



English

SVENSKA

med

flyt



With English translations and
explanations



Dialoger och
övningar för korrekt
svenska med flyt,
Redan från början.

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How to Use Svenska med Flyt for Self-Studies

This book and the accompanying audio exercises on the website, are created for you who strive to get a solid foundation for your skills in Swedish. The material should be used as a collection of exercises that you do every day over an extended period of time, in the same way as an athlete goes to the gym every day to do his or her exercises, or a musician practices his daily scales and drills.

This material should be one part in your plan to master Swedish, an important part but not the only part. If you dedicate four hours a day to learning Swedish, it might be a good idea to use one hour for the exercises in this material, and the rest of the time for other activities like reading, listening to Swedish, doing written grammar exercises, learning vocabulary with a flash-card app, going to lessons and so on (not to forget the most important activity: meeting and talking to Swedish people!).

So, the first thing you need to do when beginning your studies with Svenska med Flyt, is to decide how much time a day you will spend with it. As a rule of thumb, 25-50% of your total study time should be spent on Svenska med Flyt, but not less than 45 minutes a day. However, if you're a total beginner we recommend that you start out with spending 75-100% of your study time on Svenska med Flyt, until you have reached at least unit 4. Once you have mastered those foundations, you should start do other language-learning activities while continuing to study with Svenska med Flyt.

How to Get the Most out of Each Unit

Each unit consists of a dialogue, followed by pronunciation and grammar exercises that mostly build on the dialogue. When you see this symbol in the book: 🔊, it means that you should go to the website and do the accompanying audio exercise.

Each unit builds on the previous units, which means that if you do the units in order, you will only come across words and grammar that you learned in the previous units, except for the words and grammar that are explained in the new unit.

The Dialogue

The first thing you see in each unit, is the "Dialogue X.1: For Learning". Your goal should be to learn the dialogue with fluency, like an actor learns his lines. You should also aim to understand very well what each individual words mean, as well as each whole phrase. There are five tools at your disposal to accomplish this:

1. Listen to the "Dialogue X For Listening" at the website.
2. Study the "Dialogue X.1: For Learning" in the book, with translations for every sentence and new word, and a visual pronunciation aid.
3. Read the "Dialogue X.2: Practice for Fluency" in the book, if you want a better overview over the dialogue, without all the extra information in the Dialogue for Learning.
4. Listen to the "Dialogue X.1: For Learning" at the website, where each line is repeated with back-chaining technique to practice fluency and pronunciation.

- Listen to "Dialogue X.2: Practice for Fluency" at the website, while you read each line in English and say it in Swedish.

The first thing you do when you start a new unit, is to listen to the Dialogue for Listening at the website. Then study the Dialogue for Learning in the book. In the Dialogue for learning there is a lot of extra information about words and pronunciation, to help you understand and pronounce better:

🔊 Dialogue 5.1: For Learning	
TRANSLATION	SWEDISH WITH PRONUNCIATION AID
Isaac:	Isaac:
a piece of furniture	en möbel [en möbel]
a store (a shop, a supermarket)	en affär [en afär]
a furniture store	en möbelfär [en möbelfär]
some (a few)	några [några] or: [nära]
a thing (things)	en sak [en sak] (saker)
Hey Adam, I need to go to a furniture store and buy a few things.	Du Adam, jag behöver gå till en möbelfär och köpa några saker.
(You Adam, I need to go to a furniture store and buy some things.)	[du adam ja behöver gå till en möbelfär å eöpa några saker]

Translation of new vocabulary that will be used in the following sentence

Translation to a corresponding phrase in English (what you would say in the same situation)

Word-by-word-translation (more exact translation of the Swedish words)

Alternative forms of words are shown in blue color in both languages (when two different forms of the same word are presented)

Visual pronunciation aid (shows the actual pronunciation of the words, which is often a bit different from the spelling)

Study the words and sentences until you get a good understanding of what they mean. Here you will find that sometimes the words that are used in Swedish to express something, are not the same that you would use in English. That is why there is a word-by-word-translation under each sentence, to make you aware of the difference. To really master a language, you do not just need to learn what each word means, but also you need to learn how the words are used in expressions and phrases, to express what you want to say.

Also practice with the Dialogue for Learning at the website and repeat what you hear. When you do this, it might help to look at the pronunciation aid in the book. Sometimes it can be hard for the listener to differentiate between the sounds of a new language, and that's when the pronunciation aid can clarify what you hear in the audio.

Once you have a good understanding and a good pronunciation and fluency, you can continue and practice with the Dialogue for Fluency audio exercise. This is when you practice remembering and pronouncing each line quickly and effortlessly, without looking at the Swedish text in the book.

The Grammatical Explanations and Exercises

Once you know the dialogue it's time to practice some of the grammatical patterns of the dialogue more in depth. After each dialogue follows grammatical explanations and exercises, that will help you to understand and start to automatize the grammar in your speech. It's important that you understand the grammar before you start to practice it, so don't skip the explanations and tables and go straight to the exercises.

Often there is an explanatory table that accompanies the grammatical explanation. It's usually a good idea to spend some time on examining the table, to get an overview over the grammar that is going to be practiced.

For example:

Word Order with the Negation "Inte"

In Swedish, the negation "inte" comes after the first verb in the sentence. That means, that if there is an auxiliary verb, "inte" comes after the auxiliary verb, and if there is just one verb, "inte" comes after that verb.

Study the examples in the table below:

SUBJECT	VERB 1	INTE	VERB 2	
Jag	förstår	inte.		
Jag	hittar	inte		någon skruvmejsel.
Han	är	inte		snäll.
Vi	behöver	inte	sitta.	
Hon	vill	inte	cykla.	

🔊 Exercise 4.8: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. We're not going to study now.	1. Vi ska inte studera nu.
2. I don't need to sit.	2. Jag behöver inte sitta.
3. She doesn't live here.	3. Hon bor inte här.
4. They don't speak Swedish.	4. De talar inte svenska.
5. I can't come today.	5. Jag kan inte komma idag.
6. We don't have class now.	6. Vi har inte lektion nu.
7. It's not good.	7. Det är inte bra.

Grammatical explanation

Explanatory table

Grammar exercise

Once you understand the grammar, you start to do the exercises. The first exercise is usually "Example sentences", where you learn sentences that exemplify the grammar. You practice translating them from English to Swedish. Then follows exercises of other types that are usually all in Swedish, for example exercises where you replace a word or where you have to answer a question.

What's important is that you should work with each exercise daily, over an extended period of time, until you can do it effortlessly, with good fluency and good pronunciation. For example in unit 4, you might pick the four first exercises about word order with "inte" (4.8 - 4.11), and do them several times each day until you can do them with ease. Then you go on to the next four exercises. However, it's a good idea to go back and repeat passed exercises now and then, to really solidify the grammatical patterns.

In most of the audio exercises you will hear a sentence or a question, that you have to respond to. It's very important that you speak out loud when you do the exercises (instead of just imagining the answer silently in your head). Then you will keep improving your pronunciation with each exercise, and the words and grammar will stick better in your memory.

Most exercises require that you answer with a whole sentence. After your answer, you will hear the correct answer being pronounced, and you should usually repeat the correct answer again once you've heard it, in order to consolidate the correct answer even more, especially if your first answer was wrong.

🔊 Exercise 4.10: Answer the question with a whole sentence

In this exercise we practice making sentences with "inte" and auxiliary verbs.

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)
Ska vi cykla?.	(nej)	Nej, vi ska inte cykla. (repeat)
Måste du studera nu?.	(ja)	Ja, jag måste studera nu. (repeat)

First, you hear a sentence or a question.

Sometimes a cue follows, to give you an idea of what to answer.

You answer with a whole sentence.

You repeat the correct answer again after you've heard it.

An important point here, is that you shouldn't stop repeating an exercise as soon as you manage to get it right. The goal is to start automatizing the grammatical pattern, and that happens when you can do the exercise with ease, without having to think very hard. If you have to concentrate very hard and really make an effort to get it right, you're not done with the exercise even if you manage to answer correctly, because that means there is no automation.

Another important point here is that you don't have to overdo exercises that feel easy from the start. If that's the case, just do it a couple of times, and then move on to more challenging exercises and spend your time on them instead. "Easy" here means that you can do the exercise without thinking too much, with good fluency and good pronunciation.

One advantage with audio exercises is that you don't need to look at your phone or book while you do them, so once you have read the grammatical explanations and example sentences in the book, you can do the grammatical drills while you're out walking, doing the dishes or maybe during your morning jog. The same goes for the audio exercises that accompany the dialogues.

If you are diligent and stick with the exercises of Svenska med Flyt until you know them very well, you can be sure to get a good pronunciation and a good command over the grammatical patterns of Swedish. In the process you will get very familiar with some of the most common words and phrases in Swedish.

Good luck with your Swedish studies!

Symbols Used in the Pronunciation Aid in This Book

In the dialogues and in some other places in the book there is a "pronunciation aid", which is supposed to facilitate learning a correct pronunciation. The pronunciation aid is always marked with brackets, and has a purple color to be easily distinguished from the other text, for example: [tekkstən].

First and foremost, you should learn the pronunciation by listening and repeating what you hear, but when learning a new language it is not always easy to discern unfamiliar language sounds, or hear the difference between different nuances of sounds that you do not have in your native language. This is when you can get help from the book's pronunciation aid.

In order to make it easier for inexperienced language learners, the Swedish alphabet is used instead of the international phonetic alphabet, but with some extra characters to represent sounds that have no character of their own in the alphabet. Here follows a brief overview of the extra characters that are used and how to interpret them:

Long and short vowel [a̯], [a]

An important principle in Swedish is that Vowels should be long or short. A long vowel is consistently marked with an underscore in the pronunciation aid, and a short vowel has no underscore. Thus, [a] represents a short a, and [a̯] represents a long a.

Long and short konsonant [rr], [r]

Consonants can also be long or short. Long consonants are consistently marked by duplication in the pronunciation aid. Thus, [r] represents a short r, and [rr] represents a long r.

"schwa" [ə]

When the letter "e" is pronounced unstressed at the end of a word, for example in the word "pojke", it becomes a sound that in phonetics is called "schwa" or neutral vowel. It is the vowel that occurs when the mouth and tongue are completely relaxed, and is somewhat reminiscent of the "ö"-sound. For this sound we use the character [ə], which comes from the international phonetic alphabet.

This is a very common sound in English when an unstressed vowel is pronounced, for example in the English word "banana" [bəˈnænə]. In Swedish the sound is not as common as in English, and it is only used in the end of words and only when the vowel "e" is unstressed, not other vowels. The word "pojke" is thus pronounced [pɔ̯jke] with [ə] at the end. If you pronounce it as [pɔ̯jke] with [e] at the end, it will sound a little bit unnatural in Swedish ears.

A common mistake for English-speaking Swedish learners to make, is to overuse [ə], as they would do in English.

"Sje-sounds" [ɕ], [ɧ], [ʂ]

Swedish has a few different so-called "sje-sounds", which can be spelled in different ways. Since the same sound can be spelled in several different ways, we have chosen to consistently write the "sje-sounds" with the IPA symbols [ɕ], [ɧ] and [ʂ]. Then it hopefully becomes clear, that the different spellings are actually pronounced with the same sound.

[ɕ] is the sound found in the number 20 [ɕugo] in Swedish, and can be spelled with tj, k, or kj. It's similar to the sound in the English word *shine*.

[ɧ] is the sound found for example in the number 7 [ɧu] in Swedish, and can be spelled in many different ways: sj, sk, sch, ch, st or sk (as well as some other special spellings). It has no counterpart in English. This sound can be pronounced slightly differently in different parts of Sweden and in this book we have chosen the pronunciation that is most common in the southern part of Sweden. In the Stockholm area and further up north, the sound is usually pronounced more like [ʂ] (see below).

[ʂ] is actually a combination of r + s, and is called a "retroflex s" (see the next paragraph). It is heard, for example, in the word "ursäkta" [uʂekta]. In some dialects there is no [ʂ]-sound, but in standard Swedish it is the standard pronunciation for the letter combination "rs". It has no counterpart in English.

