate a third article for female gender nouns, *ei*.

The number comes first, followed by the thing. For example, "one person" is *en person*. To say "two people" you will say, *to personer*. As you may have noticed, here we add *-er* to the noun, a noun plural modifier, much like adding *-s* to nouns in English. Don't worry. It is quite easy to use in Norwegian. It behaves just like its English equivalent.

If there are "five people," you have *fem personer*.

Numbers can be very useful especially when shopping in Norway.

Let's imagine you are buying some presents to bring back to your country. For example, imagine you would like to buy two bottles of wine in a nice shop.

"Two bottles of wine, please" is *To flasker vin, er du snill*.

To, as you already know, means, "two." *Flasker* means "bottles" in plural form. The last new word in the construction is *vin*. You may remember the word *vin* from our lesson on restaurants. It means "wine." *Er Du Snill*, as we've mentioned countless times is "please."

What do you say when you want to buy Norwegian potatoes? "A kilo of potatoes, please" is *En kilo poteter er du snill*.

We used the word *en*, or "one," here together with *kilo*, or "kilo."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Good Norwegian souvenirs would include beer, salmon, and reindeer meat. Beer is *øl* in Norwegian; look for *Aass* and *Hansa*, two top brands of Norwegian beer. Salmon can be found everywhere. If you see the word *laks* on the packaging, that's salmon in Norwegian. Finally, reindeer meat is not as common in other countries as it is Norway. It can be found in any supermarket and should be prepared like any other wild game meat. It is especially good with a red wine marinade and potatoes to go with it.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #17

Counting to 100 in Norwegian

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

17

NORWEGIAN

1. Jeg er 42 år gammel.
2. Jeg har bare 350 kroner å bruke på bukser.

ENGLISH

1. I am 42 years old.
2. I only have 350 kroner to spend on trousers.

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
førtito	forty two	
år	years	noun
gammel	old	
trehundreogfemti	three hundred and fifty (350)	
Å bruke	spend	
bukser	trousers	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jeg er 42 år gammel. "I am 42 years old."	Jeg har ikke sett deg på år! "I haven't seen you in years!"
---	---

Jeg begynner å bli gammel. "I am starting to get old."	Jeg har bare 350 kroner. "I only have 350 kroner."
Jeg kan ikke bruke mer en 50 kroner i dag. "I can't spend more than 50 kroner today."	Har du sett buksene mine? "Have you seen my trousers?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we're going to continue with counting as we cover numbers 11-100. Let's just quickly review 0 to 10.

0 *null*

1 *en*

2 *to*

3 *tre*

4 *fire*

5 *fem*

6 *seks*

7 *syv*

8 *åtte*

9 *ni*

10 *ti*

In Norwegian, counting from 11-20 is also quite straightforward, so let's jump right in.

11 *elleve*

12 *tolv*

13 *tretten*

14 *fjorten*

15 *femten*

16 *seksten*

17 *syttten*

18 *atten*

19 *nitten*

20 *tjue*

From 13-19 you may have noticed that every number ends with a ten. It's similar to the

English "-teen." The numbers 13, 15, 16, and 19 are made by putting (t)ten after the basic number. For the numbers between 21-29 one does like with English, say 20, and following with a basic number. Like *tjueen*, *tjueto*, and *tjuetre*.

Now that we know how to do the complicated bit, let's move on to the simpler one.

30 *tretti*

40 *førti*

50 *femti*

60 *seksti*

70 *sytti*

80 *åtti*

90 *nitti*

Let's try some different numbers. 53. *femtitre*. 62. *sekstito*. 48. *førtiåtte*. 96. *nittiseks*.

A situation in which you might need to use numbers higher than ten is when telling somebody your age. The phrase, "I am 42 years old" is fairly simple. *Jeg er 42 år gammel*. *Jeg* as you should know is "I." *Er* means "is." Following comes the Norwegian word for "years" (*år*). And the final word, *gammel*, in Norwegian is the equivalent for "old."

Finally, we have *hundre*.

100 *hundre*

To count from *hundre* onwards, you just need to add an *og* ("and") between the 100 and the units and the tens you have just learned.

Let's try with some examples:

110 *hundreogti*

198 *hundreognittiåtte*

In the previous lesson we looked at some examples of using the numbers we'd learned for shopping. Of course, there might be times when you might need to use numbers higher than ten. For example, when shopping with a friend you want to state how much money you are carrying or how much you can afford.

Say you are looking for a pair of trousers but you don't want to spend more than 350 kroner. "I only have 350 kroner to spend on trousers." The phrase would sound something like *Jeg har bare 350 kroner å bruke på bukser*. Let's break it down. *Jeg har* is "I have" in Norwegian. Following comes *bare*, which means, "only." After which comes the amount in this case 350 kroner. *Å bruke* is "to use" in infinitive, and lastly, *på bukser* means, "on trousers."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Shopping in Norway can be a great experience and you can enhance that experience by learning how to say numbers. For example, if you want to shop for clothes but have no idea how to tell the clerks your size, studying this lesson will have helped you buy that sweater you saw in the window.

Quick Tip #2

As you might already know, food is expensive in Norway. If you want to buy groceries there are some cheaper supermarket chains and some more expensive ones. If you want cheaper food, at the expense of a less exciting selection, then RIMI, REMA 1000, and ICA should be your choice. For a broader and more exotic selection of groceries, try Meny or Spar. Kiwi also provides a good selection at slightly cheaper prices.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #18

How much in Norwegian?

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

18

NORWEGIAN

1. Hvor mye koster denne?
2. Hvor mye koster denne skjorten?
3. Hvor mange kroner er dette?

ENGLISH

1. How much is this?
2. How much is this shirt?
3. How many kroner is this?

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
dette	this (neutral)	pronoun
skjorte	shirt	noun
koste	to cost	verb
hvor mye	how much	phrase
Hvor mange?	How many?	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Hva er dette? "What is this?"	Denne skjorten er for liten. "This shirt is too small."
Den koster 3000 kroner. "It costs 3000 kroner."	Hvor mye koster vasen? "How much is that vase?"
Hvor mange av dere drar? "How many of you are going?"	

GRAMMAR

Now it's time for some useful Survival Phrases for when you have free time to go shopping in Norwegian stores.

You should remember that *Unnskyld*, or "Excuse me," is almost always the first thing to say when you're talking to a shop clerk. After saying *Unnskyld*, you should say,

Hvor mye koster denne? ("How much is this?") *Hvor mye koster* is a construction that means, "How much costs?" and we follow it with *Denne*, meaning, "this one."

Let's imagine that you are by a stand of clothes in a local market and you want to buy a shirt. After saying *Unnskyld* to get the stall-holder's attention, you can say, *Hvor mye koster denne skjorten?* First, we already know *Hvor mye koster* ("How much costs"), then this time the demonstrative *Denne* comes after it. The last word in this construction is *skjorten*, which means "shirt" in the accusative.

If you are confused about how many kroner you are holding you may ask "how many kroner is this?" in Norwegian: *Hvor mange kroner er dette?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Let's have a look at some possible buys that might interest you and how to say them in Norwegian.

1. *bukser* ("trousers")
2. *sko* ("shoes")
3. *bluse* ("blouse")
4. *veske* ("bag")
5. *skjørt* ("skirt")

Now get out there and enjoy your shopping!

Quick Tip #2

The, by far, easiest way of paying for something in Norway is by using a credit card. Norwegians use cards more than they use paper money. In nearly every shop in Norway there will be a card terminal which accepts international cards, mostly Visa and MasterCard. American Express and Diners Card can be used in some instances like at restaurants. It's however hard to find shops that accept them.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #19

Bargaining in Norway

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

19

NORWEGIAN

1. Unns-kyld, hvor my-e kos-ter den-ne?
2. Kan jeg prute?
3. Det var litt for dyrt!
4. Femhundre Kroner.

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, how much is this?
2. Can I bargain?
3. That was a bit too expensive!
4. Five hundred Norwegian krone!

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
for	too	adverb
litt	a bit	adverb
prute	bargain	verb
kan	can, may	verb
dyrt	expensive	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jeg er for syk til å dra på jobb, i dag. "I'm too sick to go to work today."	Jeg er litt sulten. "I am a bit hungry."
Litt saktere, er du snill. "Slow down a bit, please."	Vi er litt slitne. "We're a bit tired."
Jeg liker å prute på priser. "I like to bargain prices."	Kan jeg gå å shoppe? "Can I go shopping?"
Kan du gi meg den? "Can you hand me that?"	I Norge er livet så dyrt. "In Norway life is so expensive."

GRAMMAR

In Norway, haggling is not very common anymore. The only places you can haggle a bit are flea markets and the secondhand shops. The "flea market" is *Loppemarked* and "secondhand shops" are called *bruktbutikk*.

Normally, if you are interested in buying something, you say, "Excuse me, how much is this?" *Unnskyld, hvor mye koster denne?* As soon as they tell you the price, you can start the bargaining to lower the price. Don't be shy—try to say *Kan jeg prute?* ("Can I bargain?")

At this point, the merchant will start haggling and the final result is in your hands!

Another way to express the feeling that something is too expensive and you want to start haggling, is with *Det var litt for dyrt!* which literally means, "That was a bit too expensive." *Det var* literally means, "That was." *Litt* means "a bit," *for* means, "too," and *dyrt* is "expensive."

At this point you might hear the vendor saying *javel, javel* ("alright").

Let's imagine that you are at a market, you want to buy a bag, and you want to suggest your price to the merchant straightforward. In other words, you want to establish your own price as the one you will bargain for. The merchant has just told you that the bag costs a thousand Norwegian krone. You want that bag but it's too expensive and you want to try to suggest five

hundred Norwegian krone.

After *Kan jeg prute?* you should say, *Femhundre Kroner* ("five hundred Norwegian Krone"). When haggling, this is all you need to say to get your point across. If the merchant still refuses you, slowly walk away and in most cases they will give in. *Femhundre Kroner*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

We've already talked a bit about money, numbers, and buying stuff. Let's talk about prices a bit. Norway is one of the most expensive countries to travel to in the world. Eating out or buying clothes in Norway might well fleece your wallet. Here's a list to know what to expect:

1. Restaurant: 200-500 (Norwegian krone) per person
2. One beer: 85 NOK
3. A pair of jeans: 500 NOK
4. A cup of coffee: 40 NOK

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #20 Norwegian Money - An Introduction

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

20

NORWEGIAN

1. Hundreogtjue kroner.
2. Ettusentrehundreogfemti kroner.

ENGLISH

1. 120 Kroner.
2. 1350 Kroner.

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
trehundre	three hundred (300)	
tjue	twenty (20)	numeral
hundre	hundred (100)	numeral
krone	krone	noun
femti	fifty (50)	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Denne byen er trehundre år gammel. "This city is three hundred years old."	Jeg har tjue kroner. "I have twenty Norwegian Kroner."
Jeg har bare hundre kroner! "I only have one hundred Kroner!"	En kilo er cirka 330 kroner. "One kilo is about 330 kroner."

Moren min er femti år gammel.

"My mother is fifty years old."

GRAMMAR

In Norway, the currency is the Kroner. At the time of writing, the exchange rate is roughly 8 kroner to the Euro and 6 kroner to 1 USD. The currency includes 0.5, 1, 5, 10, and 20 krone coins, and 50, 100, 200, 500, and 1000 bills.

When talking about prices in kroner, it is necessary to learn to say "hundred." "Hundred" in Norwegian is *hundre*. This might also be the time to brush up on your numbers in Norwegian from one of our previous lessons.

Let's try to say prices in Norwegian—it won't be too difficult. Let's start with 120 NOK
Hundreogtjue kroner.

If you go up to the thousands, things aren't really complicated either. Let's try one: 1350 NOK. It is *ettusentrehundreogfemti kroner*. See, if you remember how to say the numbers from 1-100, it is really not difficult.

Kroner has one other unit called *øre*. The only existing value in that unit is 50 *øre*. It's essentially half a krone.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Regarding the *øre*, in Norway you'll see prices that end in decimals like .98, .28, etc. These prices are essentially not valid when paying with cards. When paying with currency the prices are rounded either up or down from .25 to 0, from .75 to 1. For any price between .25-.75 the .50 *øre* will be used.

Quick Tip #2

Norway is not part of the European Union. The majority of Norwegian voters are against

EU-membership and thus the chance of Norway jumping on the Euro-train in the future is miniscule. On the contrary, the Norwegian Krone is a strong currency in world economics.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #21

Using the Internet in Norway

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

21

NORWEGIAN

1. Unnskyld, hvor mye koster én time?
2. Det koster seksti kroner per time.
3. Førti Kroner per halvtime.

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, how much is it per hour?
2. Sixty kroner per hour.
3. Forty kroner per 30 minutes.

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
tretti	thirty (30)	numeral
minutt	minute	noun
Unnskyld meg.	Excuse me.	expression
en halvtime	half an hour	expression
per time	- per hour	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Maten var bare tretti kroner. "The food was only thirty kroner."	Jeg er et minutt unna. "I am a minute away."
Unnskyld meg for at jeg er sen. "Excuse me for being late."	En halvtime med T-banen. "Half an hours' travel by subway."
Jeg tar 300 kroner timen. "I charge 300 kroner per hour."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll learn about a place crucial to your travels in this modern age—the Internet café! Normally, you find Internet cafés in the big cities. But these days, it is very hard to find areas without Internet in Norway; the minimum level of service is a common computer near the front desk. In hotels and cafés, Wi-Fi is usually part of the service. But if you don't carry your laptop around, well, here's our lesson for you.

Let's imagine you're at the reception and you need to ask how much the connection is and for how long.

Unnskyld, hvor mye koster én time? This literally means, "Excuse me, how much is one hour?" This sentence is made up of *Unnskyld* and then *Hvor mye koster*, which we have already seen in previous lessons, followed by *én time*. In this case, the word *time* is used, which means, "hour."

They will probably answer you with something such as the price of the connection per hour and then ...per time. Let's hear the answer too, *Det koster seksti kroner per time*. ("It's sixty kroner per hour").