Retroflex consonants [ɹ̥n], [ɹ̥d], [ɹ̥t], [ɹ̥l], [ʂ]

"Retroflex" refers to the tip of the tongue being slightly bent upwards / backwards. In the letter combinations rn, rd, rt, rl and rs, an "r" is not really heard, but instead the "r" merges with the following letter and a new sound is formed, an n, d, t, l or s which is "colored" by an r by bending the tip of the tongue upward / backwards towards the roof of the mouth.

Retroflex n, d, t and l are written in the pronunciation aid preceded by a superscript "r": [ɹ̥n], [ɹ̥d], [ɹ̥t], [ɹ̥l]. The word "barn" for example, is thus pronounced: [baɹ̥n].

A retroflex s, which we already mentioned is a type of "sje-sound", is written, as we have already mentioned, with the symbol [ʂ].

In some dialects, there are no retroflex consonants, but in standard Swedish it is the standard pronunciation for the letter combinations rn, rd, rt, rl and rs.

The Ng-sound [ŋ]

The letter combination "ng" is pronounced as a single sound just like in English, which is written with the symbol [ŋ] in the pronunciation help. It is a common mistake among many Swedish learners with other native languages than English, to pronounce a separate "g" in, for example, the word "ingen". By writing the ng-sound with a single symbol, we hope that learners will pay attention to the correct pronunciation. "Ingen" is thus written like this in the pronunciation aid: [iŋŋən]. (The symbol [ŋ] is doubled here because the ng-sound is a long consonant in this word).

Stress in words

When learning words in Swedish, it is very important to stress the right syllable in the word. Otherwise it may be difficult for Swedes to understand what you are saying, and in some cases stressing the wrong syllable can change the meaning of the word that you are trying to pronounce.

Therefore, when a single word is presented with pronunciation aid, the stressed syllable in the word will be written in bold letters, for example: "ursäkta" [u**şekk**ta]. This to make it extra clear which syllable in the word is stressed.

A word can sometimes have more than one stress, and in those cases the main stress of the word (the strongest stress) will be written in bold. The word's secondary stress is not marked in bold but is still visible by the syllable having a long vowel or consonant, for example: "välkommen" [v**ä**lkåmmen]. Here, the syllable [v**ä**l] has the main stress, while the syllable [k**å**mm] has a secondary stress, which can be seen by the long m in the syllable.

Stress in sentences

When a whole sentence is written in the pronunciation aid, only the most stressed syllables in the sentence will be in bold letters, not the stressed syllable in each word. This should help the learner to understand the rhythm of the Swedish language better, and thus understand which the most important and thus the most stressed words in each sentence are. For example, the sentence "Slå upp sidan sju i boken" [slå **upp** si**d**an **h**u i bo**k**en]. Here, only the most stressed words are marked with bold letters: [**upp**] och [**h**u].

Finally, we would like to point out that the pronunciation aid is intended as an extra help to visualize the pronunciation and to facilitate when it is difficult to perceive all the nuances of the pronunciation just by listening to the audio. However, if you think the written pronunciation help is superfluous or confusing, you can just ignore it and concentrate on listening your way to a good pronunciation instead.

Unit 1

Greetings and Polite Phrases

When you listen to the dialogue for learning, just listen and repeat what you hear until you can pronounce all the phrases fluently and with a good pronunciation.

🔊 Dialogue 1.1: For Learning

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH WITH PRONUNCIATION AID
<i>Greetings:</i>	<i>Hälsningar:</i>
1. Hello!	Hej! [hej]
good	god [go] also: [god]
a morning	en morgon [mårrån]
2. Good morning!	God morgon! [gomårrån]
3. Welcome!	Välkommen! [välkåmmen]
<i>Things you can say after the greeting:</i>	<i>Vad man kan säga efter hälsningen:</i>
how	hur [hur]
is / are / am	är [e]
it	det [de]
with	med [me] även: [med]
you (object form)	dig [dejj]
4. How are you? (How is it with you?)	Hur är det med dig? [hur e de me dejj]
good / well	bra [bra]
5. Are you doing okay? (Is it good with you?)	Är det bra med dig? [e de bra me dejj]
everything	allt [allt]
well / good (usually only used in some specific phrases)	väl [väl]

6. **Everything okay?**

(Everything well?)

Thank you

you (subject form)

7. (answer) **Fine, thank you. And you?**

(Thank you, it's good. And you?)

Saying "thank you" and answering a "thank you":

8. **Thank you!**

no (also means: none, no one)

a reason (a cause)

9. (answer) **You're welcome.**

(No reason)

10. **Thanks!**

(Thanking!)

a danger

11. (answer) **No worries.**

(No danger.)

so

much

12. **Thank you very much!**

(Thank you so much!)

13. (answer) **You're welcome.** (Here you are, here you go) (Used when giving someone something or doing someone a favor)

Apologizing and answering an apology:

14. **Excuse me!**

(Excuse!)

15. (answer) **No worries.**

(No danger.)

Allt väl?

[allt **väl**]

tack [**takk**]

du [**du**] eller: [**du**]

(svar) **Tack, det är bra. Och du?**

[**takk** de **e bra**, å **du**]

Tacka och svara på ett tack:

Tack!

[**takk**]

ingen [**injen**]

en orsak [**en osak**]

(svar) **Ingen orsak.**

[**injen osak**]

Tackar!

[**takkar**]

en fara [**en fara**]

(svar) **Ingen fara.**

[**injen fara**]

så [**så**]

mycket [**mykkø**]

Tack så mycket!

[**takk så mykkø**]

(svar) **Varsågod.**

[**varsågo**]

Ursäkta sig och svara på en ursäkt:

Ursäkta!

[**usekkta**]

(svar) **Ingen fara.**

[**injen fara**]

16. **Excuse me.**

17. **Sorry!**

(Forgive!)

calm (quiet)

18. (answer) **It's okay.** (It's fine / It's cool)

(It's calm)

Introducing yourself:

is called

19. **My name is Martin.**

(I'm called Martin)

20. **Hello, Martin.**

what

21. **What's your name?**

(What are called you?)

nice

meet each other

22. (answer) **Nice to meet you! My name is Jonas.**

(Nice to meet each other! I'm called Jonas.)

this

my

a friend

23. **This is my friend, Maria.**

Saying good bye:

24. **Bye!**

(Hello then!)

25. **Bye bye!**

(Hello hello!)

Ursäkta mig.

[**u**ʃek**k**ta mej]

Förlåt!

[fö'**l**åt]

lugnt [**l**u**ŋ**nt] (**l**ugn)

(svar) **Det är lugnt.**

[de **e** **l**u**ŋ**nt]

Att presentera sig:

heter [**h**e**t**er]

Jag heter Martin.

[ja **h**e**t**er ma'**t**tin]

Hej, Martin.

[**h**e**j**i ma'**t**tin]

vad [va]

Vad heter du?

[va **h**e**t**er **d**u]

trevligt [**t**re**v**li**t**] (**t**rev**l**ig)

träffas [**t**re**f**fas]

(svar) **Trevligt att träffas! Jag heter Jonas.**

[**t**re**v**li**t** att**t**re**f**fas ja **h**e**t**er jo**n**as]

det här [de**h**är]

min [min**n**]

en vän [en ven**n**]

Det här är min vän, Maria.

[de**h**är e min**n** ven**n** ma**r**ia]

Att säga hej då:

Hej då!

[**h**e**j**i d**å**]

Hej hej!

[**h**e**j**i **h**e**j**i]

was / were

26. **It was nice to meet you! Bye!**

(It was nice to meet each other! Bye!)

27. **Take care!**

(You should have it so good!)

we

see each other

28. **See you!**

(We see each other!)

29. **See you tomorrow!**

(We see each other tomorrow!)

30. **Good night!**

Phrases in informal style (common among friends and people you know well):

31. **Hi!**

32. **Hey there! (Howdy!)**

the situation (a situation)
(the location)

33. **What's up?**

(How's the situation?)

hear each other

34. **We'll be in touch! (See you / talk to you later)**

(We hear each other!)

long time

35. **So long! (Bye for now)**

(Mostly used when expecting to see each other again the same day)

(Hello so long!)

var [va] ("är" i the past tense)

Det var trevligt att träffas! Hej då!

[de va trevligt attträffas hej då]

Du får ha det så bra!

[du får ha de så bra]

Vi [vi] eller: [vi]

ses [ses]

Vi ses!

[vi ses]

Vi ses imorgon!

[vi ses imårrån]

God natt!

[gonatt]

Fraser i informell stil (vanligast med personer som man känner väl):

Hallå!

[halå]

Tjena!

[tena]

läget [läget] (ett läge)

Hur är läget?

[hur e läget]

hörs [hörs] (hör)

Vi hörs!

[vi hörs]

länge [lenge]

Hej så länge!

hej så lenge]

🔊 Dialogue 1.2: Practice for Fluency

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH WITH PRONUNCIATION AID
<i>Greetings:</i>	<i>Hälsningar:</i>
1. Hello!	Hej!
2. Good morning!	God morgon!
3. Welcome!	Välkommen!
<i>Things you can say after the greeting:</i>	<i>Vad man kan säga efter hälsningen:</i>
4. How are you?	Hur är det med dig?
5. Are you doing okay?	Är det bra med dig?
6. Everything okay?	Allt väl?
7. <i>(answer)</i> Fine, thank you. And you?	<i>(svar)</i> Tack, det är bra. Och du?
<i>Saying "thank you" and answering a "thank you":</i>	<i>Tacka och svara på ett tack:</i>
8. Thank you!	Tack!
9. <i>(answer)</i> You're welcome.	<i>(svar)</i> Ingen orsak.
10. Thanks!	Tackar!
11. <i>(answer)</i> No worries.	<i>(svar)</i> Ingen fara.
12. Thank you very much!	Tack så mycket!
13. <i>(answer)</i> You're welcome. (Here you are, here you go)	<i>(svar)</i> Varsågod.
<i>Apologizing and answering an apology:</i>	<i>Ursäkta sig och svara på en ursäkt:</i>
14. Excuse me!	Ursäkta!
15. <i>(answer)</i> No worries.	<i>(svar)</i> Ingen fara.
16. Excuse me.	Ursäkta mig.
17. Sorry!	Förlåt!
18. <i>(answer)</i> It's okay. (It's fine / It's cool)	<i>(svar)</i> Det är lugnt.
<i>Introducing yourself:</i>	<i>Att presentera sig:</i>
19. My name is Martin.	Jag heter Martin.
20. Hello, Martin.	Hej, Martin.
21. What's your name?	Vad heter du?
22. <i>(answer)</i> Nice to meet you! My name is Jonas.	<i>(svar)</i> Trevligt att träffas! Jag heter Jonas.
23. This is my friend, Maria.	Det här är min vän, Maria.

Saying good bye:

- 24. **Bye!**
- 25. **Bye bye!**
- 26. **It was nice to meet you! Bye!**
- 27. **Take care!**
- 28. **See you!**
- 29. **See you tomorrow!**
- 30. **Good night!**

Phrases in informal style (common among friends and people you know well):

- 31. **Hi!**
- 32. **Hey there!** (Howdy!)
- 33. **What's up?**
- 34. **We'll be in touch!** (See you / talk to you later)
- 35. **So long!** (Bye for now)

Att säga hej då:

- Hej då!**
- Hej hej!**
- Det var trevligt att träffas! Hej då!**
- Du får ha det så bra!**
- Vi ses!**
- Vi ses imorgon!**
- God natt!**

Fraser i informell stil (vanligast med personer som man känner väl):

- Hallå!**
- Tjena!**
- Hur är läget?**
- Vi hörs!**
- Hej så länge!**

Grammar: Pronouns

Pronouns in Subject Form

These are the Swedish pronouns in subject form. *Singular* means one person or thing, and *plural* means several (more than one).

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
I	jag [ja]	we	vi [vi]
you	du [du]	you (you all)	ni [ni]
he	han [hann]	they	de [dåmm]
she	hon [honn]		
it	den [denn], det [de]		

🔊 Exercise 1.1: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. My name is Martin.	1. Jag heter Martin.
2. What's your name?	2. Vad heter du?
3. Her name is Maria.	3. Hon heter Maria.
greet(s) (say(s) hello)	hälsar på [hellsar på]
4. He greets Maria.	4. Han hälsar på Maria.
nice (fine, beautiful)	fin [fin]
5. It is nice.	5. Den är fin.
expensive	dyr [dyr] (dyra)
6. They are expensive.	6. De är dyra
7. It's good.	7. Det är bra
8. We meet tomorrow.	8. Vi träffas imorgon.
listen(s)	lyssnar [lyssnar]
9. You all listen to the teacher.	9. Ni lyssnar på läraren.
10. Their names are Martin and Maria.	10. De heter Martin och Maria.

Grammar: Pronouns

🔊 Exercise 1.2: Change Between Singular and Plural

Example

YOU HEAR:

Vad heter ni?

Vad heter du?

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

Vad heter du? (repeat)

Vad heter ni? (repeat)

🔊 Exercise 1.3: Answer the Question with the Correct Pronoun

Example

YOU HEAR:

Vad heter ni?

(CUE)

(Omar, Fatima)

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

Vi heter Omar och Fatima. (repeat)

Unit 2

At School

The teacher says:

🔊 Dialogue 2.1: For Learning

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH WITH PRONUNCIATION AID
come(s) (come!)	kommer [kåmmər] (kom!)
in (directional)	in [inn]
1. Come in!	Kom in! [kåmm inn]
sit(s) (sit!)	sitter [sittər] (sitt!)
2. Please sit down. (You're welcome and sit.)	Varsågod och sitt. [vaʂågo ʔ sitt]
have / has	har [har]
a pen	en penna [en penna]
3. Do you have a pen? (Have you a pen?)	Har du en penna? [ha ˈdu en penna]
no	nej [nä]
no (none, no one)	ingen [inɣən]
4. (answer) No, I don't have a pen. (No, I have no pen.)	(svar) Nej, jag har ingen penna. [nä ja har inɣən penna]
5. (answer) Yes, I have a pen.	(svar) Ja, jag har en penna. [ja ja har en penna]
translate(s) (translate!)	översätter [övəsettər] (översätt!)
to	till [till] eller [ti]
Swedish	svenska [svensksa]
6. Translate to Swedish.	Översätt till svenska. [övəsett ti svensksa]

your

a language

7. **Translate to your language.**

hit(s) (hit!)

Open to... (open to!) (look up)
(in a book)

a page (the page) (a side)

seven

a book (the book)

8. **Open to page seven in the book.**

(Open to the page seven in the book.)

repeat(s) (repeat!)

9. **Repeat!**

a homework

eight

nine

in (positional)

10. **Homework for tomorrow is page eight and nine in the book.**

(Homework to tomorrow is the page eight and nine in the book..)

understand(s)

11. **Do you understand?**

(Understand you?)

12. (answer) **Yes, I understand.**

13. (answer) **No, I don't understand.**

(No, I understand not.)

din / ditt [dinn / ditt]

ett språk [ett språk]

Översätt till ditt språk.

[översätt till ditt språk]

slår [slår] (slå!)

slår upp [slår upp] (slå upp!)

en sida [en sida] (sidan)

sju [hju]

en bok [en bok] (boken)

Slå upp sidan sju i boken.

[slå upp sidan hju i boken]

repeterar [repeterar] (repeat!)

Repetera!

[repetera]

en läxa [en lekksa]

åtta [åtta]

nio [nio] eller [niə]

i [i]

Läxa till imorgon är sidan åtta och nio i boken.

[lekksa till imårrån e sidan åtta å nio i boken]

förstår [föstår]

Förstår du?

[föstå 'du?]

(svar) **Ja, jag förstår.**

[ja ja föstår]

(svar) **Nej, jag förstår inte.**

[nä ja föstår innte]

- correct (right)
14. **That's correct.**
- wrong (error)
15. **That's wrong.**
- know(s) *(when knowing a fact)*
- mean(s)
16. **Do you know what "läxa" means?**
(Know you what "läxa" means?)
- now
- a break (a recess)
17. **Time for a break.**
(Now is it break.)
- for
- today
18. **Thanks for today!**

- rätt [rett]
- Det är rätt.**
[de e rett]
- fel [fel]
- Det är fel.**
[de e fel]
- vet [vet]
- betyder [betydär]
- Vet du vad "läxa" betyder?**
[vetu va lekksa betydär]
- nu [nu]
- en rast [en rasst]
- Nu är det rast.**
[nu e de rasst]
- för [för]
- idag [ida]
- Tack för idag!**
[takk för ida]

The student says:

🔊 Dialogue 2.2: For Learning

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH WITH PRONUNCIATION AID
say(s) (say!)	säger [sejjər] (säg!)
a time (an occasion)	en gång [enn gånŋ]
one more time	en gång till [enn gånŋ till]
1. Say it one more time.	Säg det en gång till. [sejj de enn gånŋ till]
said	sa [sa] ("säger" in the past tense)
2. Sorry, what did you say? (Excuse, what said you?)	Ursäkta, vad sa du? [uʃekkta va sa du]
be (imperative)	var [va] ("är" in the imperative form)
kind	snäll [snell]
give(s) (give!)	ger [jər] (ge!)
me	mig [mejj]
3. Please give me a pen. (Be kind and give me a pen.)	Var snäll och ge mig en penna. [va snell å je mejj en penna]
can	kan [kann]
4. Could you give me the book, please? (Can you give me the book, thanks?)	Kan du ge mig boken, tack? [kann du je mejj boken takk]
5. Did I say that right? (Said I right now?)	Sa jag rätt nu? [sa ja rett nu]
send(s) (send!)	skickar [hjikkar] (skicka!)
a pencil sharpener (the pencil sharpener)	en pennvässare [en pennvæssare] (pennvässaren)
6. Could you pass me the pencil sharpener, please? <i>Can you send me the pencil sharpener, thanks?</i>	Kan du skicka mig pennvässaren, tack? [kann du hjikka mejj pennvæssaren takk]

- this
7. **What's this?**
- a notepad
8. **This is a notepad.**
- an eraser (the eraser) (a rubber)
9. **Could you give me the eraser, please.**
(Can you give me the eraser, thanks.)
- mean(s) (the meaning of something)
- a binder
10. **What does "pärm" mean?**
What means "binder"?
11. **It means "binder".**
12. **This is a binder.**
- how
- one (you) (Pronoun used when talking about people in general, an unspecified person)
- a chair
- on
- Swedish
13. **How do you say "chair" in Swedish?**
(How says one "chair" on Swedish?)
14. **You say "stol".**
(One says "stol".)

- det här [de här]
- Vad är det här?**
[va e de här]
- ett block [ett blåkk]
- Det här är ett block.**
[de här e ett blåkk]
- ett suddgummi [ett suddgummi]
(suddgummit)
- Kan du ge mig suddgummit, tack.**
[kann du je mejj suddgummit takk]
- betyder [betydär]
- en pärm [en pärrm]
- Vad betyder "pärm"?**
[va betydär pärrm]
- Det betyder "binder".**
[de betydär]
- Det här är en pärm.**
[de här e en pärrm]
- hur [hur]
- man [mann]
- en stol [en stol]
- på [på]
- svenska [svensksa]
- Hur säger man "chair" på svenska?**
[hur sejjär mann ... på svensksa]
- Man säger "stol".**
[mann sejjär stol]

15. **What's this called in Swedish?**

(What is called this on Swedish?)

a table

16. **It's called "table".**

17. **How do you say "eraser" in Swedish?**

How says one "eraser" on Swedish?

18. **You say "suddgummi".**

(One says "suddgummi".)

pronounce(s)

a word (the word)

19. **How do you pronounce the word "ursäkta"?**

(How pronounces one the word "ursäkta"?)

20. **You say "ursäkta".**

(One says "ursäkta".)

where

there is (*literally: it is found*)

a toilet (restroom, washroom)

21. **Where is there a restroom?**

(Where is there a toilet?)

there

right (*the direction*)

22. **There to the right.**

(There to right)

left (*the direction*)

23. **There to the left.**

(There to left)

Vad heter det här på svenska?

[va heter de **här** på svensksa]

ett bord [ett bo'd]

Det heter "bord"

[de heter bo'd]

Hur säger man "eraser" på svenska?

[hur sejjer mann ... på svensksa]

Man säger "suddgummi".

[mann sejjer **suddgummi**]

uttalar [utalar]

ett ord [ett o'd] (ordet)

Hur uttalar man ordet "ursäkta"?

[hur utalar mann o'det **u**ʃekkta]

Man säger ursäkta.

[mann sejjer **u**ʃekkta]

var [var]

det finns [finns]

en toalett [en toalett]

Var finns det en toalett?

[var finns de en toalett]

där [där]

höger [höger]

Där till höger.

[dä 'ti höger]

vänster [vennster]

Där till vänster.

[dä 'ti vennster]

straight

forward (ahead)

24. **There straight ahead.**

(There straight forward)

25. **Over there.**

a teacher (the teacher)

26. **Where's the teacher?**

27. **The teacher is over there.**

a computer

28. **Where is there a computer?**

rak [rak] (rakt)

fram [framm]

Där rakt fram.

[där rak framm]

Därborta.

[därbå'tta]

en lärare [en lä'rare] (läraren)

Var är läraren?

[var e läraren]

Läraren är därborta.

[läraren e därbå'tta]

en dator [en da'tor]

Var finns det en dator?

[var finns de en da'tor]

The teacher says:

🔊 Dialogue 2.3: Practice for Fluency

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. Come in!	Kom in!
2. Please sit down.	Varsågod och sitt.
3. Do you have a pen?	Har du en penna?
4. <i>(answer)</i> No, I don't have a pen.	<i>(svar)</i> Nej, jag har ingen penna.
5. <i>(answer)</i> Yes, I have a pen.	<i>(svar)</i> Ja, jag har en penna.
6. Translate to Swedish.	Översätt till svenska.
7. Translate to your language.	Översätt till ditt språk.
8. Open to page seven in the book.	Slå upp sidan sju i boken.
9. Repeat!	Repetera!
10. Homework for tomorrow is page eight and nine in the book.	Läxa till imorgon är sidan åtta och nio i boken.
11. Do you understand?	Förstår du?
12. <i>(answer)</i> Yes, I understand.	<i>(svar)</i> Ja, jag förstår.
13. <i>(answer)</i> No, I don't understand.	<i>(svar)</i> Nej, jag förstår inte.
14. That's correct.	Det är rätt.
15. That's wrong.	Det är fel.
16. Do you know what "läxa" means?	Vet du vad "läxa" betyder?
17. Time for a break.	Nu är det rast.
18. Thanks for today!	Tack för idag!

The student says:

🔊 Dialogue 2.4: Practice for Fluency

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. Say it one more time.	Säg det en gång till.
2. Sorry, what did you say?	Ursäkta, vad sa du?
3. Please give me a pen.	Var snäll och ge mig en penna.
4. Could you give me the book, please?	Kan du ge mig boken, tack?
5. Did I say that right?	Sa jag rätt nu?
6. Could you pass me the pencil sharpener, please?	Kan du skicka mig pennvässaren, tack?
7. What's this?	Vad är det här?
8. This is a notepad.	Det här är ett block.
9. Could you give me the eraser, please.	Kan du ge mig suddgummit, tack.
10. What does "pärm" mean?	Vad betyder "pärm"?
11. It means "binder".	Det betyder "binder".
12. This is a binder.	Det här är en pärm.
13. How do you say "chair" in Swedish?	Hur säger man "chair" på svenska?
14. You say "stol".	Man säger "stol".
15. What's this called in Swedish?	Vad heter det här på svenska?
16. It's called "table".	Det heter "bord"
17. How do you say "eraser" in Swedish?	Hur säger man "eraser" på svenska?
18. You say "suddgummi".	Man säger "suddgummi".
19. How do you pronounce the word "ursäkta"?	Hur uttalar man ordet "ursäkta"?
20. You say "ursäkta".	Man säger ursäkta.

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 21. | Where is there a restroom? | Var finns det en toalett? |
| 22. | There to the right. | Där till höger. |
| 23. | There to the left. | Där till vänster. |
| 24. | There straight ahead. | Där rakt fram. |
| 25. | Over there. | Därborta. |
| 26. | Where's the teacher? | Var är läraren? |
| 27. | The teacher is over there. | Läraren är därborta. |
| 28. | Where is there a computer? | Var finns det en dator? |

Grammar: Word Order

Word Order in Yes/No-Questions

You can know by the word order if a sentence is a statement or a question in Swedish.