It is also quite common to charge in thirty minute blocks at these cafés, so you may hear ...*halvtime*. *Halv* means "half." Let's see an example: *førti kroner per halvtime*. Don't forget to check out our lesson on numbers, but one last time, I'll tell you that this means, "40 kroner per half an hour."

One more thing to remember here is the order of the two big elements of these sentences can

change too. So we've learned *førti kroner per halv time*, but you might also hear, *en halvtime er førti kroner*. There isn't really any difference between the meaning of these two.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

In Norway we call the "Internet," *Internett*. There is no really distinct difference in the pronunciation. An "Internet café" is *internettkafe*. Again, the pronunciation is very close to English. There are not that many Internet cafés in Norway. They are usually small and hard to find. Bringing your own computer is usually a safer choice.

Quick Tip #2

Norwegian domain names end in .no. There are no restrictions on what sites you may visit in Norway.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #22

Riding the Norwegian Bus: Getting a Ticket

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

22

NORWEGIAN

1. En enkeltbillett, er du snill.
2. Hvor mye koster en enkeltbillett?
3. En bussbillett er du snill.

ENGLISH

1. A ticket please.
2. How much is a ticket?
3. One bus ticket please!

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
er du snill	please	interjection
billett	ticket	noun
kiosk	kiosk	noun
buss	bus	noun
bussbillett	bus ticket	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Litt saktere, er du snill. "Slow down a bit, please."	Billetten var ugyldig. The ticket was invalid.
Tre billetter er du snill. "I'd like three tickets please."	Kjøp billetten din på kiosken. "Buy your ticket at the kiosk."
Elevene sitter på bussen. "The students ride the bus."	Bussene i Oslo er røde. "Buses in Oslo are red."
Du kan ikke kjøpe bussbillett her. "You can't buy bus tickets here."	

GRAMMAR

The bus is an important means of transportation. In many Norwegian cities, even in big cities, we use buses almost as often as the subway. We use buses to cover both long and short distances. However, before starting your trip, you probably need to buy a ticket. For local commuting in Norway the fare is around 30-40 kroner. You may purchase tickets at four places: At kiosks like Narvesen and 7-Eleven, Subway stations, vending machines that are often located next to the bus stop, or directly from the bus driver. Upon entering the bus, you must validate your ticket at one of the validation machines that stamp your ticket, or buy a ticket from the bus driver.

Let's imagine you are in Oslo, since it's the easiest to buy tickets there—all stops inside the city, regardless of distance, cost the same. The sentence you say will be, *En enkeltbillett, er du snill.*

First, you have *En* ("one"), and then *Enkeltbillett* ("a single-use ticket"), and finally you have *er du snill*, which is the equivalent to "please." In Oslo, you can take any bus, subway, or tram with a *billett*.

What if you want to know how much the ticket is? You could simply use this sentence: *Hvor mye koster en enkeltbillett?* ("How much is a single-use ticket?")

In case you're not traveling in Oslo, you might want to be more specific and ask for a "bus

ticket." This time, the first sentence changes into *En bussbillett er du snill. bussbillett* is "bus ticket" in the indefinite accusative.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Buses and trams have frequent services starting all day for all places in Oslo and the suburbs. Normal bus services, the subway, and trams stop after 12 P.M.. when night buses start operating all night. They are also very reliable but the ticket might be more expensive. At night, you can only buy tickets from the conductors on the bus.

Quick Tip #2

In Oslo, an adult monthly ticket costs around 600 NOK. A week pass is around 200 NOK. There are other ticket combinations for changing trains and buses and packages for tourists as well; do a bit of online research on Oslo's public transport company, Ruter.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #23

Riding the Norwegian Bus: Long-Distance Trips

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

23

NORWEGIAN

1. En billett til Tønsberg, er du snill.
2. Hvor mye er det til Tønsberg?
3. Hvor langt er det til Tønsberg?
4. To Timer.

ENGLISH

1. I want a ticket to Tønsberg.
2. How much is a ticket to Tønsberg?
3. How many hours is it to Tønsberg?
4. Two hours.

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
time	hour	noun
billett	ticket	noun
er det	is it, is there	phrase
hvor langt	how far	phrase
to	two (2)	numeral

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Det er om en time. "That's in an hour."	Jeg drar om en time. "I am leaving in an hour."
Billetten var ugyldig. The ticket was invalid.	Tre billetter er du snill. "I'd like three tickets please."
Er det noen folk hjemme? "Are there any people at home?"	Er det virkelig deg? "Is it really you?"
Hvor langt dro du? "How far did you go?"	To billetter til Oslo er du snill. "Two tickets to Oslo please."
Jeg må være der innen klokken to "I've got to be there at two o'clock."	

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to get bus tickets in cities. You also might want to move between cities, and Norway's convenient and relatively punctual coach service is perfect for that. So let's see how you do that now. The sentence you use will be, *En billett til ..., er du snill.*

We've covered all these words in previous lessons already, except for the little suffix that you have to attach to a noun to get something like "to...".

So, saying *til Oslo* means "to Oslo."

Let's imagine now that you are in Oslo and you have to go to Tønsberg, a city south of Oslo. What would you ask the bus driver? *Hvor mye er det til Tønsberg?* ("How much is it to Tønsberg?")

Imagine that you are visiting for the first time. You have no idea of the distances between your favorite destinations, and you need to ask the bus driver how long the bus takes. *Hvor langt er det til Tønsberg?* *Hvor langt* is "How far" and *er det* means, "is it."

You might hear the answer *To Timer*. It means "two hours," but I'm sure that by now you're all

familiar with numbers in Norwegian.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

While most cities are easily accessible by bus, going by train is usually faster. Going by bus however is cheaper than by train and will therefore save you a lot of money when traveling.

Quick Tip #2

Buses nowadays are comfortable and clean, and many of them have Wi-Fi as well. When taking a coach, try to get to the station at least fifteen minutes before it is supposed to leave, sometimes they tend to leave some minutes earlier than scheduled. This is especially true for local busses. Bus drivers tend to be tired of driving when night comes and they want to finish their routes as early as possible. This leads to the local bus sometimes being up to ten minutes early.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #24

Riding the Norwegian Bus: What is the Next Stop?

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

24

NORWEGIAN

1. Er dette Bergen?
2. Hva er neste stopp?
3. Neste stopp er Bergen.

ENGLISH

1. Is this Bergen already?
2. What is the next stop?
3. The next stop is Bergen

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
Bergen	Bergen	
stopp	stop, station	noun
neste	next	noun
dette	this (neutral)	pronoun
hva	what	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Hvor er Bergen? "Where is Bergen?"	Neste stopp er Oslo S. "The next stop is Oslo central station."
Sving til høyre rundt neste hjørne. "Please turn right at the next corner."	Hva er dette? "What is this?"
Hva vil du gjøre? "What do you want to do?"	

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we learned how to ask the bus driver if the bus goes to your destination.

Once on the bus, you'll also need to know where to get off. Use the phrase *Er dette ...?* This phrase means "Is this ...?" Just use whichever city and the name of the stop there at the end of the sentence. Let's try with the city of Bergen, one of Norway's biggest tourist destinations, which is famous for its harbor. *Er dette Bergen?*

The first word is *er*, which is Norwegian for "is." It is followed by *dette*, which we have seen in previous lessons, which means, "this." It's that simple.

Another way of inquiring could be to ask what the next stop is. In Norwegian, the phrase is *Hva er neste stopp?* "What's the next stop?" Let's break down these words. *Hva er neste stopp?* *Hva* is "what," *neste* means "next," and *stopp* is "stop."

As an answer, you might get *Neste stopp er Bergen*. Start preparing to get off if you hear this because it means, "The next stop is Bergen."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Use the front door when getting on the bus and all the others when getting off. This may not be the rule in every city but it will be more comfortable not having to fight the tide against you.

Quick Tip #2

Bergen is famous for its UNESCO-listed harbor with a famous fish market and the city aquarium. Other good tourist places are the Geiranger fjord not far from Bergen and Trondheim famous for its great nightlife and cathedral.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #25

Riding the Norwegian Train

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

25

NORWEGIAN

1. Unnskyld, en billett er du snill.
2. Unnskyld, hvilken linje går til Blindern?
3. Ringen.

ENGLISH

1. A ticket please.
2. Excuse me, what line do I need to take for Blindern?
3. The Ring.

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
ring	ring	noun
linje	line	noun
går	go	verb
t-bane	subway	noun
hvilken	which	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

T-banen går i ring. "The subway is going in a circle."	Jeg bruker denne linjen hver dag. "I use this line every day."
Denne bussen går til Stavanger. "This bus goes to Stavanger."	Hvordan går det? "How goes it?"
T-banen er raskest nå på dagen. "The subway is the fastest this time of the day."	Hvilken genser liker du? "Which sweater do you like?"

GRAMMAR

In Oslo, riding the subway is one of the best choices you can make to get around and reach all the most important parts of the city. In this lesson, we are going to cover how to get on the subway.

As you have learned in the previous lessons, in Norway you can buy tickets at kiosks. This is true of the subway as well, but usually there are more conveniently-located vending machines and ticket stands right at the entrance of the subway stations. Just in case you get too confused and have to ask the station attendant, we have prepared this lesson for you!

Now let's go and see how to get our subway ticket. As you may remember from the previous lessons covering how to get a ticket, we can accomplish this by asking, "Excuse me, a ticket please," Which is *Unnskyld, en billett er du snill*.

As you can see, the sentence hasn't changed much from the one we covered in lesson 22. Therefore, you have *Unnskyld* ("Excuse me"), *en billett* ("a ticket"), and *er du snill* ("please, would like").

Our location for this lesson will be Oslo. Let's imagine you need to go from Oslo S (the central train station in Oslo) to Blindern (the main campus of the University of Oslo) and you need to ask what line you have to take to get there.

You can accomplish this by asking, "Excuse me, what line do I need to take for Blindern?" In Norwegian: *Unnskyld, hvilken linje går til Blindern?*

Let's see this sentence word by word. First, you have the usual *unnskyld* followed by *hvilken*, which is Norwegian for "which." Then you have *linje* ("line"), then *går* ("go") in the present tense, and finally *til Blindern*, which means, "to Blindern." *Unnskyld, hvilken linje går til Blindern?*

A possible answer to your question could be *Ringen*, or "The Ring." *Ringen*. Ring is "ring (circle)."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Subways usually operate until around 1 A.M. After that, you have to take one of the night buses. There are buses that cover the same route as the subways. For more information, visit <http://trafikanten.no/en/>

Quick Tip #2

Metro in Norway goes by a completely unintelligible name. It is called the *t-bane*, literally meaning, "(tunnel)-rail." There are a total of six lines operating in Oslo. A map of them can be found as a PDF here: http://trafikanten.no/Global/linjekart/2010/oslo/T-bane_des_2010_kvadr.pdf.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #26

Riding the Norwegian Train: Part Two

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

26

NORWEGIAN

1. To Billetter Til Stavanger, er du snill.
2. Tur-Retur eller enkeltbillett?
3. To tur-retur billetter til Stavanger.

ENGLISH

1. Two tickets to Stavanger please.
2. Return or one way?
3. Two return tickets to Stavanger.

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
tog	train	noun
tur-retur	return	noun
enkeltbillett	single-use ticket	adverb
eller	or	noun
til	to, for	preposition

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Bruk toget. "Use the train."	Toget er kjapt, men dyrt. "The train is fast, but expensive."
Jeg skal ikke ha tur-retur billett. "I don't want a return ticket."	Enkeltbilletter er dyre! "Single-use tickets are expensive!"
Skal vi ta denne eller denne? "Should we take this or this?"	Kommer du eller ikke? "Are you coming or not?"
Toget gikk til Skien. The train went to Skien.	Hvem er dette til? Who's this for?
Jeg drar til Bergen. "I am going to Bergen."	

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to get on the subway. In Norway, a convenient, yet somewhat unreliable way to travel over long distances, is taking a train, in Norwegian, *tog*. The train service is a bit more expensive than the coach service and unfortunately the trains are infamous for not being punctual. This shouldn't discourage you though, especially if you want to see a bit of the countryside between cities and not just the other side of a motorway.

You have to ask for tickets for the tog ("train") at the ticket office and you can accomplish this by asking, *En Billett Til...* and then your destination. Now of course, we need a destination. So let's use the city of Stavanger this time. So how do you ask for a ticket to Stavanger?

"One ticket to Stavanger" in Norwegian is *En billett til Stavanger*. Of course you remember this from our previous lesson on long-distance coaches, right?

Let's now imagine that you are traveling not on your own but with someone else, so you need to ask for two or more tickets.

"Two tickets to Stavanger please," in Norwegian is *To Billetter Til Stavanger, er du snill*. As you can see, it's very easy to understand. In place of *en billett* ("one ticket"), you have the number two ("two"). Let's break down the words and hear the whole sentence.

If you use these exact words, they are either going to assume you want one-way tickets, or ask you if you want a "return ticket," which in Norwegian is *tur-retur*. The usual question the person behind the window asks is, *Tur-Retur eller enkeltbillett?* The literal translation would be: "Return or single-use ticket?" Let's go through the words here: *tur-retur* is "return," *eller* is "or," and *enkeltbillett* is "single-use ticket." The whole sentence again: *Tur-Retur eller enkeltbillett?* The reply can be *tur-retur* or *enkeltbillett*.

If you want to avoid questions and get a return ticket right away, just put the word *tur-retur* in front of *billett* in the previous sentence. Like this: *To tur-retur billetter til Stavanger*. See how easy it was?

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

In Norway, the public train system is currently in shambles, it is very unreliable despite being on time more often than not. There are usually constant delays on some lines and the rush hours can be a pain. If you are going to use the train system then make sure to take a train earlier than necessary. It can sometimes be up to one hour late.

Quick Tip #2

You can buy tickets for the Norwegian train from vending machines in the station or from the internet. http://www.nsb.no/?lang=en_US. The train fare is usually cheaper on the Internet. Buying from one of the train conductors on board the train has an extra service fee applied.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #27

Riding the Norwegian Train: Long-Distance Trips

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

27

NORWEGIAN

1. En Billett Med Reservert Sete til Tromsø.
2. En Billett Med Flytoget.

ENGLISH

1. A reserved seat ticket to Tromsø, please.
2. A ticket for the airport express.

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
reservert	reserved	verb
ureservert	unreserved	verb
sete	seat	noun
flytog	airport express	noun
fly	airplane	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Du skulle ha reservert seter på resturanten.</p> <p>"You should have reserved seats at the restaurant."</p>	<p>Jeg kjøper vanligvis ureservert billett.</p> <p>"Normally I buy unreserved seats."</p>
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Er dette setet ditt? "Is this your seat?"	Flytoget er Kjappere. "The airport express is faster."
Passasjerene flyr med flyet. "The passengers fly on the airplane."	Reiser du med fly? "Will you be traveling by air?"

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to ask for and buy a train ticket. Once you have established the destination, it is time to select the type of seat you want. Normally in Norway, you can choose between a *reservert sete* ("reserved seat") and an *ureservert sete* ("unreserved seat").

Let's now imagine you want to buy a reserved seat ticket. This time the destination will be Tromsø. "A reserved seat ticket to Tromsø, please," in Norwegian is *En Billett Med Reservert Sete til Tromsø*.

The structure is the same as you have just seen in the previous lesson. We just add *reservert sete* ("reserved seat"). Notice how *med reservert sete* is put in the middle of the sentence. This literally means, "with a reserved seat," in Norwegian. *En Billett Med Reservert Sete til Tromsø*.

In Norway, there is another type of service, only operating between big cities and the airports called *flytog* ("Airport Express"). These trains are cleaner and faster but they really only stop at some major towns on their way to the airport. If you want to travel by the airport express you have to specify that when buying a ticket. The ticket is an extra thirty-five percent and guarantees you a numbered seat, air conditioning, Wi-Fi, and a power outlet.

Now let's see how to do that. Say you want to go to Oslo Airport, the international airport. Remember that in our earlier lesson, you said, *En billett til Tromsø*. ("One ticket to Tromsø, please.") This time you just say, *en billett med flytoget* ("A ticket for the airport express"). Let's hear the whole thing again: *En Billett Med Flytoget*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

The cheapest option is an unreserved seat regular train ticket. These don't guarantee that you're going to have a seat and the cars are not always very clean. A reserved seat ticket on regular trains is somewhat better but still not the best. If you take the airport express, the level of service rises dramatically—you'll feel more like you're on a plane.

Quick Tip #2

If you feel like visiting Norway's neighbor countries, you probably have to catch a train from Oslo's Oslo S ("Oslo Central Station"), since that handles most of the international lines. The station is an old building and once housed a railway museum. The museum is now moved to the old eastern station. If you're not in a hurry, take some time to go to visit the railway museum.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #28

Taking a Taxi in Norway

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

28

NORWEGIAN

1. Til Karl Johan er du snill.
2. Jeg Skal til Karl Johan.
3. Stopp Her.
4. Kan du veksle en hundrelapp?

ENGLISH

1. To Karl Johan, please.
2. I would like to go to Karl Johan.
3. Here is fine.
4. Do you have change for hundred kroner?

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
veksle	change, give back	noun
Hundrelapp	hundred bill	noun
taxi	taxi	noun
stopp	stop	noun
her	here	preposition
kan	can, may	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jeg vet ikke hvor jeg kan veksle penger. "I don't know where I can exchange money."	Automaten tar ikke hundrelapper. "The vending machine doesn't take hundred bills."
Det var fem av oss i en taxi. "There were five of us in one taxi."	Stopp med en gang! "Stop immediately!"
Ta denne asjetten her. "Take this platter here."	Her er greia jeg pratet om. "Here's the thing I was talking about."
Jeg er her. "I'm here."	Kan jeg gå å shoppe? "Can I go shopping?"
Kan du gi meg den? "Can you hand me that?"	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll cover a phrase we use to get you to your destination when riding a taxi. We'll look at the most basic way to express this. To do this, we'll use Karl Johan, which is a central location in Oslo. Let's go over what to say to the taxi driver to get there.

In Norwegian, "To Karl Johan, please," is *Til Karl Johan er du snill*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Til Karl Jo-han er du snill*. The word for "to" is *til*, as you might remember.

This is the most basic way of expressing where you would like to go and actually even the easiest one. However, speaking the local language is one of the most fun things you can do on your travels. So challenge yourself by using a different option!

You can also say, "I would like to go to Karl Johan," which in Norwegian is *Jeg Skal til Karl Johan*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Jeg skal til Karl Johan*.

Let's look at the components. The first words, *jeg skal* mean, "I'm going." *Jeg Skal*. This is

followed by *til Karl Johan*, which in English is "to Karl Johan." *til Karl Johan*. All together, we have *Jeg Skal til Karl Johan*.

One more helpful phrase when taking a taxi is, "Here is fine." (*Stopp Her*). This phrase will allow you to get out of the taxi whenever and wherever you want. Let's see it again: *Stopp Her*. Note that there is no question mark after this sentence. First, we have *stopp*, which is "stop." The last word in the expression is *Her*, which is, as we know, "here," in Norwegian. Again: *Stopp Her. Stopp Her*. As usual, it's a good idea to add "thank you" at the end of this sentence. In Norwegian: *takk*.

Another useful phrase you could practice when riding a taxi is *Kan du veksle en hundrelapp?* This means, "Do you have change for hundred kroner?" If you have only notes, try to ask, *Kan du veksle en hundrelapp?* before you jump into the taxi. *Kan du veksle en hundrelapp?* Let's break it down by syllable. *kan du vek-sle en hun-dre-lapp?*

The first word is *Kan*, ("can "). After this, we have *du* ("you"). Then comes the verb *veksle* ("to exchange, change, to give back"). *veksle*. At the end, we add the amount, which in this case is hundred kroner, or a "hundred bill," to be more exact. *hundrelapp*. If you have a "500 bill," and you still want to take a cab, you just change this last word to *femhundrelapp*. At this point you might want to go back to our lesson about numbers.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Taxicabs in Norway don't have a uniform color but are easy to recognize from the illuminated sign saying "TAXI" on the top of the car. Norwegians rarely wave down moving cabs; it is more common to call one on the phone or walk up to one. You can find empty cabs at every traffic junction in every major town.

Quick Tip #2

The fares in Norway are very expensive. In Oslo, you can expect a 150 kroner ride between locations in the center and up to 500 if you live in the suburbs. Cab drivers always expect a ten percent tip. At night, just like everywhere else, the rates go up.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #29

Where Can I Find This in Norway?

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

29

NORWEGIAN

1. Hvor kan jeg finne ...?
2. Hvor kan jeg finne en bar?
3. Unnskyld, hvor kan jeg finne en telefon?
4. Unnskyld, hvor kan jeg finne en matbutikk?

ENGLISH

1. Where can I find...?
2. Where can I find a bar?
3. Excuse me, could you tell me where I can find a phone?
4. Excuse me, could you tell me where I can find a supermarket?

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
telefon	telephone	noun
matbutikk	supermarket	noun
kan	can, may	verb
finne	find	verb
Hvor	where	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Telefonen rang. The telephone rang.	Den telefonen virker ikke. "That phone doesn't work."
Er det en matbutikk i nærheten? "Is there a supermarket close by?"	Kan jeg gå å shoppe? "Can I go shopping?"
Kan du gi meg den? "Can you hand me that?"	Søsteren finner noen blomster "The sisters find some flowers."
Jeg kan ikke finne den. "I can't find it."	Hvor skal du hen? "Where are you going?"
Hvor er sjefen? "Where is the boss?"	

GRAMMAR

Have you ever been in a city you don't know at all and you are desperately looking for something you need and cannot find it? It has happened to me so many times! I wandered around without knowing where to go to find, for example, a bar, a phone, or a restroom! But don't worry! Thanks to our Survival Phrases, if you go to Norway you will always be able to ask for information and help.

In this lesson, we would like to introduce you to a phrase that will help you track down that specific something you're looking for. "Where can I find...," in Norwegian is *Hvor kan jeg finne ...?* Then, you add the name of the specific thing you are looking for.

In this sentence, you can use a basic structure in any situation in which you will need to get something. This structure is made up of the adverb *hvor* ("where"), followed by the verb *kan* ("can"), and then *finne* ("find") in Norwegian, after which you add the thing you are looking for. Let's break it down. *Hvor kan jeg fin-ne?*

Now let's see what kinds of things you might need if you're traveling abroad. Let's imagine you're walking around in Oslo, it's very hot, and you need to get something to drink. Let's go and ask where you can find a bar!

"Where can I find a bar?" in Norwegian is
Hvor kan jeg finne en bar?

In Norway, the answer is "here and there."

As you can easily see, you have the structure you have just seen, *Hvor kan jeg finne ...?* followed by the thing you are looking for, *bar* ("a bar"). In this case, *bar* has an article to mark an undefined accusative, and it has to be pronounced *en bar*.

Let's break down this sentence.

Hvor kan jeg fin-ne en bar?

With this form, you can go anywhere you need and ask for anything you are looking for. You could use another form if you wanted to be more polite and wanted to use a different expression. Let's imagine you are looking for a phone this time.

"Excuse me, could you tell me where I can find a phone?" is

Unnskyld, Hvor kan jeg finne en telefon?

Don't you think this is more formal? Of course it is! So what do we have here? We have *unnskyld* ("excuse me"). There is really no reason to break this construction down any more. Just remember, after we have said *Unnskyld, hvor kan jeg finne* ("Excuse me, where can I find"), we have to add what we want to be told! In this case, we want to find a "phone," which is *hvor kan jeg finne en telefon?* Very similar to our previous sentence, this time the object is *telefon* ("telephone") Let's see the whole sentence again, *Unnskyld, hvor kan jeg finne en telefon?*

To ask for any other item, we can just replace *bar* or *telefon* with any other word and the phrase works brilliantly! Let's try it with "supermarket," which in Norwegian is *matbutikk*. Let's break this word down. *mat-bu-tikk*. "Excuse me, could you tell me where I can find a supermarket?" in Norwegian is

Unnskyld, hvor kan jeg finne en matbutikk?

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Here are some other things you might be looking for. The whole accusative business is

already taken care of, just put them in the sentence.

1. "cinema" (*Kino*)
2. "fashion retail store" (*klesbutikk*)
3. "post office" (*postkontor*)
4. "hospital" (*sykehus*)
5. "pharmacy" (*apotek*)

Quick Tip #2

There is a wide range of bars, cafés, and clubs all over Norway. Oslo has some of the most popular clubs in the country. Whatever type of bar or club you are looking for, you will find it in Norway. You can enjoy a quiet drink overlooking a waterfall or head to a music club and enjoy anything from rock and electro to hip hop.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #30

Where Can I Find This Place in Norway?

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

30

NORWEGIAN

1. Er det et apotek i nærheten?
2. Er det en minibank i nærheten?

ENGLISH

1. Is there a pharmacy nearby?
2. Is there an ATM near here?

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
er	is	verb
apotek	pharmacy	noun
i nærheten	nearby	expression
er det	is it, is there	phrase
minibank	ATM	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Er du norsk? "Are you Norwegian?"	Du kan kjøpe tannkrem på apoteket. "You can buy toothpaste at the pharmacy."
Det er ingen banker i nærheten. "There are no banks nearby."	Er det noen folk hjemme? "Are there any people at home?"

Er det virkelig deg? "Is it really you?"	Minibank fungerer ikke. "The ATM stopped working."
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GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to ask to get something. In today's lesson, we'll introduce you to another useful phrase for finding the place where you can get what you are looking for. This lesson's phrase is, "Is there a (place) near here?" First, we need a place. Let's use the word *apotek*, which means "pharmacy," but we can also translate as "chemist" or "drug store." Let's break it down by syllable. *a-po-tek*.

In Norwegian, "Is there a pharmacy near here?" is *Er det Et apotek i nærheten?*

Let's break it down by syllable. *Er det et a-po-tek i nær-he-ten?*

The first words *er det* means, "is there." This is followed by *et apotek*, which is "pharmacy," in the undefined accusative. Last, we have the expression *i nærheten*, which means "nearby" in English. Let's see it one more time! *Er det et apotek i nærheten?* This literally means, "Is there a pharmacy nearby?" *Er det et apotek i nærheten?*

To ask for a different place, we can just replace the word *apotek* with any other word and the phrase works just fine. Let's imagine you need to withdraw some money from your bank account. In Norwegian, "Is there an ATM near here?" is *Er Det en minibank i nærheten?* The only thing that changes is the thing you are looking for, in this case *en minibank* ("ATM"). Let's see the entire phrase one more time. *Er Det en minibank i nærheten?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

You can spot Norwegian pharmacies by the green cross, lit up either in neon or against a white background. Pharmacists are usually very decent diagnosticians and a lot of them speak English. They can help you with many medical problems and can be your first line of defense if you're feeling sick in Norway.

Quick Tip #2

Banks and ATMs are almost the only way to exchange foreign currency in Norway. You will have to look hard to find any Forex or Western Union exchange centers. You are however most likely to find them in the central train station in Oslo and around the center of the cities. They are nonexistent in the countryside, however.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #31

Asking Directions in Norwegian

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

31

NORWEGIAN

1. Gå rett frem.
2. Ta til venstre.
3. Ta til høyre.
4. Ta til høyre ved lyskrysset.
5. Det er til høyre.
6. Det er til venstre.