Compare these sentences:

Han har en penna. (**Statement.** We state: He has a pen.)

Har han en penna? (**Question.** We ask: Does he have a pen?)

In the sentences above, "har" is the verb and "han" is the subject in the sentence. A verb is a word for an action or an occurrence. The subject is the person or thing that carries out the action.

In a statement, the verb is always at the second place in the sentence, usually after the subject. In a question, the verb and the subject will switch places, so that the verb comes first, followed by the subject. This means that a question starts with: VERB + SUBJECT.

We are here studying *yes/no-questions*, that is, questions that you can answer with a yes or a no.

STATEMENT:			YES/NO - QUESTION:		
1: SUBJECT	2: VERB		1: VERB	2: SUBJECT	
Du	förstår.		Förstår	du?	
Du	har	en penna.	Har	du	en penna?
Det	finns	en dator här.	Finns	det	en dator här?

🔊 Exercise 2.1: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
a question	en fråga [en fråga]
1. Do you have a question?	1. Har du en fråga?
2. Do you understand?	2. Förstår du?
hear(s)	hör [hör]
3. Do you hear?	3. Hör du?
like(s)	gillar [jillar]
4. Do you like the book?	4. Gillar du boken?
write(s)	skriver [skriver]
5. Do I write correctly?	5. Skriver jag rätt?
6. Is it wrong?	6. Är det fel?
7. Is it called "stol" in Swedish?	7. Heter det "stol" på svenska?
here	här [här]
8. Is there a computer here?	8. Finns det en dator här?
also (as well)	också
9. Is there a teacher as well?	9. Finns det en lärare också?

Grammar: Word Order

🔊 Exercise 2.2: Answer the Question with a Whole Sentence

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: <i>(Repeat answer)</i>
Har du en penna?	<i>(ja)</i>	Ja, jag har en penna. <i>(repeat)</i>
Heter det bok på svenska?	<i>(pärm)</i>	Nej, det heter pärm. <i>(repeat)</i>

🔊 Exercise 2.3: Change the Word Order to Make a Question

Change the word order and the melody of the sentence, so that it becomes a yes/no-question.

Example

YOU HEAR:	YOU ANSWER: <i>(Repeat answer)</i>
Det heter "bok" på svenska.	Heter det "bok" på svenska? <i>(repeat)</i>

🔊 Exercise 2.4: Answer with a Question That Ends with "Också"

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: <i>(Repeat answer)</i>
Jag har en penna.	<i>(ett suddgummi)</i>	Har du ett suddgummi också? <i>(repeat)</i>
Det finns en dator här.	<i>(en stol)</i>	Finns det en stol också? <i>(repeat)</i>
Han förstår bra.	<i>(skriver)</i>	Skriver han bra också? <i>(repeat)</i>

Grammar: Pronouns

Two Demonstrative Pronouns

When you talk about things that you see around you, you can use *demonstrative pronouns*. The most common demonstrative pronouns are "this" and "that".

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
this	det här [dehär]
that	det där [dedär]

🔊 Exercise 2.5: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
a house	ett hus [ett hus]
1. That is a house.	1. Det där är ett hus.
2. What's that?	2. Vad är det där?
a clock (a watch, a bell)	en klocka [en klåcka]
3. This is a clock.	3. Det här är en klocka.
beautiful	vacker [vakker] (vackert)
4. That's beautiful.	4. Det där är vackert.
5. Translate that!	5. Översätt det där!
listen(s) (to) (listen!)	lyssnar (på) [lyssna] (lyssna!)
6. Listen to this!	6. Lyssna på det här!
or	eller [eller]
English	engelska [enjelska]
7. Is that Swedish or English?	7. Är det där svenska eller engelska?
8. That's English.	8. Det där är engelska.

🔊 Exercise 2.6: Answer the Question Using "Det Här" or "Det Där"

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)
Vad är det där?	(en bok)	Det här är en bok. (repeat)
Är det här en bok?	(en pärm)	Nej, det där är en pärm. (repeat)
Är det där vackert?	(ja)	Ja, det där är vackert. (repeat)

Grammar: Nouns

Nouns: En-Words and Ett-Words

Nouns are words for things or phenomena.

In Swedish there are two categories of nouns, *en-words* and *ett-words*. The difference between *en* and *ett* is purely grammatical, they actually have the same meaning ("a" in English).

Compare these sentences:

Jag har en penna. (*en-word*)

Jag har ett block. (*ett-word*)

As you can see from their indefinite articles (en, ett), "penna" is an en-word, and "block" is an ett-word.

Unfortunately there are no rule to tell if a noun is an en-word or ett-word. You have to learn this for each noun. However, there are some categories of nouns that have a higher probability for being one or the other, which we will study later in the course. Right now we will only say that the majority of the nouns are en-words, so if you have to guess on the fly, this is the best guess. Try to learn this from the start though, so you don't have to guess!

From now on, for every noun you learn, you should *always* learn if it is an en-word or an ett-word. This is also important when you need to say the noun correctly in its definite form and plural form.

🔊 Exercise 2.7: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. Can you give me a pen? a problem	1. Kan du ge mig en penna? ett problem [ett problem]
2. This is a problem.	2. Det här är ett problem.
3. Could you pass me a pencil sharpener, please?	3. Kan du skicka mig en pennvässare, tack?
4. This is a chair.	4. Det här är en stol.
5. This is a table. a job	5. Det här är ett bord. ett jobb [ett jäbb]
6. He has a job.	6. Han har ett jobb.

Grammar: Nouns

🔊 Exercise 2.8: Replace a Word in the Sentence

Repeat the exercise until it feels natural to say the nouns with "en" or "ett". Focus on the pronunciation. Notice that the indefinite articles "en" and "ett" always are unstressed.

Example

YOU HEAR:

Har du en bok?

(ett bord)

(en penna)

YOU ANSWER:

Har du en bok?

Har du ett bord?

Har du en penna?

Before you do the next exercise you must learn if the nouns in the list below are en-words or ett-words. Study the list before you continue.

A memory hack: It's easier for your brain to remember images or feelings instead of abstract grammatical categories. To help the memory, you can for example try to imagine ett-words as freezing cold (imagine a frozen table or the word "fel" written in snow). You could then imagine the en-words as hot or burning (imagine a tropical night or a burning computer). Associating "en" with hot and "ett" with cold will make these categories stick to your memory easier, when you keep learning new nouns.

en morgon	en bok	ett problem
en vän	ett bord	en fråga
en natt	en lärare	ett jobb
en fara	en toalett	ett hus
ett läge	ett språk	ett suddgummi
en orsak	en dator	en pennvässare
ett fel	en penna	en pärm
en gång	en läxa	ett block
ett ord	en stol	
en sida	en klocka	

🔊 Exercise 2.9: Replace a Word in the Sentence

Now you must remember yourself if each noun is an en-word or -ett-word.

Example

YOU HEAR:

Var finns det en toalett?

(bord)

(penna)

YOU ANSWER:

Var finns det en toalett?

Var finns det ett bord?

Var finns det en penna?

Grammar: Nouns

Nouns: Definite Form

Nouns in the *definite form* are used when you talk about a specific thing, for example a specific car and not just a car in general.

In English the definite form is marked with the definite article "the" before the word. Arabic and many other languages have similar articles. In Swedish, the definite form has no article, instead it is marked with a suffix.

It is important that you get used to this difference now, since a very common mistake that English speakers do when they learn Swedish, is to try to mark the definite form by putting something before the word like "the" in English (for example incorrectly saying "det bord", "den stol") instead of saying a suffix (correct: bordet, stolen).

Read these examples:

Kan du ge mig boken, tack. (*En bok* becomes *boken* in definite form.)

Kan du ge mig blocket, tack. (*Ett block* becomes *blocket* in definite form.)

Study the tables below, to see how to make the definite form.

Which suffix to use depends on if the noun is an en-word or ett-word, and if it ends in a consonant or a vowel. There are also some special cases, as you can see at the bottom of the tables.

THE DEFINITE FORM OF NOUNS:

EN-WORDS			
	Indefinite form	Suffix	Definite form
Ending in a consonant:	en stol	+ <i>en</i>	stolen
Ending in a vowel:	en penna	+ <i>n</i>	pennan
Special cases: -or -er -el	en dator en liter en spegel	+ <i>n</i> + <i>n</i> + <i>n</i>	datorn litr e n spegl e n

ETT-WORDS			
	Indefinite form	Suffix	Definite form
Ending in a consonant:	ett bord	+ <i>et</i>	bord e t
Ending in a vowel:	ett läge	+ <i>t</i>	läg e t
Special cases: -er -el -en	ett väder ett segel ett vapen	<i>väd</i> er + <i>et</i> <i>seg</i> el + <i>et</i> <i>vap</i> en + <i>et</i>	väd r e t seg e l e t vap e n e t

Grammar: Nouns

🔊 Exercise 2.10: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. This is a chair.	1. Det här är en stol.
2. The chair isn't good.	2. Stolen är inte bra.
3. We have a problem.	3. Vi har ett problem.
4. What's the problem?	4. Vad är problemet?
5. I have a pencil sharpener.	5. Jag har en pennvässare.
6. The pencil sharpener is very good.	6. Pennvässaren är mycket bra.
7. Where's the teacher?	7. Var är läraren?
a school	en skola [en skola]
8. Where's the school?	8. Var är skolan?
9. Where's the error?	9. Var är felet?

🔊 Exercise 2.11: Change the Word to the Definite Form

You will hear a noun in the indefinite form. Say it in the definite form!

Example

YOU HEAR:

en penna

ett bord

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

pennan (repeat)

bordet (repeat)

🔊 Exercise 2.12: Replace the Word

Remember to say the word in the definite form. You must remember if it is an en-word or ett-word.

Example

YOU HEAR:

Tack för pennan!

(suddgummi)

(pärm)

YOU ANSWER:

Tack för pennan!

Tack för suddgummit!

Tack för pärm!

Unit 3

Adam Meets a Classmate at School.

Adam and Isaac meet at school in the morning before the lesson starts.

🔊 Dialogue 3.1: For Learning

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH WITH PRONUNCIATION AID
Adam:	Adam:
1. Good morning Isaac!	God morgon Isaac! [gomårrån isak]
Isaac:	Isaac:
2. Good morning!	God morgon! [gomårrån]
3. How are you?	Hur är det med dig? [hur e de me dejj]
Adam:	Adam:
4. I'm great. (It is fine.)	Det är fint. [de e fint]
but	men [menn]
cold	kall [kall] (kallt)
outside (out)	ute [utə]
5. But it's cold outside.	Men det är kallt ute. [menn de e kallt utə]
a winter	en vinter [en vintər]
6. Winter is coming now... (The winter comes now.)	Vintern kommer nu... [vintə'n kåmmə 'nu]
Isaac:	Isaac:
have to / has to (must)	måste [måsstə]
take(s)	tar [tar]
Bring(s) out (bring out)	tar fram [tar framm] (ta fram)
clothes	kläder [kläder]

winter clothes
(the winter clothes)

7. **Yeah, you have to bring out the winter clothes now.**

Yes, one has to bring out the winter clothes now)

walk(s) (go(es)) (by foot)

a school

8. **Do you walk to school?**

(Walk you to the school?)

Adam:

ride(s) ones bike (bike(s),
cycle(s))

9. **No, I ride my bike.**

(No, I bike)

around (*also means: if*)

hands (the hands)

around the hands

10. **My hands get cold!**

(It is cold around the hands!)

Isaac:

need(s) (need(s) to)

such (like that)

11. **You need those clothes for the hands...**

(You need such clothes for the hands...)

12. **What's it called in Swedish?**

(What is called it on Swedish?)