ENGLISH

1. Go straight.
2. Turn left.
3. Turn right.
4. Turn right at the light.
5. It's on the right.
6. It's on the left.

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
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å gå	to go	verb
rett	straight	adverb
snu	turn	verb
høyre	right	adjective
venstre	left	adjective
lyskryss	traffic light junction	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jeg må gå snart. "I have to go soon."	Jeg går på videregående. "I am in middle school."
Jeg liker å gå i skogen. "I like to take a walk in the woods."	Vær så snill å gå på den andre siden av veien. "Please go to the other side of the road."
Jeg gikk rett hjem i går kveld. "I went straight home last night."	Snu juicen oppned. "Turn the juice upside-down"
Butikken ligger til høyre her. "The shop lies to the right here."	I Norge kjører vi på høyre side. "In Norway, we drive on the right side."
Han skriver med venstre hånd. "He writes with his left hand."	Aldri snu mot venstre her. "Never turn left here."
Kjør rett frem etter lyskrysset. "Go straight after the junction."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll introduce you to directions that will help you find the place you are looking for. Previously, we introduced "Is there a place nearby?" and "Where is there a (something)?" But while we can now ask, we haven't addressed understanding the answer. In this lesson, we're going to work on understanding what someone tells us. And we'll go over basic directions. First, we have, "Go straight."

In Norwegian, "go straight" is *gå rett frem*. Let's break it down by words. *gå* is "go," *rett* is "straight," and lastly, *frem* means "forward." Now let's see it once again. *gå rett frem*. There is really no way of escaping the word *frem* in this phrase. Another way of saying "straight forward" is *gå strakt frem*. *Strakt* is derived from "straight," which is why it sounds similar.

Let's look at the next expression to help us turn. Let's cover "turn left," which in Norwegian is *ta til venstre*. Let's break it down by syllable: *ta til ven-stre*. Now let's see it once again. *ta til venstre*. The first words *ta til* mean, "take to the." We follow this with *venstre* ("left"). So all together, we have *ta til venstre*. Another way of saying "turn left" is *snu mot venstre*. It's composed of the verb *snu* ("turn"), and *mot* meaning "towards." *Snu mot venstre*.

Now let's work on "turn right." In Norwegian, "turn right" is *ta til høyre*. Let's break down this sentence and see it one more time. *ta til høy-re*. Let's try now with, "Turn right at the traffic light," which in Norwegian is *Ta til høyre ved lyskrysset*.

After *ta til høyre* ("turn right"), which we have just seen, you have *ved lyskrysset* ("at the traffic light"). Let's break it down and see it one more time. *ved lyskrysset*. First you have *ved*, which in English is "near." Then you have *lyskrysset* ("traffic light,"). Let's see the entire sentence now. *Ta til høyre ved lyskrysset*.

"It's on the right" in Norwegian is *Det er til høyre*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Det er til høy-re*. Now let's see it once again. *Det er til høyre* The first word *det* is a word you should remember by now, "it." Next up is *er*, which means, "is," and *til* ("to the"). Finally, *høyre* means, "right."

"It's on the left" in Norwegian is *Det er til venstre*. The only difference is the word *venstre* in place of *høyre*. Let's break it down by syllable: *det er til venstre*. Now let's see it once again. *Det er til venstre*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Knowing your directions is very useful. However, your best bet is to get a map so that you

don't get too lost. When buying a map, you just ask, *Har dere et kart?* ("Do you have a map?"), and you'll never be lost again!

Quick Tip #2

Once you have mastered the rights and lefts in Norwegian, knowing the words for North, East, South, and West could come in handy.

1. "North" (*Nord*)
2. "East" (*Øst*)
3. "South" (*Sør*)
4. "West" (*Vest*)

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #32

Can You Take My Picture in Norway?

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

32

NORWEGIAN

1. Kan du ta bildet vårt?
2. Kan vi ta bilde sammen?
3. Kan du ta Bildet mitt?

ENGLISH

1. Can you take our picture?
2. Can we take a picture together?
3. Can you take my picture?

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
å ta	take	
vårt	our	pronoun
sammen	together	adverb
bilde	picture	noun
mitt	my	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Kan jeg ta den? "Can I take that?"	Kan jeg ta med en venn? "Can I bring a friend?"
Det er vårt hus. "That's our house."	Skal vi gå sammen? "Shall we go together?"
Kunstneren tegner et bilde. "The artist draws a picture."	Kan du ta bilde av meg og ungene. "Could you take a picture of me and my kids?"
Husker du navnet mitt? "Do you remember my name?"	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll introduce a phrase that will surely come in handy for capturing your memories on film or memory card. Norway has a lot of beautiful locations. Obviously, you will take many pictures of the landscape and monuments. However, sometimes you'll want to be in the picture or include everyone in your party. Therefore, there are times when the question, "Can you take our/my picture?" will be invaluable!

In Norwegian, "Can you take our picture?" is *Kan du ta bildet vårt?* Let's break it down by syllable. *kan du ta bil-det vårt?* Now let's see it once again. *Kan du ta bildet vårt?* The first words *kan du ta* mean, "can you take." This is followed by *bildet*, meaning "picture" in the defined accusative. This is followed by *vårt*, which literally means "us" in English. To recap here, we have *Kan du ta bildet vårt?* This means, "Can you take our picture?"

If you are on your own and you want to ask, "Can you take my picture?" in Norwegian, you just need to replace *vårt* with *mitt*, so you would have *Kan du ta Bildet mitt?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Kan du ta bil-det mitt?* Now let's see it once again. *Kan du ta bildet mitt?*

On the other hand if you want to take pictures with someone you can ask, *Kan vi ta bilde sammen?* ("Can we take a picture together?") This question is built up of the same *Kan vi ta*. The word *bilde* has changed from defined accusative to undefined accusative by losing the

"-t." The final word *sammen* means "together" in English. Altogether again, *Kan vi ta bilde sammen?* You'll need some guts to ask such a question to a handsome stranger though.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

It is always polite to ask for permission before taking someone else's photo, just like in every country. Also, if want to ask someone to take your picture, pop an *er du snill* there in the end. I hope you already remember well that this phrase means "excuse me."

Quick Tip #2

Be careful when you ask people about taking your picture. If your camera looks expensive some people might bail off with the camera once you put it in their hands. It's better to ask older people and others who look trustworthy. There are a lot of thieves who target tourists in Norway as in any other country, so while most people are honest and will take your picture, beware of those who seem a bit shady.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #33

May I Take Your Picture in Norway

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

33

NORWEGIAN

1. Kan jeg ta bilde av deg?
2. Er det greit jeg tar bilde av deg?
3. Kan jeg ta bilde her?

ENGLISH

1. Can I take your picture? (informal)
2. Can I take your picture? (formal)
3. Can I take a picture here?

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
av deg	your	phrase
Kan jeg	Can I	phrase
bilde	picture	noun
å ta	take	
greit	all right	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Har du et bilde av deg? "Do you have a picture of yourself?"	Kan jeg spise? "May I start eating?"
Kunstneren tegner et bilde. "The artist draws a picture."	Kan du ta bilde av meg og ungene. "Could you take a picture of me and my kids?"
Kan jeg ta den? "Can I take that?"	Kan jeg ta med en venn? "Can I bring a friend?"

Er det greit jeg tar en tur i parken?

"Is it all right if I take a walk in the park?"

GRAMMAR

How many times have you been on one of your trips with your camera, trying to immortalize particular moments? In Norway, it can happen so often that not only a landscape can arouse your curiosity, but also many people! I know you don't want to jeopardize your marvelous album in Norway. That's why in this lesson, we will cover some phrases related to the one we saw in the previous lesson, "Can you take my picture?" (*Kan du ta bildet mitt?*)

Now, you would like to ask for permission, "Can I take your picture?" In Norwegian, this is *Kan jeg ta bilde av deg?*

The first words *kan jeg ta* mean, "Can I take?" Let's break down these words and see them one more time. *kan jeg ta*. The noun *bilde* is a noun you might remember from the previous lesson, "picture." *Av deg*, which in Norwegian means "of you," follows last. *Kan jeg ta bilde av deg?* Literally, this means, "Can I take picture of you?"

If you want to sound a bit more polite you might want to say, "Is it all right I take a picture of you?" In Norwegian this would sound like *Er det greit jeg tar bilde av deg?* In contrast to the earlier sentence, we have replaced *Kan* and added *Er det greit*, which translates to, "Is it okay?" *Er det greit*. We have also conjugated the *ta* ("to take") to the present form *tar*. This makes the phrase, *Er det greit jeg tar bilde av deg?*

What if you are in a museum, an art gallery, or a shop, and you want to try to ask, "Can I take a picture here?" In Norwegian, this is *Kan jeg ta bilde her?* This sentence again sounds like the first one. The only difference is that we have replaced *av deg* with a familiar pronoun, *her*. That's all you need to make that sentence. So, all together, *Kan jeg ta bilde her?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

A few good places to visit and take pictures: you definitely don't want to miss Oslo's statue park, Castle Approach, and the Akershus Fortress close to the harbor. Should you want to travel to another town, the first destination must be Bergen in West Norway, which has a world famous harbor and fish market. Other destinations should include Trondheim, a town in the north with great night life, and the Hardanger Fjord, one of Norway's famously beautiful fjords.

Quick Tip #2

People more interested in hiking should try some of the famous hiking routes around the mountain plateaus of Hardangervidda. The large west expand is a must for every hiker. Be prepared to bring a map. A map can easily be obtained at the Norwegian Trekking Association. "Map" in Norwegian is *kart*.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #34

How Do You Say This in Norwegian?

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

34

NORWEGIAN

1. Hvordan sier man "beer" på norsk?
2. Hvordan sier man dette på norsk?
3. Hvordan sier man det på norsk?
4. Hvordan sier man "happy birthday" på norsk?

ENGLISH

1. How do you say "beer" in Norwegian?
2. How do you say this in Norwegian?
3. How do you say that in Norwegian?
4. How do you say "happy birthday" in Norwegian?

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
man	one	pronoun
å si	to say	verb
det	that	pronoun
dette	this (neutral)	pronoun
hvordan	how	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Man skal ikke løpe med saks. "One shouldn't run with scissors."	Hva kaller man "fish" på norsk? "What is 'fish' called in Norwegian?"
Han kunne ikke si sannheten til henne. He couldn't tell her the truth.	Hva sier han? "What is he saying?"
Ole, jeg er lei for det. "Ole, I am sorry about that."	Fikk du med deg det? "Did you get all of that?"
Hva er dette? "What is this?"	Hvordan kom du deg hjem? "How did you get home?"
Hvordan går det? "How goes it?"	Hei, hvordan går det Maria? "Hello, how are you Maria?"

GRAMMAR

For this lesson, we're going to need a word, as we're going to cover "How do you say [something] in Norwegian?" So let's get started right away!

The Norwegians are famous for their beer, so let's assume that you want to buy some but have no idea what to call it in Norwegian! What do you do now? Of course, you ask with Survival Phrases!

In Norwegian, "How do you say beer in Norwegian?" is:

Hvordan sier man "beer" på norsk?

The first word *hvordan* means, "how." Let's break down this word and see it one more time. *hvordan*. This is followed by *sier*, which is, "to say," in the present tense, as you all remember. In English, we could literally translate this as, "how says" (*sier*). Next, before beer is *man* ("one"), a pronoun. *man*. Now, the only words remaining are *på norsk* ("in Norwegian"). Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *på norsk*.

So all together, we have *Hvordan sier man "beer" på norsk?* Literally, this means, "How says one "beer" in Norwegian?"

Not to leave you hanging: "beer" in Norwegian is *øl*.

You can also use this expression without using any English. To accomplish this, you can use the expression "How do you say this in Norwegian?" In Norwegian, "this" is *dette*. Now let's see it once again. *Dette*. So, in Norwegian, "How do you say this in Norwegian?" is *Hvordan sier man dette på norsk?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Hvor-dan si-er man det-te på norsk?* Now let's see it once again. *Hvordan sier man dette på norsk?* The structure is similar to the previous sentence, except that in place of "beer," we have the demonstrative adjective *dette*, and it is also placed before the word *på norsk* ("in Norwegian"). All together, we have *Hvordan sier man dette på norsk?* This is a phrase you can use while pointing at something.

Simply substitute the word *dette* with *det* ("that") to ask, "How do you say that in Norwegian?" *det*. You will have *Hvordan sier man det på norsk?* ("How do you say that in Norwegian?") Let's break it down and see it one more time. *Hvor-dan si-er man det på norsk?* *Hvordan sier man det på norsk?*

But wait, it's your Norwegian friend's birthday and you want to wish him/her a happy birthday but you don't know how to say it. Let's try and ask, *Hvordan sier man "happy birthday" på norsk?* ("How do you say happy birthday in Norwegian?") Let's break it down by syllable. *Hvor-dan si-er man "happy birthday" på norsk?* Now let's see it again. *Hvordan sier man "happy birthday" på norsk?* The first word is *Hvordan* and it means, "how." Then you have *sier*, which is the present form of the verb *å si* ("to say"). Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *sier*. Finally, you have *på norsk*, which you have previously seen. It comes after the word or expression you wish someone to translate. So all together, we have *Hvordan sier man "happy birthday" på norsk?*

"Happy birthday," by the way, is *Gratulerer med dagen*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Norwegian beer can make a great gift for someone at home. You should definitely try Aass *fatøl* ("Lager beer"), a famous lager from Drammen. The beer has a long history in Norway. Norwegian Vikings drank *mjød* ("mead") before entering battle or working a long hard day

outside in the cold. Beer has been brewed for over a thousand years in Norway. You will have trouble finding any Norwegians that don't like beer.

Quick Tip #2

When buying beer, you should look for the more expensive bottles. Even though beer is a well-regulated and important industry in Norway, you might still run into low quality bottles in shops. As a rule of thumb, don't buy Seidel or Borg brands which are known for low quality, yet cheap beer. You may also do some research on the names of Norway's best beer makers here: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beer_in_Norway

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #35

Learn to Write in Norwegian without Lifting a Pen

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

35

NORWEGIAN

1. Kan du skrive det?
2. Kan du skrive det er du snill?
3. Hvordan uttaler man dette?
4. Har du penn og papir?

ENGLISH

1. Can you write it down?
2. Can you write it down, please?
3. How do you pronounce this?
4. Do you have pen and paper?

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
papir	paper	noun
penn	pen	noun
du	you	pronoun
er du snill	please	interjection
skrive	write	verb
kan du	can you	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jeg trenger papir. "I need paper."	Pennen brakk i to. "The pen broke in half."
Hei, Hvordan har du det? "Hi, how are you?"	Litt saktere, er du snill. "Slow down a bit, please."
Jeg kan ikke skrive norsk. "I can't write Norwegian."	Kan du si det en gang til "Can you say it again?"
Jeg kan ikke uttale adressen. "I can't pronounce the address."	

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to ask, "How do you say this in Norwegian?" (*Hvordan sier man ... på norsk...?*) Do you remember? In this lesson, because we don't want you to be caught off guard in any kind of situation in Norway, we are going to introduce you to a new phrase that is very important to help you focus your skills, not on the sounds, but on the writing. So let's start this new lesson.

In Norwegian, "Can you write it down?" is *Kan du skrive det?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Kan du skri-ve det?* Now let's see it once again. *Kan du skrive det?* The first words *Kan du*, which should be familiar with you now, means, "can you." Next, we have *skrive*, which in Norwegian is "write," in the infinitive form. *skrive*. Last we have *det*, which also should be familiar to you by now, "that." So to recap here, we have *Kan du skrive det?* Literally, this means, "Can you write it?"

Next, we have another way to express the same meaning. *Kan du skrive det er du snill?*

("Can you write it down please?") Let's break it down by syllable. *Kan du skrive det, er du snill?* Now let's see it once again. *Kan du skrive det, er du snill?* The only extra thing in this sentence is the word *er du snill*, which you also might remember, it means "please." *Kan du skrive det, er du snill?*

Once you have the written words, you may find that you have no idea how to pronounce them. In Norwegian, "How do you pronounce this?" is *Hvordan uttaler man dette?* You can say this while pointing at the word. Let's break it down by syllable. *Hvor-dan ut-taler man det-te?* Now let's see it once again. *Hvordan uttaler man dette?* The first word *hvordan* means, "how." You should all be familiar with this by now. Next, we have *uttaler*, ("to pronounce") in the present tense. After that comes *man*, which in English is, "one" (pronoun). Finally, you have *dette* ("this"), which you all probably know by now. The entire sentence again: *Hvordan uttaler man dette?*

It might happen that people are not carrying a piece of paper or a pen. So before asking, *Kan du skrive det er du snill?* try asking, *Har du penn og papir?* ("Do you have pen and paper?") Let's break it down by syllable. *Har du pe-nn og pa-pir?* *Har du penn og papir?* Now let's see it once again. *Har du penn og papir?* The first word *har*, means, "have;" we've already seen this. Then you have *du*, which in English is "you." Then you have *penn* ("pen," surprisingly). *Penn* is connected with *og* ("and") to *papir* ("paper," even more surprisingly). So let's see the entire sentence now. *Har du penn og papir?* As usual, before asking about someone else's stationery supplies, it's a good idea to say, "Excuse me," or *Unnskyld*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Norwegian writing is not too complicated and once you learn to read the extra letters and the letter combinations, it gets very simple—you pronounce what you see. Spend a moment looking at this chart of letter combinations below, they'll help you a lot!

1. *kj* - like [sh] from "shell"
2. *g* - like [g] in "nag"
3. *j* - like [y'e] in "yeah"
4. *hv* - like [v] in "vain"

5. *i* - like [ee] in "leek"
6. *æ* - like [a] in "sad"
7. *ø* - like [ea] in "search"
8. *å* - like [a] in "raw"

Quick Tip #2

Writing and speaking in Norwegian are two very different things when it comes to some words. There are a lot of silent -h,-g,-d,-k,-j's, and so on. Writing Norwegian might therefore be harder than speaking it. Don't worry, being able to speak Norwegian is more than enough.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #36

Read Norwegian Instantly! No Knowledge of Norwegian Required

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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NORWEGIAN

1. Hvordan leser man dette?
2. Hvordan uttaler man dette?
3. Hva betyr det?

ENGLISH

1. How do you read this?
2. How do you pronounce this?
3. What does it mean?

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
hva	what	adverb
å bety	mean	verb
å uttale	pronounce	verb
å lese	read	verb
dette	this (neutral)	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Hva vil du gjøre? "What do you want to do?"	"Bad" på norsk betyr bad. "'Bad' in Norwegian means 'bath.'"
Jeg kan ikke uttale adressen. "I can't pronounce the address."	Unnskyld, men jeg klarer ikke å lese navnet ditt. "Sorry I can't read your name."
Hva er dette? "What is this?"	

GRAMMAR

In the previous lessons, we introduced you to some phrases you can use when in Norway and this is the last lesson of the series dedicated to learning from the people around you. In this lesson, we are going to cover, "How do you read this?"

In Norwegian, "How do you read this?" is *Hvordan leser man dette?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Hvor-dan le-ser man det-te?* Now let's see it once again. *Hvordan leser man dette?* The first word *hvordan* means, "how." Next, we have *leser*, which is, "to read out aloud." Then we have *man*, which is the English pronoun "one." Finally, we have the demonstrative adjective *dette*, which in English is, "this." The entire sentence goes: *Hvordan leser man dette?*

If you are pointing at something, probably on a book, a newspaper, or simply a street sign, you might also like to ask, "How do you pronounce this?" *Hvordan uttaler man dette?* *Uttaler* is "to pronounce" in the present tense *U-tal-er*. The rest of the sentence is more or less the same as the one above. Let's break it down by syllable. *Hvor-dan ut-taler man det-te?* Now let's see it once again. *Hvordan uttaler man dette?*

After you have learned the reading and the pronunciation, you will probably want to know about the meaning. So why don't you try to ask, *Hva betyr det?* ("What does it mean?")

Let's break it down by syllable. *Hva be-tyr Det?* Here it is once again. *Hva betyr det?* The first word *hva* means, "what." Let's see it one more time. *hva*. Next, we have *betyr*, which in English means, "means." And finally, *det*, which means, "it." So all together, we have *Hva*

betyr det? Literally, this means, "What means it?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

In Norwegian there are three vowels not included in the English alphabet. The three are -æ, -ø, and -å. The pronunciation for these are quite simple as you might have learned in the previous lesson. They are pronounced [æ] like in "sad," [ø] like in "burn," and [å] like "saw." The letters are very common in the Norwegian language and you will see them pretty much everywhere. Like Norwegian, Danish and Swedish also have similar letters that constitute the same sounds.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #37

Norwegian Hotel: Checking In

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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NORWEGIAN

1. Jeg har en reservasjon for ...
2. Jeg skulle gjerne hatt et rom.
3. Navnet ditt er du snill.
4. Kan du stave det, er du snill?

ENGLISH

1. I have a reservation for...
2. I would like a room.
3. Your name, please.
4. Can you spell it, please?

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
å ha	to have	verb
å stave	spell	verb
navn	name	noun
reservasjon	reservation	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Har du en katt? Do you have a cat?	Hun ville ha en dalmantiner. "She wanted to have a dalmatian."
Har du noe vin? "Do you have any wine?"	Jeg Skulle Gjerne hatt en hamburger med pommefrites. "I'd like a hamburger with fries."
Jeg kan ikke stave lange navn. "I can't spell these long names."	Kan du skrive ned navnet ditt? "Can you write down your name?"
Har du skiftet navn? "Have you changed your name?"	Jeg har en reservasjon for et bord i kveld. "I have a reservation for a table tonight."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll help you check in! In Norway, there are hotels, guesthouses, and hostels, among many others. Let's jump right into the lesson!

In Norway, when you get to a hotel and you want to check in, you can use two possible phrases. If you have already booked the room and you want to say, "I have a reservation" in Norwegian, it is *Jeg har en reservasjon for* Let's break it down by syllable. *Jeg har en re-ser-va-sjon for ...* . Now let's see it again. *Jeg har en reservasjon for* The first words *jeg har en*, ("I have a") is a phrase you might have seen before. Next, *reservasjon* means, "reservation" (I bet you also could guess that). Finally, we have *for*, in English, "for," before you insert your name. So all together, we have *Jeg har en reservasjon for* This means, "I have a reservation for."

If you have not booked the room yet, the phrase "I would like a room," in Norwegian is *Jeg skulle gjerne hatt et rom*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Jeg skulle gjerne hatt et rom*. The first words *Jeg skulle gjerne* mean, "I would like." Let's break it down by syllable. *jeg skul-le gjer-ne*. Now let's see it again. *jeg skulle gjerne*. Then we have *hatt*, which means, "to have," in the past perfect tense. Let's see it again, *Hatt*. Finally, *et rom*

means "one room." So all together, we *have Jeg skulle gjerne hatt et rom*, which literally means, "I would have liked to have a room."

Now, they will most likely ask you, "Your name please." In Norwegian, this is *Navnet ditt er du snill*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Navnet ditt er du snill*. The first word *navnet* is "name." *navnet*. Next is *ditt* which means "your". *ditt*. and then the phrase *er du snill* ("please"). Let's break it down and see it once more. *er du snill*. So let's see the entire phrase now. *Navnet ditt er du snill*. This literally means, "name your please." Remember, this phrase is only used in highly official circumstances, so don't try to start a conversation with this line in Norwegian. People will think you're the police.

You might also be asked, "Can you spell it?" In Norwegian, this is *Kan du stave det, er du snill?* Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Kan du stave det, er du snill?* The first word *Kan du* means, "Can you?" (something you might remember), and the last two words *stave det*, literally mean, "spell it." Let's see it one more time. *Kan du stave det*. We could stop at this point, but they'll probably add *er du snill*, which by now we all know means "please." *Kan du stave det, er du snill?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Bed and Breakfast in Norway is a great accommodation to try when out traveling in the country side. Most places in Norway you can stay for a week or two in the same place and enjoy a real Norwegian breakfast every morning before setting out on an adventure in the Jotunheim or wherever you might take the trip.

Quick Tip #2

Do you know any words that English borrowed from Norwegian? We'll give you a few: aquavit, Ski, Kraken, egg (yes that's true), bag, and most obviously fjord.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #38

Norwegian Hotel: I'd Like More of This Please

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- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

38

NORWEGIAN

1. Når må jeg sjekke ut?
2. Kan jeg få et nytt håndkle?
3. Kan jeg få en ny såpe?
4. Kan jeg få en ny tannbørste?
5. Kan jeg få en ny tannkrem og sjampo?

ENGLISH

1. What time is checkout?
2. Can I have a new towel?
3. Can I have a new soap?
4. Can I have a new toothbrush?
5. Can I have a new toothpaste and shampoo?

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
sjekke	check	verb
såpe	soap	noun
håndkle	towel	noun

tannbørste	toothbrush	noun
tannkrem	toothpaste	noun
sjampo	shampoo	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Sjekk været vil du. "Check the weather, will you?"	Jeg går for å kjøpe såpe. "I'll go outside to buy some soap."
Jeg mistet håndklet. "I've lost the towel."	Jeg glemte tannbørsten. "I forgot my toothbrush."
Hvor la du tannkremen? "Where did you put the toothpaste?"	Jeg kan ikke se sjampoen. "I can't see the shampoo."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll introduce you to some more useful phrases for hotels and the like. The first phrase is "What time is checkout?" In Norwegian, this is *Når må jeg sjekke ut?* Let's break it down by syllable. *når må jeg sjek-ke ut?* Now let's see it once again. *Når må jeg sjekke ut?* The first word, *når* means "when" in Norwegian. Let's see it once again. *når*. Then you have *må*, which means, "should, must, have to." Let's see it once again. *må*. After that is *jeg*, which you should know as "I." Then you have *sjekke*, which is "to check." *sjekke*. Let's break it down by syllable. *sjek-ke*. Following that, we have *ut*. This means, "out." Let's see it again. *ut*. So to recap here, we have *Når må jeg sjekke ut?* Literally, this means, "When do I have to check out?"

Let's try to ask, "Can I have a new towel?" This is *Kan jeg få et nytt håndkle?* Let's break it down and see it one more time. *Kan jeg få et nytt hånd-kle?* The first words are *Kan jeg få* and they mean, "Can I have." Let's break down the words and see it one more time. *kan jeg få*. Then you have *et nytt*, which means, "a new." As you might remember when using different genders for nouns, the article in front changes. That is also true for the adjectives, in the case

of a male noun, "a new" would sound like *en ny*. Unfortunately, it is important you pay attention to these differences. Below, we'll give you a list of words you can use, already with the correct article and adjective in front. Just put them in our previous sentence and they'll all work beautifully.

1. a new "Towel" - (*et nytt*) *håndkle*
2. a new "Toothbrush" - (*en ny*) *tannbørste*
3. a new "Toothpaste" - (*en ny*) *tannkrem*
4. a new "Shampoo" - (*en ny*) *sjampo*
5. a new "Soap" - (*en ny*) *såpe*

Let's try some of these. First let's try, "Can I have a new soap?" (*Kan jeg få en ny såpe?*) See it is very easy. All you change is the article, adjective, and noun. The noun is *såpe* and is male and requires the article *en*, and adjective remove the double -t's, *ny*. *Kan jeg få en ny såpe?*

Another phrase, "Can I have a new toothbrush?" (*Kan jeg få en ny tannbørste?*) Again, all you change is the article, adjective, and noun. Well, from the previous phrase all we really had to change was the noun as both *såpe* and *tannbørste* are both male nouns. *Kan jeg få en ny tannbørste?*

Now you most likely do not want to say the whole sentence for every new item you need, so to request everything you need in one sentence, this is easily done by adding *og* ("and"). The sentence would then look something like this: *Kan jeg få en ny tannkrem og sjampo?* ("Can I have a new toothpaste and shampoo?") Let's try it again, *Kan jeg få en ny tankrem og sjampo?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

There are many cheap budget hotels and hostels in Norway with quite high standards. If you decide to stay at a hotel make sure you bring some toiletries like hair dryers and a bathrobe. Not all hotels provide you these in Norway. There are also plenty of motels by the coast which

provide you excellent rental cottages. In case you decide to go for a motel, remember that they usually do not provide any toiletries.