Adam:

13. **Gloves?**

vinterkläder [vinnterklädər]
(vinterkläderna)

- Ja, man måste ta fram vinterkläderna nu.**

[ja mann måsstə tɑ framm vinnterklädə'na nu]

går [gār]

en skola [en skola]

- Går du till skolan?**

[gɑ 'du ti skolan]

Adam:

cyklar [sykklar]

- Nej, jag cyklar.**

[nə ja sykklar]

om [ām]

händer [henndər] (händerna)

om händerna [ām henndə'na]

- Det är kallt om händerna!**

[de ɛ kallt ām henndə'na]

Isaac:

behöver [behövr]

såna (*also spelled: sådana*) [sånna]

- Du behöver såna kläder för händerna...**

[du behövr sånna klädər fōr henndə'na]

- Vad heter det på svenska?**

[vɑ hətə 'de pɑ svennska]

Adam:

- Handskar?**

[hanntskar]

Isaac:

exactly (precise, precisely)

14. **Yes, exactly!**

15. **You need gloves.**

Adam:

is / are right

16. **Yeah, you're right**

(Yes, you have right)

buy(s) (buy)

17. **I have to buy gloves tomorrow.**

Isaac:

by the way

were / was

ill (sick)

yesterday

18. **By the way, I was ill yesterday.**

had

19. **What homework did we get for today?**

(What had we in homework to today?)

Adam:

three

four

20. **We got page three and four in the book.**

(We had the page three and four in the book.)

Isaac:

precis [presis]

Ja, precis!

[ja presis]

Du behöver handskar.

[du behöver hanntskar]

Adam:

har rätt [har rett]

Ja, du har rätt.

[ja du har rett]

köper [öper] (köpa)

Jag måste köpa handskar imorgon.

[ja mässte öpa hanntskar imårrån]

Isaac:

förresten [föressten]

var [va] ("är" in the past tense)

sjuk [huk]

igår [igår]

Förresten, jag var sjuk igår.

[föressten ja va huk igår]

hade [haddə] ("har" in the past tense)

Vad hade vi i läxa till idag?

[va haddə vi i lekksa till ida]

Adam:

tre [tre]

fyra [fyrä]

Vi hade sidan tre och fyra i boken.

[vi haddə sidan tre å fyrä i bokēn]

know (*infinitive form*)

a dialogue

by heart

21. **We have to know the dialogue by heart.**

Isaac:

oh (wow, oops)

study/studies (**study**)

extra

22. **Oh, I have to study extra today!**

Adam:

a lesson (a class)

begin(s) (start(s))

23. **Class begins now.**

(The lesson begins now.)

a break (a pause)

24. **See you at the break!**

(We see each other in the break!)

Isaac:

25. **See you!**

(We see each other!)

kunna [**kunna**] ("*kan*" in the infinitive form)

en dialog [en dial**å**g]

utantill [**u**tantill]

Vi måste kunna dialogen utantill.

[vi måsstə **kunna** dial**å**gən **u**tantill]

Isaac:

oj [**å**j]

studerar [stud**e**rar] (**studer**a)

extra [**ekk**stra]

Oj, jag måste studera extra idag!

[**å**j ja måsstə stud**e**ra **ekk**stra ida]

Adam:

en lektion [en lek**h**on]

börjar [**börr**jar]

Lektionen börjar nu.

[lek**h**onən **börr**ja 'nu]

en paus [en paos]

Vi ses i pausen!

[vi **ses** i paosən]

Isaac:

Vi ses!

[vi **ses**]

🔊 Dialogue 3.2: Practice for Fluency

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
<i>Adam:</i>	<i>Adam:</i>
1. Good morning Isaac!	God morgon Isaac!
<i>Isaac:</i>	<i>Isaac:</i>
2. Good morning!	God morgon!
3. How are you?	Hur är det med dig?
<i>Adam:</i>	<i>Adam:</i>
4. I'm great.	Det är fint.
5. But it's cold outside.	Men det är kallt ute.
6. Winter is coming now...	Vintern kommer nu...
<i>Isaac:</i>	<i>Isaac:</i>
7. Yeah, you have to bring out the winter clothes now.	Ja, man måste ta fram vinterkläderna nu.
8. Do you walk to school?	Går du till skolan?
<i>Adam:</i>	<i>Adam:</i>
9. No, I ride my bike.	Nej, jag cyklar.
10. My hands get cold!	Det är kallt om händerna!
<i>Isaac:</i>	<i>Isaac:</i>
11. You need those clothes for the hands...	Du behöver såna kläder för händerna...
12. What's it called in Swedish?	Vad heter det på svenska?
<i>Adam:</i>	<i>Adam:</i>
13. Gloves?	Handskar?
<i>Isaac:</i>	<i>Isaac:</i>
14. Yes, exactly!	Ja, precis!
15. You need gloves.	Du behöver handskar.
<i>Adam:</i>	<i>Adam:</i>
16. Yeah, you're right	Ja, du har rätt.
17. I have to buy gloves tomorrow.	Jag måste köpa handskar imorgon.
<i>Isaac:</i>	<i>Isaac:</i>
18. By the way, I was ill yesterday.	Förresten, jag var sjuk igår.
19. What homework did we get for today?	Vad hade vi i läxa till idag?
<i>Adam:</i>	<i>Adam:</i>
20. We got page three and four in the book.	Vi hade sidan tre och fyra i boken.

21. **We have to know the dialogue by heart.**

22. **Oh, I have to study extra today!**

Adam:

23. **Class begins now.**

24. **See you at the break!**

Isaac:

25. **See you!**

Vi måste kunna dialogen utantill.

Oj, jag måste studera extra idag!

Adam:

Lektionen börjar nu.

Vi ses i pausen!

Isaac:

Vi ses!

Grammar: Word Order

Word Order in Questions With an Interrogative Word

In unit 2 we learned that yes/no-questions starts with VERB + SUBJECT. In a question with an interrogative word (a so called wh-word, for example what, how, when, why) the word order is still the same except that the verb now is preceded by the interrogative word. Study the table below:

STATEMENT:			QUESTION WITH AN INTERROGATIVE WORD:			
SUBJECT	VERB		INTER-ROGATIVE	VERB	SUBJECT	
Det	heter	handskar.	Vad	heter	det?	
Det	är	fint.	Hur	är	det?	
Man	säger	stol.	Hur	säger	man?	
Det	finns	en dator.	Var	finns	det	en dator?

🔊 Exercise 3.1: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. What is it called in Swedish?	1. Vad heter det på svenska?
2. Where is there a restroom? when	2. Var finns det en toalett? när [när]
3. When does class begin?	3. När börjar lektionen?
4. How do you pronounce the word "ursäkta"?	4. Hur uttalar man ordet "ursäkta"?
5. Where does one buy gloves?	5. Var köper man handskar?
6. What does "pennvässare" mean?	6. Vad betyder "pennvässare"?
7. How are you?	7. Hur är det med dig?

Grammar: Word Order

🔊 Exercise 3.2: Answer the Question

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (<i>Repeat answer</i>)
Vad heter det på svenska?	(<i>handskar</i>)	Det heter handskar. (<i>repeat</i>)
Vad har du i händerna?	(<i>en dator</i>)	Jag har en dator. (<i>repeat</i>)

🔊 Exercise 3.3: Answer with a Question

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (<i>Repeat answer</i>)
Jag studerar i skolan.	(<i>vad</i>)	Vad studerar du i skolan? (<i>repeat</i>)
De sitter.	(<i>var</i>)	Var sitter de? (<i>repeat</i>)

Grammar: Verbs

The Present Tense of Verbs in Group 1 - 4

A *verb* is a word that says what someone or something does, or what happens.

Swedish verbs are usually categorized in four verb groups (also called conjugations). Later we will learn more about these groups and why they matter, but right now we will focus on how to guess what group a verb belongs to and how to say them in the present tense. Almost all verbs end in an -r in the present tense, except some of which most belong to group 4.

When you learn a verb, you should also learn which group it belongs to in order to know how to say it in the different tenses. Here are some tips that can help you:

Verbs that end in **-ar** in the present tense always belong to **group 1**.

Verbs that end in **-er** in the present tense usually belong to **group 2**, but sometimes they belong to **group 4**.

Verbs that end in an **-r** (but not -ar or -er) in the present tense are the most tricky ones. They can belong to any group except group 1, most often **group 3 or 4** but sometimes **group 2**.

Verbs with **no -r** in the present tense usually belong to **group 4**.

THE PRESENT TENSE OF VERBS IN GROUP 1 - 4

VERB-GROUP	PRESENT TENSE	suffix
1. AR-VERBS	skickar börjar studerar hälsar repeterar cyklar	-ar
2. ER-VERBS	betyder behöver köper hör	-er (-r)
3. "Short verbs"	bor tror mår	-r
4. IRREGULAR VERBS	går är kan	(Different suffixes, often -r but not always)

Group 4 are the irregular verbs. That means that they don't follow any rules when you conjugate them (say them in different tenses). These verbs can end in different letters in the present tense, not always -r like the other verb groups.

In the following exercises we will concentrate on group 1-3. Later we will also practice the verbs in group 4.

Grammar: Verbs

🔊 Exercise 3.4: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. I ride my bike to school.	1. Jag cyklar till skolan.
2. You need gloves.	2. Du behöver handskar.
3. What is it called in Swedish?	3. Vad heter det på svenska?
4. He buys gloves.	4. Han köper handskar.
5. He studies extra today.	5. Han studerar extra idag.
think(s) <i>(believe something, often without being sure)</i>	tror [<i>tror</i>]
6. I think that winter is coming now.	6. Jag tror att vintern kommer nu.
7. Do you think that class begins now?	7. Tror du att lektionen börjar nu?
feel(s) <i>(When talking about the general well-being, not specific feelings)</i>	mår [<i>mår</i>]
8. How are you feeling?	8. Hur mår du?
9. I'm fine.	9. Jag mår bra.
live(s) <i>(Only used when talking about where someone resides, not about being alive, or live one's life)</i>	bor [<i>bor</i>]
10. Where do you live?	10. Var bor du?
Sweden	Sverige [<i>svärrjə</i>]
11. I live in Sweden.	11. Jag bor i Sverige.

Grammar: Verbs

🔊 Exercise 3.5: Replace a Word in the Sentence

Focus on pronouncing the suffixes correctly, and differentiating between -ar, -er and -r! Repeat the exercise until it feels "comfortable" to pronounce the verb endings in the context of a sentence.

Example

YOU HEAR:	YOU ANSWER:
Han mår bra.	Han mår bra.
(<i>studerar</i>)	Han studerar bra.

🔊 Exercise 3.6: Name the Verb Group

Listen to the sentence, repeat only the verb and say if it is an ar-verb, er-verb or "kortverb" (short verb)

Example

YOU HEAR:	YOU ANSWER:
De studerar i skolan.	studerar, ar-verb.

🔊 Exercise 3.7: Answer the Question (Using Verbs from Group 1-3)

Focus on the pronunciation of the verb suffix when you answer the question.

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (<i>Repeat answer</i>)
Studerar du svenska?	(<i>ja</i>)	Ja, jag studerar svenska. (<i>repeat</i>)
Har du en bok?	(<i>köper</i>)	Nej, jag köper en bok. (<i>repeat</i>)

Numerals

Numerals 1 - 20

Now let's learn how to count in Swedish. In the table below you can see how to spell and pronounce the numerals from 1 to 20. Some of them can be pronounced in alternative ways (9, 10 and 20). You only need to learn to pronounce the first of the alternatives, but you should understand them when you hear the alternative pronunciations.

Spelling	Pronunciation	Spelling	Pronunciation
1 ett	[ett]	11 elva	[ell va]
2 två	[t få]	12 tolv	[tå lv]
3 tre	[t re]	13 tretton	[t rett ån]
4 fyra	[f yra]	14 fjorton	[fj o'tån]
5 fem	[f em]	15 femton	[f em mtån]
6 sex	[s ek ks]	16 sexton	[s ekk stån]
7 sju	[h u]	17 sjutton	[h uttån]
8 åtta	[å ttā]	18 arton	[a 'tån]
9 nio	[n io] also: [n i ə]	19 nitton	[n ittån]
10 tio	[t io] also: [t i ə]	20 tjugo	[su go] also: [su gə, su gi]

🔊 Exercise 3.8: Count to 10

Practice counting to 10. Say 1 when you hear a signal, wait until you hear the correct number, then continue with 2 and so on.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

🔊 Exercise 3.9: Count from 11 to 20

Practice counting from 11 to 20. Say 11 when you hear a signal, wait until you hear the correct number, then continue with 12 and so on.

11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20

🔊 Exercise 3.10: Read the Numbers out Loud

Read the first number out loud when you hear the signal. Listen to the correct number, then continue with the next number, and so on.