Quick Tip #2

The income from tourism constitutes a large part of the Norwegian economy. The Norwegian Trekking Association is one of the major actors on the market and provide quality information and tips when it comes to tourism in Norway. For more information on tourism try visitnorway.com and <http://www.turistveg.no/en>

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #39

Norwegian Post Office 1: Sending Letters, Postcards, and Packages Home

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

39

NORWEGIAN

1. Jeg skulle ha sendt denne til Italia.
2. Jeg skulle ha sendt dette postkortet til Italia.
3. Jeg skulle ha sendt dette brevet til Italia.
4. Jeg skulle ha sendt denne pakken til Italia.

ENGLISH

1. I would like to send this to Italy.
2. I would like to send this postcard to Italy
3. I would like to send this letter to Italy.
4. I would like to send this package to Italy.

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
å sende	to send	verb
postkort	postcard	noun
brev	letter	noun
pakke	package	noun
skulle ha	should have	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Han sendte henne et brev. He sent her a letter.	Jeg skulle ha sendt denne i morgen. "I would like to send this tomorrow."
Jeg fikk et postkort fra USA. "I got a postcard from the U.S."	Det lå et brev på bordet. There was a letter on the table.
Ungdomsskoleeleven skriver et brev. "The middle school student writes a letter."	Jeg skulle ha gjerne sendt dette brevet til søsteren min. "I would like to send this letter to my sister."
Jeg skulle ha sendt denne pakken til bestemoren min. "I would like to send this package to my grandmother."	Jeg skulle ha besøkt bestemoren min forrige uke. "I should have visited my grandmother last week."

GRAMMAR

Alright everyone, in this lesson we're going to take a trip to the post office. Now the "post office" in Norway is *posten*, *posten*. They use a red-white color scheme, and you can find the logo, which is a circle with an eclipse in it, half grey, half red, outside the buildings.

In this, we're going to work on getting your postcards, letters, and packages home. The expression we need to accomplish is this, "I'd like to send this to," and then the desired destination. For this lesson, we'll use Italy.

In Norwegian, "I would like to send this to Italy" is *Jeg skulle ha sendt denne til Italia*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Jeg skul-le ha sendt den-ne til Italia*. Now let's see it once again. *Jeg skulle ha sendt denne til Italia*. The first words, *jeg skulle ha*, mean, "I should." Let's break it down and see it one more time. *jeg skul-le ha*. Next, we have *sendt*, which in English is "to send," (mail) in the perfect past tense. Finally, we have *denne til*, which means, "this to," and the name of the city you are sending it to follows last. Now all together, we have *Jeg skulle ha sendt denne til Italia*. Literally, this means, "I should have sent this to Italy." Let's look at the other words. We were talking about packages, letters, and postcards, so let's try to send a postcard!

"Postcard" in Norwegian is *postkort*. Let's break it down by syllable. *post-kort*. Now let's see it again. *postkort*. "I would like to send this postcard to Italy" in Norwegian is *Jeg skulle ha sendt dette postkortet til Italia*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Jeg skul-le ha sendt det-te post-kortet til I-ta-li-a*. Now let's see it once again. *Jeg skulle ha sendt dette postkortet til Italia*. Notice the position of *dette postkortet*, which means, "this postcard."

Now let's try "letter," which in Norwegian is *brev*. "I would like to send this letter to Italy" in Norwegian is *Jeg skulle ha sendt dette brevet til Italia*. As you can see, we substitute the word for "card" (*postkort*), with the word for "letter" (*brev*). You may have also noticed that the word endings changed a bit. That's because now they are in the defined accusative.

Now let's try to send a package. In Norwegian, "I would like to send this package to Italy" is *Jeg skulle ha sendt denne pakken til Italia*. "Package" in Norwegian is *pakke*, and we use the defined accusative here: *pakken*. You might notice that the defined accusative here ends in an "-en" and not "-et" which literally means it's a male gender noun. Thus *dette* also changed to *denne* as a pronoun. Let's break it down by syllable and see it once more. *den-ne pak-ken*. So all together, we have *Jeg skulle ha sendt denne pakken til Italia*.

Now the package requires a closer look, which we'll do in the next lesson.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

If you already have your letter or your postcards ready for sending, you don't need to look for a post office. You just need to find a mailbox or a letterbox, which in Norway you can recognize by its red color. You find them throughout neighborhoods all over the country. You can see the sign Post, the post office logo, and sometimes a notice with the timetable for collection and the time and days of collection.

Quick Tip #2

The Norwegian post has a reputation of being quite slow. A postcard or letter can take anywhere between two or three days within the country and four days to one or even four weeks outside of Norway. So make sure you don't need to send anything urgent!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #40

Norwegian Post Office 2: What's in This Package?

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

40

NORWEGIAN

1. Jeg skulle sendt denne pakken til Italia.
2. Kan du skrive ned hva den inneholder?
3. Hva Inneholder Pakken?

ENGLISH

1. I would like to send this package to Italy.
2. Can you write down what's in the package?
3. What's in the package?

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
pakke	package	noun
inneholde	contain	verb
ned	down	adverb
skrive	write	verb
til	to, for	preposition

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jeg skulle ha sendt denne pakken til bestemoren min. "I would like to send this package to my grandmother."	Den kan inneholde spor av nøtter. "May contain traces of nuts."
Jeg skal ned til butikken "I'm going down to the grocery store."	Ikke se ned. "Don't look down."
Jeg kan ikke skrive norsk. "I can't write Norwegian."	Toget gikk til Skien. The train went to Skien.
Hvem er dette til? Who's this for?	Jeg drar til Bergen. "I am going to Bergen."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we're going to work on getting your package one step closer to its intended destination. In the previous lesson, we discussed the phrase "I would like to send this package to Italy," which was *Jeg skulle ha sendt denne pakken til Italia*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Jeg skul-le ha sendt den-ne pak-ken til I-ta-li-a*. Again, the location is interchangeable.

When sending a package though, you will probably have to declare what's in the package. They usually ask you, "Can you write down what is in the package?" and present you with a green declaration sticker. In Norwegian, this is *Kan du skrive ned hva den inneholder?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Kan du skri-ve ned hva den in-ne-hol-der?* Now let's see it once again. *Kan du skrive ned hva den inneholder?* The first words *Kan du* is an expression you've probably heard many times now, "can you." The next words *skrive ned* mean, "to write down." Let's break down these words and see them one more time. *Skri-ve ned*. After that comes *hva*, which means, "what." Next, we have the defined pronoun *den*, which in English is "that one/it." *den*. Finally, we have *inneholde*, which is the Norwegian word for "to contain." To recap here, we have *Kan du skrive ned hva den inneholder?* Literally, this means, "Can you write down what it contains?" All together, we have *Kan du skrive ned hva den inneholder?* If you want to

be sure to name all the things you are sending correctly, English is perfectly accepted.

Another way they may ask you, "What's in the package?" is *Hva Inneholder Pakken?* This translates as, "What does the package contain?" Let's break it down by syllable. *Hva in-ne-hol-der pak-ken?* The first word *hva* means, "what," and then you have *inneholder* ("to contain"). Finally, you have *pakken* ("the package"). All together, we have *Hva Inneholder Pakken?* This literally means, "What contains the package?"

Please remember that even in Norway as in many other countries, there are some rules for things you can or cannot send. You can learn about this by visiting the Norwegian post website at www.posten.no/en

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Buying stamps in Norway is very simple. They sell normal stamps at the posten, so saying *Jeg skulle gjerne hatt frimerker* ("I would like some stamps") is the simplest and most common way of asking for them. Remembering your numbers comes in handy here, as they will most likely ask you how many you want. It's as easy as that!

Quick Tip #2

Norway uses the metric system. There is one exception: drinks. When ordering beer, you can say *halvliter* which is "0.5 liters." When ordering normal drinks and soft drinks the measuring is slightly different again. Let's say you want to get some coffee or juice. You'd either get a *stor*, or *liten*, or *medium*. *Stor* is "large" and means you get 6 deciliters (dl - 100 mililiters), while *liten* means "small" and you get 2.5 dl. *Medium* is 4.5 dl.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #41

A Guide to Foreign Exchange in Norway

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

41

NORWEGIAN

1. Finnes det en minibank i nærheten?
2. Finnes det en bank i nærheten?
3. Finnes det et valutakontor i nærheten?
4. Hvor kan jeg veksle valuta?
5. Mynter også, er du snill.
6. Kan du veksle denne?

ENGLISH

1. Is there an ATM nearby?
2. Is there a bank nearby?
3. Is there an exchange office nearby?
4. Where can I exchange currency?
5. Coins too, please.
6. Break this please.

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
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bank	bank	noun
valutakontor	exchange office	noun
å veksle	exchange	verb
mynt	coin	noun
også	too	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Banken var stengt. The bank was closed.	Hvilken bank er rundt hjørnet? "Which bank is that around the corner?"
Jeg vet ikke hvor jeg kan veksle penger. "I don't know where I can exchange money."	Har du noen mynter på deg? "Do you have any coins on you?"
Ta med deg denne også. "Bring this one too."	Jeg vil også dra. "I also want to go."

GRAMMAR

Exchanging money in Norway is quite convenient. You can exchange money at airports and banks, or withdraw money from an ATM. There are also a few exchange offices around but don't expect to find them so easily. Rates applied when withdrawing money from an exchange office may be higher. So first things first: let's find a location that will exchange money.

First, let's review some previous phrases and patterns we've already covered.

In Norwegian, "Is there an ATM near here?" is *Finnes det en minibank i nærheten?* Let's break it down by syllable. Fin-nes det en mi-ni-bank i nær-he-ten? Now let's see it once again. *Finnes det en minibank i nærheten?* We've already covered this sentence in lesson 30.

Now, to ask for a bank we can just replace the word for ATM with the word for bank and the phrase works just fine. "Is there a bank near here?" is *Finnes det en bank i nærheten??* Let's break it down by syllable. *Fin-nes det en bank i nær-he-ten?* It's not very different from the ATM sentence, and, lucky for us, "bank" in Norwegian is *bank*.

Let's ask for an "exchange office" now. It is very similar: insert the word *valutakontor* in the previous sentence. *Finnes det et valutakontor i nærheten?* Yet, you are not always likely to find these. And it is easier to go for a bank.

For times when there is neither a bank nor an ATM, you can ask, "Where can I exchange currency?" In Norwegian this is *Hvor kan jeg veksle valuta?* The first word *hvor* means, "where." Let's break down this word and see it one more time. *hvor*. Then we have *kan jeg*, which in English is, "can I." *kan jeg*. Then you have *veksle* ("exchange"). *veksle*. Finally we have the word *valuta* ("currency"). All together, we have *Hvor kan jeg veksle valuta?* Literally, this means, "Where can I exchange currency?"

Exchanging currency is pretty straightforward—you need to hand over the money you want exchanged, and get back the equivalent in the currency you are exchanging to. One extremely useful phrase is "Coins too, please." It's usually beneficial to have smaller amounts of currency on you for paying for the bus fare, taxi fare, and so on.

In Norwegian, "Coins too, please" is *Mynter også, er du snill?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Myn-ter og-så, er du snill?* Now let's see it once again. *Mynter også, er du snill?* The first word *mynter* means, "coins?" *mynter*. Next we have *også*, which means, "also." *også*. Then finally, you have *er du snill* ("please," as you are probably familiar with). All together, we have *Mynter Også, Er Du Snill?* In English, this means, "Coins too, please."

Finally, you can also use the phrase "Break this please" to indicate you would like smaller amounts of the currency. In Norwegian, "Break this please" is *Kan du veksle denne?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Kan du vek-sle den-ne?* Now let's see it once again. *Kan du veksle denne?* You should already be familiar with this sentence structure, but for the sake of practice, *Kan du* means, "Can you," *veksle*, as you learned, is "to exchange," and *denne* means, "this." The whole sentence again: *Kan du veksle denne?* Use this when you have a note in your hand that you want to break into smaller denominations.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

#1

Norwegian shopkeepers hate 500 bills and even a 200 bill can give them headaches. If you have a big bill, don't try to ask them to break it without buying something first.

Quick Tip #2

There is no real need to take out money from a card just to buy groceries, unless this is cheaper. You can also ask to take out money in a shop on top of the amount you are paying. There is no extra fee for this kind of service except for whatever fee your bank may have for overseas transactions.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #42

Buying Phone Cards in Norway

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

42

NORWEGIAN

1. Har dere telefonkort?
2. Et tohundrekroners telefonkort er du snill.
3. Et femhundrekroners telefonkort er du snill.
4. Er det en offentlig telefon i nærheten?
5. Er det en telefonkiosk i nærheten?

ENGLISH

1. Do you have telephone cards?
2. A 200 kroner calling card, please.
3. A five hundred kroner calling card, please.
4. Is there a public phone nearby?
5. Is there a telephone booth nearby?

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
dere	you (plural)	pronoun
telefonkiosk	telephone booth	noun
offentlig	public	verb

telefonkort	calling card	noun
å ha	to have	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Har dere et bord for seks? "Do you have a table for six?"	Den telefonkiosken fungerer ikke. "That phone booth doesn't work."
Det er et offentlig toalett der borte. "There is a public toilet over there."	Jeg har mistet telefonkortet. "I've lost the calling card."
Har du en katt? Do you have a cat?	Hun ville ha en dalmantiner. "She wanted to have a dalmatian."
Har du noe vin? "Do you have any wine?"	Jeg Skulle Gjerne hatt en hamburger med pommefrites. "I'd like a hamburger with fries."

GRAMMAR

While most people wouldn't or couldn't step outside without their cell phones, when visiting another country, sometimes it's a little too far for your local carrier. You can of course use your cell phone when you get to Norway but you have to pay very expensive charges. So if you feel like saving your money, the good old ways work like a charm.

In Norway, you can buy phone cards and calling cards. Phone cards are usually for local calls and they are used in phone booths. These booths are not as numerous as they used to be; cell phones are of course more popular. Calling cards are usually for international calls and you can use them with your own cell phone or in booths, and they give excellent rates to most countries. This is what we will focus on in this lesson.