13, 4, 7, 19, 15, 1, 10, 2, 5, 12, 20, 6, 8, 18, 17, 3, 9, 11, 14, 16

Numerals

🔊 Exercise 3.11: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
old	gammal [gammal]
how old	hur gammal [hur gammal]
your	din [dinn]
a son	en son [en s̄an]
1. How old is your son?	1. Hur gammal är din son?
a year	ett år [ett ā]
2. He is eight years old.	2. Han är åtta år.
many	många [māṇḡa]
how many	hur många [hur māṇḡa]
a child (children)	ett barn [ett ba'n] (barn)
3. How many children do you have?	3. Hur många barn har du?
4. I have five children.	4. Jag har fem barn.
5. We had page nineteen and twenty for homework.	5. Vi hade sidan nitton och tjugo i läxa.
6. Do you have four gloves?	6. Har du fyra handskar?
7. No, I have two gloves.	7. Nej, jag har två handskar.
plus	plus [pluss]
8. What is three plus three?	8. Vad är tre plus tre?
9. It's six.	9. Det är sex.

Numerals

🔊 Exercise 3.12: Replace a Word in the Sentence!

This exercise you do with the book in front of you. Look at the number in the book, and say the whole sentence when you hear the signal!

Example

YOU READ:

Hon har tre barn.

(2)

YOU ANSWER:

Hon har tre barn.

Hon har två barn.

Exercise

1. Vi hade sidan ett i läxa.

(14)

(8)

(10)

(4)

(9)

(20)

2. De har fyra barn.

(2)

(5)

(7)

(13)

(11)

(3)

3. Han köper två handskar.

(18)

(6)

(12)

(17)

(15)

(16)

4. Min son är åtta år.

(19)

(1)

(10)

(12)

(20)

(5)

🔊 Exercise 3.13: Answer the Question

Example

YOU HEAR:

Vad är ett plus ett?

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

Det är två. (repeat)

Unit 4

Adam's Neighbor Needs to Borrow a tool.

Someone knocks on Adam's door. He opens.

🔊 Dialogue 4.1: For Learning

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH WITH PRONUNCIATION AID
<i>The neighbor:</i>	<i>Grannen:</i>
1. Hello! My name is Johan. (Hello! I am called Johan.)	Hej! Jag heter Johan. [hej jə hətə johan]
live(s) (Only used when talking about where you reside, not about being alive)	bor [bɔr] (verb 3)
here	här [hær]
beside (next to, adjacent to)	bredvid [brevid]
2. I live here next door. (I live here beside.)	Jag bor här bredvid. [jə bɔr hær brevid]
wonder(s)	undrar [unndrar] (verb 1)
if	om [ɔmm]
a screwdriver	en skruvmejsel [en skruvmejsəl]
3. I wonder if you have a screwdriver?	Jag undrar om du har en skruvmejsel? [jə unndrar ɔm du har en skruvmejsəl]
buy(s) (bought)	köper [ɛöpər] (köpte) (verb 2)
new	ny [ny]
a ceiling (a roof)	ett tak [ett tak]
a lamp	en lampa [en lammpa]
a ceiling lamp (a ceiling light)	en taklampa [en taklamppa]
connect(s) (connect) (plug(s) in)	kopplar in [kåpplar inn] (koppla in) (verb 1)

4. **I bought a new ceiling lamp and I have to connect it.**

find(s)

any (can also mean: someone, anyone)

5. **But, I can't find a screwdriver.**

(But, I find not any screwdriver)

borrow(s) (borrow)

one (a)

of (off)

6. **Can I borrow one from you?**

(Can i borrow one of you?)

Adam:

7. **Excuse me, I don't understand.**

(Excuse me, I understand not.)

be

talk(s) (talk)

slowly

8. **Could you please talk slowly?**

(Can you be kind and talk slowly?)

yet

9. **I don't understand Swedish very well, yet.**

(I understand not Swedish so well yet)

The neighbor:

oh I see (oh, really)

absolutely (sure)

10. **Oh I see, sure.**

(Oh, absolutely)

Jag köpte en ny taklampa och jag måste koppla in den.

[ja ~~sö~~pp~~t~~e en ny taklam~~p~~pa å ja måsst~~e~~ k~~ä~~ppla in~~n~~ den]

hittar [hitt~~a~~r] (verb 1)

någon [nånn] eller: [någån]

Men, jag hittar inte någon skruvmejsel.

[menn ja hitt~~a~~r in~~t~~e nån skruvmejs~~e~~l]

lånar [lå~~n~~ar] (låna) (verb 1)

en [enn]

av [av]

Kan jag låna en av dig?

[kann ja lå~~n~~a en av de~~j~~j]

Adam:

Ursäkta, jag förstår inte.

[u~~s~~ekk~~t~~a ja föst~~ä~~r in~~t~~e]

vara [va~~r~~a] eller: [v~~a~~]
("är" in the infinitive form) (verb 4)

pratar [pra~~t~~ar] (prata) (verb 1)

långsamt [lå~~n~~gsam~~m~~t]

Kan du vara snäll och prata långsamt?

[kann du va~~r~~a sn~~e~~ll å pra~~t~~a lå~~n~~gsam~~m~~t]

ännu [ennu]

Jag förstår inte svenska så bra ännu.

[ja föst~~ä~~r in~~t~~e sv~~e~~nn~~s~~ka så bra ennu]

Grannen:

jaså [jasså]

absolut [appso~~l~~ut]

Jaså, absolut.

[jasså appso~~l~~ut]

11. **Do you have a screwdriver?**

(Have you a screwdriver?)

need(s) to (need(s))

12. **I need to borrow a screwdriver.**

Adam:

13. **What does screwdriver mean?**

(What means screwdriver?)

The neighbor:

a tool

14. **It is a tool.**

one (you) *(Pronoun used when talking about someone in general, an unspecified person)*

screw(s) (bolt(s), twist(s))

15. **You use it to screw.**

(One screws with it)

like this (this way)

16. **Like this.**

Adam:

Aha (oh really, well, I see)

17. **Aha, I understand.**

such (like that)

18. **I have one of those.**

(I have one like that)

wait(s) (wait)

a little (a bit, some)

will (is going to, shall)

Har du en skruvmejsel?

[ha 'du en skruvmejsel]

behöver

Jag behöver låna en skruvmejsel.

[ja behö^{ve}r lå^{na} en skruvmejsel]

Adam:

Vad betyder skruvmejsel?

[va be^{ty}där skruvmejsel]

Grannen

ett verktyg [vär^{rk}tyg]

Det är ett verktyg.

[de e et vär^{rk}tyg]

man [maⁿ]

skruvar [skru^var] (verb 1)

Man skruvar med den.

[maⁿ skru^var meⁿ den]

såhär [såh^{är}]

Såhär. *(Johan visar med handen.)*

[såh^{är}]

Adam:

jaha [ja^{ha}]

Jaha, jag förstår.

[ja^{ha} ja föstår]

sån (also spelled: sådan) [såⁿⁿ]

Jag har en sån.

[ja ha^r en såⁿⁿ]

väntar [ven^{nt}ar] (vä^{nta}) (verb 1)

lite [li^{te}]

ska [ska^a] or: [ska] (verb 4)

go(es) and get(s) (go and get)

19. **Wait a second, I'll go get it.**

(Wait a little, I will go and get it)

20. **Here it is.**

(Here is it)

a size

21. **Is it the right size?**

(Is it right size?)

The neighbor:

seem(s)

just right, appropriate(ly) *(This word has no exact translation, it means that something is just fitting for the situation, not too much and not too little.)*

big

22. **Yes, it seems to be the right size.**

(Yes, it seems appropriately big)

a thousand

23. **Thanks a lot!**

(A thousand thanks!)

get(s) (receive(s))

back

fast

as soon as

finished, ready, done

24. **You'll get it back as soon as I'm done.**

(You get back it as soon as I'm done.)

Adam.

25. **No worries.**

(No danger.)

hämtar [**hemmtar**] (hämta)
(verb 1)

Vänta lite, jag ska hämta den.

[**vennta** **lite** **ja** **ska** **hemmta** den]

Här är den.

[**här** **e** den]

en storlek [en **sto**'lek]

Är det rätt storlek?

[**e** de **rett** **sto**'lek]

Grannen:

verkar [**värrkar**] (verb 1)

lagom [**lagåm**]

stor [**stor**]

Ja, den verkar lagom stor.

[**ja** den **värrkar** **lagåm** **stor**]

tusen [**tusen**]

Tusen tack!

[**tusen** **takk**]

får [**får**] (verb 4)

tillbaka [**tillbaka**]

fort [**fo'tt**]

så fort (som) [**så** **fo'tt**]

klar [**klar**]

Du får tillbaka den så fort jag är klar.

[du **får** **tillbaka** den så **fo'tt** **ja** **e** **klar**]

Adam:

Ingen fara.

[**ingen** **fara**]

as long as

26. **You can borrow it as long as you need.**

The neighbor:

soon

27. **I'll be right back.**
(I come soon back.)

28. **So long!**
(Hello so long!)

så länge (som) [så **leŋŋə** såmm]

Du kan låna den så länge som du behöver.

[du kann **lå**na den så **leŋŋə** såmm du behö**ö**ver]

Grannen:

snart [**sna**ʔ]

Jag kommer snart tillbaka.

[ja kåmmər **sna**ʔ till**ba**ka]

Hej så länge!

[hejj så **leŋŋə**]

🔊 Dialogue 4.2: Practice for Fluency

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
<i>The neighbor:</i>	<i>Grannen:</i>
1. Hello! My name is Johan.	Hej! Jag heter Johan.
2. I live here next door.	Jag bor här bredvid.
3. I wonder if you have a screwdriver?	Jag undrar om du har en skruvmejsel?
4. I bought a new ceiling lamp and I have to connect it.	Jag köpte en ny taklampa och jag måste koppla in den.
5. But, I can't find a screwdriver.	Men, jag hittar inte någon skruvmejsel.
6. Can I borrow one from you?	Kan jag låna en av dig?
<i>Adam</i>	<i>Adam</i>
7. Excuse me, I don't understand.	Ursäkta, jag förstår inte.
8. Could you please talk slowly?	Kan du vara snäll och prata långsamt?
9. I don't understand Swedish very well, yet.	Jag förstår inte svenska så bra ännu.
<i>The neighbor:</i>	<i>Grannen:</i>
10. Oh I see, sure.	Jaså, absolut.
11. Do you have a screwdriver?	Har du en skruvmejsel?
12. I need to borrow a screwdriver.	Jag behöver låna en skruvmejsel.
<i>Adam</i>	<i>Adam</i>
13. What does screwdriver mean?	Vad betyder skruvmejsel?
<i>The neighbor:</i>	<i>Grannen</i>
14. It is a tool.	Det är ett verktyg.
15. You use it to screw.	Man skruvar med den.
16. Like this.	Såhär. (Johan visar med handen.)
<i>Adam</i>	<i>Adam</i>
17. Aha, I understand.	Jaha, jag förstår.
18. I have one of those.	Jag har en sån.
19. Wait a second, I'll go get it.	Vänta lite, jag ska hämta den.
20. Here it is.	Här är den.
21. Is it the right size?	Är det rätt storlek?
<i>The neighbor:</i>	<i>Grannen:</i>
22. Yes, it seems to be the right size.	Ja, den verkar lagom stor.
23. Thanks a lot!	Tusen tack!
24. You'll get it back as soon as I'm done.	Du får tillbaka den så fort jag är klar.

Adam

25. **No worries.**
26. **You can borrow it as long as you need.**

The neighbor:

27. **I'll be right back.**
28. **So long!**

Adam

Ingen fara.
Du kan låna den så länge som du behöver.

Grannen:

Jag kommer snart tillbaka.
Hej så länge!

Grammar: Verbs

Verbs in Infinitive after an Auxiliary Verb

In unit 3 we learned that a verb in the present tense usually ends in -r. However, this changes if the verb is preceded by an *auxiliary verb*. In this case the first verb (the auxiliary verb) will be in the present form, but the second verb (the main verb) will be in the *infinitive* form.

In English, the present form and the infinitive form are usually the same, except in the third person. Therefore, if you are unsure of which form is correct in Swedish you can often try in English using the subject he/she, for example: "She talks." and "She will talk." Here you can see that "talks" is in the present form and "talk" is in the infinitive. If the subject would instead be "I", you couldn't see the difference between the present and the infinitive form, but in Swedish this difference is always there.

A verb in the infinitive form ends in -a (if it belongs to verb group 1 or 2) or another vowel (if it belongs to verb group 3 or 4).

Compare the following sentences:

Jag köper den.

Jag måste köpa den. (*Måste* is an auxiliary verb, *köpa* is in the infinitive form.)

Jag bor här.

Jag ska bo här. (*Ska* is an auxiliary verb, *bo* is in the infinitive form.)

PRESENT AND INFINITIVE FORMS OF VERBS IN GROUP 1-4:

VERB GROUP	PRESENT	INFINITIVE
1. AR-VERB	pratar skickar börjar -ar	prata skicka börja -a
2. ER-VERB	betyder behöver köper -er	betyda behöva köpa -a
(special case: Group 2 C)	hör rör -r	höra röra -(r)a
3. "SHORT VERB"	bor tror mår -r	bo tro må - (no suffix)
4. IRREGULAR VERBS	får förstår har kommer är (different suffixes, often -r)	få förstå ha komma vara (often -a or no suffix)

In the table you can see that there is a verb group called 2 C. Later you will learn the difference between the groups 2 A, 2 B and 2 C, but right now it's enough to remember that group 2 C ends in "-r" in the present tense and "(r)-a" in the infinitive.

Grammar: Verbs

The infinitive form does not only appear after an auxiliary verb, but also after the infinitive mark "att" (English: "to"). We will learn more about this later in the course.

Auxiliary Verbs

Below is a list with the most common auxiliary verbs in Swedish. They are here presented in the present tense. Note that many of them are irregular (group 4), and do not end in -r in the present tense.

Some of these auxiliary verbs you already know, and some you haven't learned yet. Make sure to learn them now before you continue to do the following exercises!

AUXILIARY VERBS (In the Present Tense)

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
can	kan
have to (must)	måste
will (is going to, shall)	ska
plan(s) to (<i>"tänker" means think(s), but used as an auxiliary verb it can replace "ska" and then means plan(s) to, intend(s) to</i>)	tänker
want(s) to	vill
get(s) to (may, is allowed to) (<i>Can sometimes also mean "has to"</i>)	får
usually does (something)	brukar
need(s) to (<i>can also just mean "need(s)", and then it is not used as an auxiliary verb</i>)	behöver
should (ought to) (<i>used when something is a strong recommendation, but not an obligation</i>)	bör

Grammar: Verbs

🔊 Exercise 4.1: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. I have to connect the lamp.	1. Jag måste koppla in lampan.
2. I need to borrow a chair.	2. Jag behöver låna en stol.
3. Can I borrow one from you?	3. Kan jag låna en av dig?
4. I'll go and get it. hear(s)	4. Jag ska hämta den. hör [hör] (verb 2)
5. I can hear you. touch(es)	5. Jag kan höra dig. rör [rör] (verb 2)
6. May one touch the computer? (Is it allowed to touch the computer?)	6. Får man röra datorn?
7. One has to bring out the winter clothes now. (One has to...) plan(s) to ("tänker" means think(s), but used as an auxiliary verb it can replace "ska" and then means plan(s) to, intend(s) to)	7. Man måste ta fram vinterkläderna nu. tänker [tenjker] (verb 2)
8. I'm planning to buy gloves tomorrow.	8. Jag tänker köpa handskar imorgon.
9. I have to translate the homework today.	9. Jag måste översätta läxan idag.
10. Can you send me the pencil sharpener? want(s) to	10. Kan du skicka mig pennvässaren? vill [vill] (verb 4)
11. He wants to buy a computer. manage(s) (handle(s), cope(s) with, pass(es))	11. Han vill köpa en dator. klaras [klaras] (verb 1)
12. Can we manage the homework? try / tries should (ought to, must)	12. Kan vi klara läxan? försöker [fösjöker] (verb 2) bör [bör] (verb 4)
13. We should try now. usually (does something)	13. Vi bör försöka nu. brukar [brukar] (verb 1)
14. Adam usually rides his bike to school.	14. Adam brukar cykla till skolan.

Grammar: Verbs

🔊 Exercise 4.2: Replace a Word in the Sentence

Replace the auxiliary verb in the sentence. Remember that the second verb in the sentence ends in -a (infinitive form). Try to focus on the meaning of the auxiliary verbs when you do the exercise, and notice how the meaning of the sentence shifts.

Example

YOU HEAR:

Han vill låna ett verktyg.
(måste)

YOU ANSWER:

Han vill låna ett verktyg.
Han måste låna ett verktyg.

🔊 Exercise 4.3: Add the Word to the Sentence!

Add an auxiliary verb to the sentence. Remember that the second verb will change to the infinitive form when you add an auxiliary verb.

Example

YOU HEAR:

Jag lånar en penna.
Han köper en bok.

(CUE)

(vill)
(ska)

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

Jag vill låna en penna. (repeat)
Han ska köpa en bok. (repeat)

🔊 Exercise 4.4: Replace the Correct Word in the Sentence!

Which word can be replaced with the new word without making the sentence nonsensical? You have to recognize if the new word is an auxiliary verb or a main verb.

Example

YOU HEAR:

Jag måste gå nu.
(sitta)
(behöver)

YOU ANSWER:

Jag måste gå nu.
Jag måste sitta nu.
Jag behöver sitta nu.

Grammar: Word Order

Word Order in Yes/No-Questions with an Auxiliary Verb

In unit 2 we learned that a yes/no-question always starts with the verb. In a sentence with an auxiliary verb, the auxiliary verb will come first, but the next verb (the main verb) will come after the subject.

One way to remember the word order, is that when you change a statement into a yes/no-question, the first two words will switch places, but the rest of the sentence will stay the same.

Study the examples in the table below. When talking about word order, the auxiliary verb is often called verb 1, and the main verb is called verb 2.

STATEMENT:				QUESTION:			
SUBJECT	VERB 1	VERB 2		VERB 1	SUBJECT	VERB 2	
Hon	kan	förstå.		Kan	hon	förstå?	
Jag	får	låna	en stol.	Får	jag	låna	en stol?
Han	måste	köpa	handskar.	Måste	han	köpa	handskar?

🔊 Exercise 4.5: Example Sentences

Remember that the melody usually rises in the end of a question.

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. Can I borrow a tool from you?	1. Kan jag låna ett verktyg av dig?
2. Do you have to buy the book?	2. Måste du köpa boken?
3. Are we going to walk to school?	3. Ska vi gå till skolan?
4. Do you want a break?	4. Vill du ha en paus?
usually (do(es) (omething)	brukar [bru kar] (verb 1)
watch(es) (watch) (look(s) at)	tittar (på) [titt ar] (titta) (verb 1)
a TV	en tv (en teve) [en te ve]
5. Do you usually watch TV?	5. Brukar du titta på tv?
6. Is it allowed to sit here?	6. Får man sitta här?
7. Do you need to study a lot today?	7. Behöver du studera mycket idag?
speak(s) (speak)	talar [ta la] (tala) (verb 1)
8. Can you speak Swedish?	8. Kan du tala svenska?
self (by oneself)	själv [hjel lv]
9. Should one connect a ceiling lamp by oneself?	9. Bör man koppla in en taklampa själv?
10. Shall we watch TV?	10. Ska vi titta på tv?
11. Do you want to sit?	11. Vill du sitta?

Grammar: Word Order

🔊 Exercise 4.6: Answer the Question!

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)
Kan jag låna en penna?	(ja)	Ja, du kan låna en penna. (repeat)
Vill du gå?	(cykla)	Nej, jag vill cykla. (repeat)

🔊 Exercise 4.7: Answer with a Question That Ends with "Också"

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)
Du kan låna en penna av mig.	(ett suddgummi)	Kan jag låna ett suddgummi också? (repeat)
Vi måste prata nu.	(studera)	Måste vi studera också? (repeat)

Word Order with the Negation "Inte"

In Swedish, the negation "inte" comes after the first verb in the sentence. That means, that if there is an auxiliary verb, "inte" comes after the auxiliary verb, and if there is just one verb, "inte" comes after that verb.

Study the examples in the table below:

SUBJECT	VERB 1	INTE	VERB 2	
Jag	förstår	inte.		
Jag	hittar	inte		någon skruvmejsel.
Han	är	inte		snäll.
Vi	behöver	inte	sitta.	
Hon	vill	inte	cykla.	

🔊 Exercise 4.8: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. We're not going to study now.	1. Vi ska inte studera nu.
2. I don't need to sit.	2. Jag behöver inte sitta.
3. She doesn't live here.	3. Hon bor inte här.
4. They don't speak Swedish.	4. De talar inte svenska.
5. I can't come today.	5. Jag kan inte komma idag.
6. We don't have class now.	6. Vi har inte lektion nu.
7. It's not good.	7. Det är inte bra.

Grammar: Word Order

🔊 Exercise 4.9: Repeat the Sentence and Add "Inte"

In this exercise we practice using the negation "inte" in sentences with auxiliary verbs.

Example

YOU HEAR:	YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)
Hon vill cykla.	Hon vill inte cykla. (repeat)
Vi måste prata nu.	Vi måste inte prata nu. (repeat)

🔊 Exercise 4.10: Answer the Question with a Whole Sentence

In this exercise we practice making sentences with "inte" and auxiliary verbs.

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)
Ska vi cykla?.	(nej)	Nej, vi ska inte cykla. (repeat)
Måste du studera nu?.	(ja)	Ja, jag måste studera nu. (repeat)

🔊 Exercise 4.11: Repeat the Sentence and Add "inte"

In this exercise we practice using the negation "inte" in sentences without auxiliary verbs.

Example

YOU HEAR:	YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)
Hon cyklar.	Hon cyklar inte. (repeat)
Vi pratar nu.	Vi pratar inte nu. (repeat)

🔊 Exercise 4.12: Answer the Question!

In this exercise we practice making sentences with "inte", with or without auxiliary verbs.

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)
Går du till skolan?	(nej)	Nej, jag går inte till skolan. (repeat)
Bor du här?	(ja)	Ja, jag bor här. (repeat)

Grammar: Word Order

Inte ... Någon

When "inte" comes in a sentence with an object, the word "någon" [*någån*] (English: "any") often comes before the object if it is in the indefinite form (instead of the indefinite article "en"). "Någon" is more commonly used like this in Swedish than "any" is in English.

Study the example sentences below.

Note: "Någon" is often pronounced in an abbreviated way: [*nånn*].

(If the object is an ett-word, you say "något" [*någåt*] instead, but that will not be practised in this unit.)

🔊 Exercise 4.13: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. I can't find a pen.	1. Jag hittar inte någon penna.
a question	en fråga [<i>en fråga</i>]
2. I don't have any question.	2. Jag har inte någon fråga.
3. There isn't any computer here.	3. Det finns inte någon dator här.
4. We can't find a chair.	4. Vi kan inte hitta någon stol.

🔊 Exercise 4.14: Answer the Question!

Remember that the word "någon" is only said if there is an object in the sentence.

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)
Har vi läxa idag?.	(nej)	Nej, vi har inte någon läxa idag.
Bor du här?.	(nej)	Nej, jag bor inte här.

Grammar: Pronouns

"Den", "Det" or "De"

When you talk about things, you can use the pronouns "den", "det" or "de" (*English: it, it, they*). You always have to know if the thing is an en-word or an ett-word, in order to know when to say "den" and when to say "det".

The word "de", like "they" in English, can be used for both persons and things when you talk about more than one (plural).