Before asking for a card, you may want to find out if they have the cards. In Norwegian, "Do

you sell telephone cards/calling cards?" is *Har dere telefonkort?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Har de-re te-le-fon-kort?* Now let's see it one more time. *Har dere telefonkort?* The first word *Har* means, "have." Let's break down this word and see it one more time. *Har*. Next, we have *dere*, which is a plural "you," and finally, the Norwegian noun for "calling cards" is *telefonkort*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *telefonkort*. All together, we have *Har dere telefonkort?* Literally, this means, "Do you have telephone cards?"

The answer to this will be "yes" (*ja*) or "no" (*nei*). In the case that they have the cards, you'll want to ask for one of the denominations we talked about.

Let's start with a 200 kroner card.

In Norwegian, "A 200 kroner calling card, please" is *Et tohundrekroners telefonkort er du snill*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Et to-hun-dre-kro-ners te-le-fon-kort, er du snill*. Now let's see it once again. *Et tohundrekroners telefonkort er du snill*. The first word *et* means, "a," the indefinite article. Then you have *tohundrekroners* ("200 kroner"). *to-hun-dre-kro-ners*. Next, we have *telefonkort*, again, "calling card." Let's see it once again. *telefonkort*. Finally, you have *er du snill*, which means, "please."

Let's see the entire phrase now. *Et tohundrekroners telefonkort er du snill*. Literally, this means, "A two-hundred kroner calling card please."

For a five hundred card, you just have to change the value this way: *Et femhundrekroners telefonkort er du snill*.

If you are looking for a payphone, you will have to ask *Er det en offentlig telefon i nærheten?* This means, "Is there a public phone nearby?" The first words *er det* mean, "is there." Let's see it one more time. *er det*. Next we have *en*, which means, "a," and the word for "public" is *offentlig*. Then we have the word for "phone," which is *telefon*. Then, something you have already learned in Survival Phrases Number 30, *i nærheten*, which translates as, "nearby," in English. *i nærheten*. All together, we have *Er det en offentlig telefon i nærheten?* In English, this means, "Is there a public phone nearby?"

You can also substitute the words in the above sentence *offentlig telefon* ("public phone") with the noun *telefonkiosk* ("telephone booth"). The sentence would then look like this, *Er det en telefonkiosk i nærheten?* The only new thing here is *telefonkiosk*, which replaced *offentlig telefon* in this case. Let's break this word down to syllables then see it again. *te-le-fon-kio-sk*. Now let's see the phrase again. *Er det en telefonkiosk i nærheten?* Basically this means, "Is there a telephone booth nearby?" Both sentences imply more or less the same meaning and can be used alternately with each other.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

In Norway, some public phones take coins, some only cards. You can find them easily; public phones in Norway are red.

Quick Tip #2

Norwegian people don't really use telephone cards anymore and only use calling cards when they want to be anonymous or have lost their cell phone. It might not always be easy to find them but you should try at kiosks, small shops, and even in post offices.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #43

Renting a Vehicle in Norway

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

43

NORWEGIAN

1. Jeg vil leie en bil.
2. Jeg vil leie en scooter.
3. Jeg vil leie en motorsykkel.
4. Jeg vil leie en sykkel.
5. Når må den leveres tilbake?
6. Kan den returneres et annet sted?

ENGLISH

1. I would like to rent a car.
2. I would like to rent a scooter/moped.
3. I would like to rent a motorbike.
4. I would like to rent a bicycle.
5. When must I return it?
6. Can I return it someplace else?

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
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leie	rent	verb
bil	car	noun
scooter	scooter/moped	noun
motorsykkel	motorcycle	noun
sykkel	bicycle	noun
levere	to hand over, to deliver	verb
et annet sted	another place	adverb
retunere	return	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Å leie en bil er ikke alltid enkelt. "Renting a car is not always easy."	Bilen er veldig skitten. "The car is very dirty."
Noen stjal scooteren! "Somebody stole my scooter!"	Jeg kan ikke kjøre motorsykkel. "I can't drive a motorcycle."
Du kan ikke parkere sykkelen din her. "You can't park your bike here."	Når leverer jeg passet mitt? "When do I hand in my passport?"
Legg dokumentene dine et annet sted. "Keep your documents somewhere else."	Jeg vil returnere presangen. "I want to return the gift."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll introduce you to a phrase that will help you get to the places you need to be! In some places, trains and subways are the way to travel, but it's also very useful to know how to rent a car, scooter, or bicycle.

In Norwegian, "I would like to rent a car" is *Jeg vil leie en bil*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Jeg vil lei-e en bil*. Now let's see it once again. *Jeg vil leie en bil*. The first words, *Jeg vil*, is slightly different from the "I would like" you are used to hearing and it means, "I want to." Let's break down this word and see it one more time. *Jeg vil*. Next, we have *leie*, which means, "to rent." Let's see that again: *leie*. The last word in the sentence is *bil*, which in English is "car," *bil*. The whole sentence again: *Jeg vil leie en bil*.

"Motorbike" in Norwegian is *motorsykkel*. Let's use it in our sentence now: *Jeg vil leie en motorsykkel*. Renting a scooter might be more preferable in the cities as it is more compact than a bike. Let's try: *Jeg vil leie en scooter*. Again, we only have one new word, "scooter." *Jeg vil leie en scooter*.

Finally, why not rent a bike as well? *Jeg vil leie en sykkel*. *Sykkel* means "bicycle."

If you're renting something, it's also important to know when you must return it! Therefore, we're giving you a phrase you can use to make sure you return it on time.

In Norwegian, "When must I return it?" is *Når må den leveres tilbake?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Når må den le-ve-res til-ba-ke?* Now let's see it once again. *Når må den leveres tilbake?* The first word *når* means, "when." Let's break down this word and see it one more time. *når*. Next, we have *må*, which in English is "must." *må*. Then we have *leveres*, which literally means, "to hand," or "to deal." *leveres*. And finally, we have *tilbake*, which means "back." All together, we have *Når må den leveres tilbake?* Literally, this means, "When must it be handed back?"

Finally, you may want to return it at a different location. In Norway, "Can I return it somewhere else?" is *Kan den returneres et annet sted?* *Kan den* literally means, "can it." Next, *Returneres* means, "return." The last words are *et annet sted* ("another place"). The entire sentence again: *Kan den returneres et annet sted?*

The answer should be a big "yes" and the name of the location. *Ja*, If you're unlucky, they'll say *Nei, Desverre*, which literally means, "No, unfortunately." *Nei, Desverre*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Driving in Norway can be anywhere between very convenient and ridiculously painful. The

speed limit is 110 km/h on the highways and sometimes you might encounter a toll way where the fee is usually thirty kroners or so. Norway has an extensive road system, however, and it rarely suffers from congestion.

Quick Tip #2

When travelling around in Oslo a bicycle may be a good choice, however, not all areas are made for bikes and you'll mostly have to do with riding amongst the other cars. That is why scooters or electric cars may be preferable in Oslo. In any way, the public transport in the city should be sufficient.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #44

One Ticket to a Culturally Rich Stay in Norway Please

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

44

NORWEGIAN

1. En billett, er du snill.
2. Tre billetter er du snill.
3. Fem billetter er du snill.
4. Har du billetten.

ENGLISH

1. One ticket, please.
2. Three tickets please.
3. Five tickets, please.
4. Your ticket, please.

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
en	one (1)	numeral
du	you	pronoun
å ha	to have	verb
billett	ticket	noun
snill	kind, good	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

En kaffe er du snill. "One coffee please."	Hei, Hvordan har du det? "Hi, how are you?"
Har du en katt? Do you have a cat?	Hun ville ha en dalmantiner. "She wanted to have a dalmatian."
Har du noe vin? "Do you have any wine?"	Jeg Skulle Gjerne hatt en hamburger med pommefrites. "I'd like a hamburger with fries."
Billetten var ugyldig. The ticket was invalid.	Tre billetter er du snill. "I'd like three tickets please."
Være snill nå. Be kind now.	Det var veldig snillt av deg. "That's very kind of you."

GRAMMAR

There is so much to do and see in Norway and there are times when access to some must-see places requires an admission ticket. So in this lesson, we're going to work on getting you through the gate, as we'll look at buying tickets. In Norway, "ticket" is *billett*. Let's break it down: *billett*. Now let's see it one more time. *billett*.

In Norwegian, "One ticket please," is *En billett, er du snill*. Let's break it down by syllable. *En bil-lett er du snill*. Now let's see it once again. *En billett, er du snill*. The first word *en* means "one." Let's see it one more time. *en*. Next, we have *billett*, which in Norwegian is "ticket," in the undefined accusative. *billett*. To recap here, we have *en billett*. Let's look at the next phrase, which you know very well, *er du snill*, and it means "please," or "would like, want." So all together, we have *En billett, er du snill*. Literally, this means, "A ticket please."

We'll work on getting tickets for the rest of the party now.

Let's recap numbers from one to ten.

1. "one" (*en*)
2. "two" (*to*)
3. "three" (*tre*)
4. "four" (*fire*)
5. "five" (*fem*)
6. "six" (*seks*)
7. "seven" (*syv*)
8. "eight" (*åtte*)
9. "nine" (*ni*)
10. "ten" (*ti*)

"Three tickets, please" in Norwegian is *Tre billetter er du snill*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Tre bil-let-ter, er du snill*. Now let's see it once again. *Tre billetter er du snill*. The first word *tre* means "three." Let's see it one more time. *tre*. Next, we have the same stuff as before, except for *billet*, which now has changed to a plural form, namely putting "-er" at the end of the noun. So *billett* becomes *billetter*. So all together, we have *Tre billetter er du snill*. Literally this means, "Three tickets, please."

"Five tickets, please" in Norwegian is *Fem billetter er du snill*.

Very often, you may be asked to show your ticket at places other than the entrance, so keep these admissions with you until you leave the place you are visiting. They will ask you, *Har du billetten?* This means, "Your ticket, please." The first words, *har du*, mean, "Do you have." You should be able to see the pattern by now. Then you have *billetten* ("the ticket") defined accusative. Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Har du billetten*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

#1

You can get discount tickets for groups, students, children, or the elderly at many places. A full price ticket for one person should be around 100 kroner and around fifty percent off that for kids.

Quick Tip #2

The museum holiday, just like everywhere else, is Sunday. National holidays are worth remembering, as you may end up not getting in where you want on these days:

1. May 1th
2. May 17th
3. November 1st
4. Easter and Christmas

Quick Tip #3

Remember this lesson well because all of the words and sentences here are applicable when you buy tickets for trains and subways.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #45

Do you have an English guide in Norway?

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

45

NORWEGIAN

1. Har du en engelsk informasjonsguide?
2. Har Du en fransk informasjonsguide?
3. Har Du en japansk informasjonsguide?

ENGLISH

1. Do you have an English information guide?
2. Do you have a French information guide?
3. Do you have a Japanese information guide?

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
Har du	Do you have	phrase
japansk	Japanese	adjective
fransk	French	adjective
informasjonsguide	information guide	noun
engelsk	English	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Har du noe vin? "Do you have any wine?"	Har du en kinesisk informasjonsguide? "Do you have a Chinese information guide?"
Japansk er veldig vanskelig. "Japanese is very difficult."	Fransk er et nydelig språk. "French is a beautiful language."
Har du en kinesisk informasjonsguide? "Do you have a Chinese information guide?"	Han snakker engelsk. "He speaks English."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce you to a crucial phrase for travelers who are interested in learning more about the tourist attractions you're going to visit. Learning about the history and the cultural significance of places you visit can be just as rewarding as seeing them. In this lesson, we'll cover "Do you have an English information guide?"

In Norwegian, "Do you have an English information guide?" is *Har du en engelsk informasjonsguide?* Let's break it down by syllable: *Har du en eng-elsk in-for-ma-sjons-gui-de?* Now let's see it once again *Har du en engelsk informasjonsguide?* The first words *har du* mean, "Do you have." Let's see it one more time. *har du*. This is followed by *en engelsk*, which in English means, "an English." Let's break it down by syllable, *en engelsk*. Let's take a look at the last word. We have *informasjonsguide*, which in English is, "information guide!" Let's break it down by syllable, *in-for-ma-sjons-gui-de*, and now let's see it one more time: *informasjonsguide*. So to recap here, we have *Har du en engelsk informasjonsguide?* This sentence refers to any guide pamphlet, which you can find at the entrance of the museum.

So all together we have *Har du en engelsk informasjonsguide?*

But, to ask for a different language, we can just replace the word for "English" with any other word for a language and it works just fine. Let's try "French." In Norwegian, "Do you have a French information guide?" is *Har du en fransk informasjonsguide?* The only thing that changes is the thing you are looking for. In this case it's *fransk*. Let's breakdown this word and

see it one more time. *fransk*

Let's try now with a Japanese guide! It's not so unlikely that information guides will be in Japanese because Norway is very popular among Japanese tourists all year round. So, "Do you have a Japanese information guide?" is *Har du en japansk informasjonsguide?* "Japanese" in Norwegian is *japansk*. Let's breakdown this word and see it one more time: *japansk*. So all together we have *Har du en japansk informasjonsguide?* Piece of cake!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

The official language is Norwegian, but English and Swedish are widely spoken in most tourist areas so an English guide will most likely be available. Norwegian schools teach German, French, Italian, and Spanish, so if you see some young people around you, you're likely to find one who speaks one of these languages.

Quick Tip #2

Here are some other languages you might need to ask about!

"German" - tysk

"Spanish" - spansk

"Italian" - italiensk

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #46

How Do You Eat This Norwegian Food?

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

46

NORWEGIAN

1. Hvordan spiser man dette?
2. Har dere vegetarmat?

ENGLISH

1. How do you eat this?
2. Do you have vegetarian food?

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
Har dere	Do you have..(plural)	phrase
hvordan	how	adverb
vegetarmat	vegetarian food	noun
å spise	eat	verb
dette	this (neutral)	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Har dere vært i Portugal før? "Have you all been to Portugal before?"	Hvordan kom du deg hjem? "How did you get home?"
Hvordan går det? "How goes it?"	Hei, hvordan går det Maria? "Hello, how are you Maria?"

Jeg spiser bare vegetarmat.	Jeg spiser mye til frokost.
"I only eat vegetarian food."	"I eat a lot for breakfast."

Hva er dette?

"What is this?"

GRAMMAR

In Norway, there are many delicious dishes! We've already covered how to order them but now it's time to learn how to eat them! However, that is not always so straightforward. In this lesson, we'll learn how to ask, "How do you eat this?"

In Norwegian, "How do you eat this?" is *Hvordan spiser man dette?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Hvor-dan spi-ser man det-te?* Now let's see it once again. *Hvordan spiser man dette?* The first word *Hvordan* means, "how." Then we have *spiser*, which means, "eat". Let's see it one more time. *spiser*. Then you have *man*, which means, "one." *man*. The last word should be familiar, *dette* means "this." Literally this means, "How to eat this?" Now, while most of the Norwegian dishes are quite straightforward, homemade cooking can get you more complicated dishes. Use when in doubt, *Hvordan spiser man dette?*

Finally, we will talk about something that may come in handy for vegetarians, or people who don't like meat. Norwegian cuisine is known for being meaty. While it's usually easy to find vegetarian food it can sometimes be practical to know how to ask for it. The question "Do you have vegetarian food?" in Norwegian is *Har dere vegetarmat?* The first words *Har dere* mean, "Do you have." Let's see it one more time. *Har dere*. Next, we have *vegetarmat*, which in English is "vegetarian food." *ve-ge-tar-mat*. All together, we have *Har dere vegetarmat?* ("Do you have vegetarian food?")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

For the lovers of seafood I highly recommend *bacalao* ("Norwegian dried codfish stew"). Even

though the original recipe is Spanish/Portuguese, it has its common place on Norwegian dining tables. This soup is very popular. Say, *ekstra saltet bacalao*, when ordering and you might die from a salt shock. If your kidneys are bad you should avoid eating the dish altogether as it is very salty.

Quick Tip #2

There are special places in the Norwegian highlands called Sætre. These places sometimes have restaurants or cater to tourists. They serve traditional Norwegian foods, especially a dish called *smalahove*, which is a lucky find. The dish is basically a smoke-grilled lamb's head complete with eyes and brain, and is considered a Norwegian special dish.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #47

Being a Vegetarian in Norway

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

47

NORWEGIAN

1. Jeg er vegetarianer.
2. Jeg spiser ikke kjøtt.
3. Jeg spiser ikke ost.
4. Inneholder Den Kjøtt?

ENGLISH

1. I am vegetarian.
2. I don't eat meat.
3. I don't eat cheese.
4. Does that have meat?

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
den	that	pronoun
ost	cheese	noun
kjøtt	meat	noun
vegetarianer	vegetarian	noun
inneholde	contain	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

den skjorten vær så snill "That shirt, please."	Den mest populære osten i Norge er gulost. "The most popular cheese in Norway is called gulost."
Jeg spiser ikke grisekjøtt. "I don't eat pork."	Jeg har vært vegetarianer i årevis. "I have been a vegetarian for years."
Den kan inneholde spor av nøtter. "May contain traces of nuts."	

GRAMMAR

This lesson is not only for all of the vegetarians out there but it's also for anyone with an aversion to a particular food! There are many reasons a person won't eat a particular food and there may be instances when communicating this is necessary. Continuing from the vegetarian part in the last lesson, we are going to build on the vocabulary for those who are picky with food.

In Norwegian, "I am a vegetarian" is *Jeg er vegetarianer*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Jeg er ve-ge-tar-i-an-er*. Now let's see it once again. *Jeg er vegetarianer*. The first words *jeg er* should be very familiar now. They mean "I am." Let's break them down and see them one more time. *Jeg er*. Next, we have *vegetarianer*, which in English is, "Vegetarian." *ve-ge-tar-i-an-er*. To recap here, we have *Jeg er vegetarianer*. This means, "I am a vegetarian."

Another way you can communicate that you don't eat a particular food is by saying just that!

In Norwegian, "I don't eat meat" is *Jeg spiser ikke kjøtt*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Jeg spiser ik-ke kjøtt*. Now let's see it once again. *Jeg spiser ikke kjøtt*. The first word *Jeg* means, "I." Let's see it one more time. *Jeg*. Next, we have *spiser*, which in English is "eat." *spi-ser*. And then, *ikke*, which means "not." To recap here, we have *Jeg spiser ikke*. Literally, this means, "I eat not." Let's look at the next word, *kjøtt*, which means, "meat." *kjøtt*. All together, we have *Jeg spiser ikke kjøtt*. Literally, this means, "I eat not meat."

We can use this sentence pattern for other kinds of food by simply changing just one word! So let's look at some other possibilities. Let's try "cheese," which in Norwegian is *ost*. Let's see it one more time. *ost*. Now let's try the phrase with this word. "I don't eat cheese" in Norwegian is *Jeg spiser ikke ost*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Jeg spi-ser ik-ke ost*. Now let's see it one more time. *Jeg spiser ikke ost*.

If you want to make sure some food doesn't have an ingredient you can't or you don't want to eat, you should simply ask about it. For example, if you want to make sure a meal doesn't have meat you should ask, *Inneholder Den Kjøtt?* The first word *inneholder* means, "contains," then you have *den*, which means, "that." Finally, we have *kjøtt*, which we already know means, "meat." Let's break it down and see it one more time. *Inneholder Den Kjøtt?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Generally speaking, being a vegetarian in Norway is not harder than in any other European country. You can find a variety of vegan and organic places here. Especially popular in Oslo these days are Japanese Sushi restaurants. Most of them are driven by Chinese, nevertheless, they make excellent sushi. Because of the popularity of seafood in Norway, finding some vegetarian sea food should not be hard. On the other hand, if you are a vegan, things can become a bit harder and eating inside with friends might be a better alternative.

Quick Tip #2

Refusing to eat anything when you're a guest of a Norwegian family is very rude. Try to inform people of your eating habits beforehand and don't expect too much variety in vegan dishes as a guest. It seems some places that vegetarianism is still treated with skepticism. "Really?? Why would you not eat meat?" Still, most families in Norway contain at least one vegetarian or are understanding of peoples' eating habits.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #48

Asking for Help in Norwegian

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

48

NORWEGIAN

1. Hjelp!
2. Politi!
3. Ring politi!

ENGLISH

1. Help!
2. Police!
3. Call the police!

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
hjelp	help	expression
politi	police	expression
ring	call	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jeg trenger hjelp her. "I need some help here."	Hvis du ser politiet spør dem om hjelp. "If you see the police, ask for help."
---	--

Ring ambulansen!

"Call the ambulance!"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce you to some phrases that we hope you won't have to use. While the threat of physical violence is not prevalent, when traveling in Norway you should always be careful. Even if everyone wishes nothing bad or dangerous happens while on holiday in Norway, it's better if you know some important useful phrases to use in case of emergency. In this lesson, we'll learn how to call for help.

The first phrase is not limited to threatening situations but you can also use it in the unfortunate event that you or someone around you is in need of immediate assistance.

In Norwegian, "Help!" is *Hjelp*! Very easy, isn't it? It sounds almost like its English equivalent. Now let's see it again. *Hjelp*! Literally, this means, "Help."

If you need to call the police, shout, *Politi*! Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *po-li-ti*! *Politi*! Literally, this means, "Police!"

You also want to learn to say, "Call the police!" It's *Ring politi*! The first word, *Ring* means "call" (telephone), while the second word is *politi*, or "police." Let's see the entire sentence again: *Ring politi*!

The phone number for the police in Norway is 112. You can easily call it from a public phone or a cell phone. Make sure that in an emergency you know how to ask for a public phone.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Getting mugged or jumped is very, very rare in Norway. If you want to be safe, the same considerations apply here as in any other European country. Watch out for pickpockets, avoid drunk people, watch your belongings, and you should be fine. In the unlikely event that you become the victim of crime, contact the Police by dialing 112. In case of a health emergency

visit the nearest hospital or health center, or dial 113. The fire department is 110. But basically all of the numbers interconnect and you can call any of them and reach the one you are in need of. The police emergency number 112 also serves as a universal number for all three departments.

Quick Tip #2

Some tips about walking around in Oslo are to keep to the center of the city; also don't walk around the east-end of town during evening/night. Basically, Norway is a safe country and so is Oslo; during the day time crime is unlikely to occur, even theft. During the evening, being a bit more careful with where you venture is a safer bet.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #49

Using Norwegian to Get Medical Assistance

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

49

NORWEGIAN

1. Ta meg til sykehuset.
2. Ta meg til en doktor.

ENGLISH

1. Take me to the hospital.
2. Take me to the doctor.

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
til	to, for	preposition
doktor	doctor	noun
sykehus	hospital	noun
å ta	take	
meg	me	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Toget gikk til Skien. The train went to Skien.	Hvem er dette til? Who's this for?
Jeg drar til Bergen. "I am going to Bergen."	Finnes det en doktor her? "Is there a doctor here?"

Hvor er sykehuset? "Where is the hospital?"	Kan jeg ta den? "Can I take that?"
Kan jeg ta med en venn? "Can I bring a friend?"	Kan du se meg? "Can you see me?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll introduce you to some phrases you will find useful in case you need medical assistance. When traveling, sometimes the body takes a little time to adjust and the immune system is no different. We'll go over some phrases that will help get you to a location where you can get medical assistance. We'll start with the phrase "Take me to the hospital."

In Norwegian, "Take me to the hospital" is *Ta meg til sykehuset*. Let's break it down by syllable. *ta meg til syk-e-hus-et*. Let's see it again. *Ta meg til sykehuset*. The first words *ta meg* literally mean, "take me." Let's break them down by syllable: *ta meg*. The next word *til* means, "to." To recap here, we have *ta meg til*. Literally, this means, "Take me to." Let's look at the next word, *sykehuset*, which means, "hospital." *sykehuset*. All together, we have *Ta meg til sykehuset*. This means, "Take me to the hospital." You can also add *er du snill* at the end for "please."

If you would like someone to take you to visit a doctor, you can use the following phrase. "Take me to the doctor," which is *ta meg til en doktor*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *ta meg til en doktor*. Let's see it again, *ta meg til en doktor*. As you can see, this phrase is very similar to the previous one. You have *ta meg til* ("Take me to"), and then *en doktor*, which literally means, "a doctor." So in this phrase, the only thing that changes is *en doktor* in place of *sykehuset*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

There is no medical coverage for tourists in Norway, not even from the EU countries, so

bringing a medical insurance or a travel insurance which covers medical expenses is very important.

Quick Tip #2

Winter in Norway can get very cold. Every December-January the degrees can drop far below zero (Celsius). If you are traveling to Norway during the winter make sure you bring a lot of warm clothing, and if you are out hiking make sure you are well prepared for snowstorms.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #50 Explaining Symptoms in Norwegian

CONTENTS

- 2 Norwegian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

50

NORWEGIAN

1. Forkjølellesmedisin, er du snill.
2. Jeg Har Hodepine.
3. Jeg har vondt i magen.

ENGLISH

1. Cold medicine, please.
2. I have a headache.
3. I have a stomachache.

VOCABULARY

Norwegian	English	Class
forkjølelse	cold	noun
medisin	medicine	noun
vondt	hurt	verb
hodepine	headache	noun
mage	stomach	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jeg hater forkjølelse. "I hate having a cold."	Jeg tok ikke med noe medisin. "I didn't bring any medicine."
Jeg har vondt i ribbeinet. "My rib aches."	Jeg har noen tabletter mot hodepine. "I have some medicine for a headache."
Det er noe galt med magen min. "There is something wrong with my stomach."	

GRAMMAR

Once you are in the pharmacy, you will need to explain how you feel in order to let the pharmacist give you the right medicines. In this lesson, we'll work on explaining symptoms so you can get the proper treatment and any medicine you may need.

Let's try to make a list of all the possible things you might need.

In Norwegian, "cold medicine" is *forkjølellesmedisin*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *for-kjø-el-ses-me-di-sin*, *forkjølellesmedisin*.

"Cold medicine, please" in Norwegian is *Forkjølellesmedisin, er du snill*. Let's break it down by syllable. *For-kjø-el-ses-me-di-sin, er du snill*.

The first word *forkjølellesmedisin* basically consists of two words put together to make one. This is the case of a lot of Norwegian words which sound long. The first part *forkjølelles* means, "cold, as in sickness." Let's see it again: *forkjølelles*. The second part is guessable, *medisin* means "medicine." Let's see it once again. *medisin*. Finally, we have *er du snill* ("please"). Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *for-kjø-el-ses-me-di-sin, er du snill., Forkjølellesmedisin, er du snill*.

Let's see how to explain your symptoms.

In Norwegian, "I have a headache" is *Jeg Har Hodepine*. Let's break it down by syllables. *Jeg har ho-de-pi-ne*. Now let's see it once again. *Jeg Har Hodepine*. The first word *jeg* means, "I." Let's see it one more time: *jeg*. Then comes *har* ("have"). Next, we have *hodepine*, which

means, "headache." All together, we have *Jeg Har Hodepine*. Literally, this means, "I have headache," and in this case we translate it as, "I have a headache."

A different way to say you are in pain, for example your stomach, is *Jeg har vondt i magen*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Jeg har von-dt i ma-gen. Jeg har vondt i magen*. This is a very straightforward sentence. *jeg* means "I," *har* means "have." Next we have *vondt* which means "hurts." *i magen* means, "in my stomach." You can substitute the word for "stomach" (*magen*) with any place on your body that hurts. Let's see the entire sentence again. *Jeg har vondt i magen*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Here's a list of body parts which you can use (the nouns are in defined accusative):

1. "head" (*Hodet*)
2. "eye" (*øyet*)
3. "arm" (*armen*)
4. "back" (*ryggen*)
5. "leg" (*beinet*)
6. "chest" (*brystet*)
7. "hips" (*hoftene*)
8. "foot" (*foten*)

Replace any of these words with the word for "stomach" in the last expression and you'll be doing fine.