	NOUN (example)	PRONOUN	PRONUNCIATION
EN-WORD	en lampa en penna en stol	den	[denn]
ETT-WORD	ett verktyg ett bord ett språk	det	[de] (when stressed): [de]
PLURAL	två handskar fem bord	de	[dåmm]

Grammar: Pronouns

🔊 Exercise 4.15: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. I bought a new lamp and I have to connect it.	1. Jag köpte en ny lampa och jag måste koppla in den.
2. You can borrow a tool.	2. Du kan låna ett verktyg.
3. I'll go and get it. <i>(the tool)</i> pens	3. Jag ska hämta det. <i>(verktyget)</i> pennor [pennor] ("penna" in plural)
4. Do you have pens?	4. Har du pennor?
5. Yes, they are here. <i>(the pens)</i> a house	5. Ja, de är här. <i>(pennorna)</i> ett hus [ett hus]
6. There is a house over there.	6. Det finns ett hus därborta.
7. I live in it. <i>(the house)</i>	7. Jag bor i det. <i>(huset)</i>
8. Where's the restroom?	8. Var är toaletten?
9. It's over there. <i>(the restroom)</i>	9. Den är därborta. <i>(toaletten)</i>
10. Is there a table here?	10. Finns det ett bord här?
11. Yes, but it's not so good. <i>(the table)</i>	11. Ja, men det är inte så bra. <i>(bordet)</i>

🔊 Exercise 4.16: Answer the Question with a Whole Sentence Using "Den", "Det" or "De"

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: <i>(Repeat answer)</i>
Var är pennan?	<i>(här)</i>	Den är här. <i>(repeat)</i>
Är lampan fin?	<i>(ja)</i>	Ja, den är fin. <i>(repeat)</i>

The Weekdays

The Weekdays

Now, let's learn the weekdays.

We will also learn how to say when you talk about the next coming weekday, and the last one that passed.

For example, "i måndags" could in English be translated by "last Monday", "Monday" or "on Monday", when talking about the last passed Monday. "På måndag" could be translated by "next Monday", "Monday" or "on Monday" when talking about the next Monday that will come.

You can see in the table below that there is an alternative pronunciation for each weekday. The first alternative is the most common and the one we recommend that you learn, but you should know that the second alternative is also correct.

	THE NAME OF THE DAY:	THE PAST DAY:	THE COMING DAY:
Monday	måndag [<i>månnda</i>] also: [<i>månndag</i>]	i måndags [<i>i månndas</i>] also: [<i>i månndags</i>]	på måndag [<i>på månnda</i>] also: [<i>på månndag</i>]
Tuesday	tisdag [<i>tisda</i>] also: [<i>tisdag</i>]	i tisdags	på tisdag
Wednesday	onsdag [<i>onnsda</i>] also: [<i>onnsdag</i>]	i onsdags	på onsdag
Thursday	torsdag [<i>toşda</i>] also: [<i>toşdag</i>]	i torsdags	på torsdag
Friday	fredag [<i>freda</i>] also: [<i>fredag</i>]	i fredags	på fredag
Saturday	lördag [<i>lörda</i>] also: [<i>lördag</i>]	i lördags	på lördag
Sunday	söndag [<i>sönnda</i>] also: [<i>sönndag</i>]	i söndags	på söndag

Important point: As you can see, the preposition "i" is here used for the past, and "på" is used for the future. However, this is not a general rule in Swedish. This usage of "i" and "på" only applies to the weekdays, but is not consistent in other time expressions. When talking about months, weeks, seasons and so on, the past and the future are expressed in other ways.

The Weekdays

🔊 Exercise 4.17: Example Sentences

It's important that you are sure about what "i måndags" and "på måndag" mean, mixing these expressions up can cause misunderstandings!

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. I bought a new computer on Thursday.	1. Jag köpte en ny dator i torsdags.
2. It's Tuesday today.	2. Det är tisdag idag.
3. See you Wednesday!	3. Vi ses på onsdag!
4. Is it Saturday today?	4. Är det lördag idag?
5. No, it's Sunday.	5. Nej, det är söndag.
was	var [<u>va</u>] ("är" in the past tense)
6. It was Saturday yesterday.	6. Det var lördag igår.
7. I'll begin to study on Monday.	7. Jag ska börja studera på måndag.
8. It's soon Friday!	8. Det är snart fredag!

🔊 Exercise 4.18: Say the Weekdays from Monday to Sunday

Practice reciting the weekdays. The voice will say the number of the weekday (1-7). Say "måndag" when you hear the voice say "1", then listen to the correct answer and continue with the next day when the voice says "2".

Example

YOU HEAR:	YOU ANSWER:
1	måndag
2	tisdag

🔊 Exercise 4.19: Say Which Day It Is tomorrow or Was Yesterday.

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)
Det är måndag idag.	(imorgon)	Det är tisdag imorgon. (repeat)
Det är lördag idag.	(igår)	Det var fredag igår. (repeat)

In unit 6 we will practice more when to say "i måndags" and when to say "på måndag"!

Unit 5

Adam and Isaac Go to the Furniture Store

Adam and Isaac meet up after school. They go to a furniture store together.

🔊 Dialogue 5.1: For Learning

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH WITH PRONUNCIATION AID
Isaac:	Isaac:
a piece of furniture	en möbel [en mö b el]
a store (a shop, a supermarket)	en affär [en af ä r]
a furniture store	en möbelaffär [en mö b elaf ä r]
some (a few)	några [n å gra] or: [n å ra]
a thing (things)	en sak [en s a k] (s a ker)
1. Hey Adam, I need to go to a furniture store and buy a few things.	Du Adam, jag behöver gå till en möbelaffär och köpa några saker.
(You Adam, I need to go to a furniture store and buy some things.)	[du a d <u>am ja behöver gå till en möbelafär å köpa några saker]</u>
want(s) to	vill [vill] (verb 4)
follow(s) (follow)	följer [föllj e r] (fö l ja) (verb 2)
accompany(-ies) (accompany) (come(s) with, come(s) along)	följer med [föllj e r m e d] (fö l ja m e d)
2. Do you want to come along?	Vill du följa med?
(Want you follow with?)	[vill du föllja m e d]
Treat(s) (invite(s), pick(s) up the bill)	bjuder (på) [bj u d e r] (verb 4)
Coffee and cake (Typical Swedish word that means having a coffee and something sweet. "Fika" can also refer to a coffee brake)	en fika [en f i ka]
then (afterwards)	sen [s e nn] (also: sedan [s e dan])
3. I'll buy you a coffee afterwards.	Jag bjuder dig på en fika sen.
(I treat you on a "fika" afterwards.)	[ja bj u d e r de j j p a en f i ka s e nn]

Adam:

nothing

special

do(es) (do)

right now

4. **Sure, I've got nothing special to do right now.**

(Absolutely, I have nothing special to do right now.)

Isaac:

a peak (a summit, a tip)

great!

a car

5. **Great! We can take my car.**

(They take the car and arrive to the store)

Adam:

okay

6. **Okay, what do you need?**

(Okay, What need you?)

Isaac:

rather (pretty, quite, relatively)

many (a lot of)

an apartment (a flat)

7. **I'm going to buy quite a lot of things for my apartment.**

(I will buy quite many things to my apartment.)

Adam:

inget [*in̥n̥et*]
(also: ingenting [*in̥n̥ent̥in̥*])

speciellt [*spesiellt*]

gör [*jör*] (göra) (verb 4)

just nu [*jusst nu*]

- Absolut, jag har inget speciellt att göra just nu.**

[*apsolut̥ ja har̥ in̥n̥et spesiellt att jöra jusst nu*]

Isaac:

en topp [*en tåpp*]

toppen! [*tåppen*]

en bil [*en bil*]

- Toppen! Vi kan ta min bil.**

[*tåppen vi kann ta minn bil*]

(De tar bilen och kommer fram till affären)

Adam:

okej [*åkejj*]

- Okej, vad behöver du?**

[*åkejj va behöve 'du*]

Isaac:

ganska [*gannska*]

många [*mån̥ɲa*]

en lägenhet [*en lḁ̈genhet*]

- Jag ska köpa ganska många saker till min lägenhet.**

[*ja ska eöpa gannska mån̥ɲa saker till minn lḁ̈genhet*]

a list

8. **I've got a list here...**

(I have a list here...)

a kitchen

9. **a chair for the kitchen, curtains,**

(a chair to the kitchen, curtains,)

a bed

a floor

10. **a bedside lamp, a floor lamp,**

(a bed lamp, a floor lamp,)

a wall

a clock (a watch)

a plate (plates)

11. **a wall clock and some plates.**

Adam:

luck

good thing... (luckily, I'm glad that...)

12. **Wow, good thing you have the car.**

(Wow, luck that you have the car.)

only (just)

a kitchen chair

13. **You're only getting one kitchen chair?**

(Will you only have one kitchen chair?)

Isaac:

already

think(s) (thought) ("Tänker" can also replace "ska" and then means intend(s) to, plan(s) to.)

en lista [en **lis**ta]

Jag har en lista här...

[ja har en **lis**ta här]

ett kök [ett **kö**k]

en stol till köket, gardiner,

[en **stol** till **kö**ket ga'r'di'ner]

en säng [en se'ŋ]

ett golv [ett gål'v]

en sänglampa, en golvlampa,

[en se'ŋ'lam'pa en gål'v'lam'pa]

en vägg [en vegg]

en klocka [en klå'kka]

en tallrik [en tall'rik] (tall'rikar)

en väggklocka och några tallrikar.

[en vegg'klå'kka å nå'gra tall'rikar]

Adam:

tur [tur]

tur att... [tur att]

Oj, tur att du har bilen.

[åj tur attu har bi'lēn]

bara [ba'ra]

en köksstol [en **kö**kk'stol]

Ska du bara ha en köksstol?

[ska du ba'ra ha en **kö**kk'stol]

Isaac:

redan [re'dan]

tänker [te'ŋ'ker] (tän'kte)

another one (one more)

14. **Yes, I already have three but I thought I need another one.**

(Yes, I have already three, but I thought that I need one more)

Adam:

15. **The chair over there is nice.**

Isaac:

how much

cost(s)

16. **How much does it cost?**

(How much costs it?)

Adam:

six hundred and ninety-nine

a crown (crowns)

17. **It costs 699 crowns.**

Isaac:

too (as in: too much)

expensive

18. **No, it's a bit too expensive.**

cheap

19. **I was planning to find a cheap chair.**

(I planned to find a cheap chair.)

en till [enn till]

Ja, jag har redan tre men jag tänkte att jag behöver en till.

[ja ja har redan tre menn ja tenjkte att ja behöver enn till]

Adam:

Stolen därborta är fin.

[stolen därbo'tta e fin]

Isaac:

hur mycket [hur mykkə]

kostar [kåstar] (verb 1)

Hur mycket kostar den?

[hur mykkə kāssta 'denn]

Adam:

sexhundra nittio [sekks hunndra nitti njo]

en krona [en krona] (kronor)

Den kostar 699 kronor.

[denn kāsstar sekks hunndra nitti njo kronor]

Isaac:

för [fö]

dyr [dyr]

Nej, den är lite för dyr.

[nä denn e litə fö 'dyr]

billig [billig]

Jag tänkte hitta en billig stol.

[ja tenjkte hitta en billig stol]

four hundred and forty-nine

become(s) *(Also often used when you in English would say "will be".)*

20. **There is a chair for 449 crowns over there, it'll do.**

(There is a chair for 449 crowns over there, it becomes good.)

Adam:

money

use(s) (use)

21. **How much money were you planning to spend today?**

(How much money planned you use today?)

Isaac:

about (more or less)

one thousand five hundred

should (ought to)

is enough (be enough)

22. **I've got about 1500, that should be enough.**

(I have about 1500, that should be enough.)

look(s) (looked)

a website

(on the) internet

23. **I checked the store's website on the internet.**

(I looked at the store's website on the internet.)

two hundred and thirty-five

fyrhundrafyrtionio [fyra hundra förti nio]

blir [blir] (verb 4)

- Det finns en stol för 449 kronor därborta, den blir bra.**

[de finns en stol för fyra hundra förti nio kronor därbå'tta denn blir bra]

Adam:

pengar [pengar]

använder [annvennder]
(använda)

- Hur mycket pengar tänkte du använda idag?**

[hur mykke pengar tenktø du annvennda idä]

Isaac:

ungefär [unjefär]

ettusenfemhundra [ettusen femm hundra]

borde [bö'dø] ("bör" in the past tense)

räcker [rekkør] (räcka)

- Jag har ungefär 1500, det borde räcka.**

[ja har unjefär ettusen femm hundra de bö'dø rekka]

tittar [tittar] (tittade)

en hemsida [en hemmsida]

(på) internet [på inntø'nett]

- Jag tittade på affärens hemsida på internet.**

[ja tittadø på afärens hemmsida på inntø'nett]

tvåhundratrettiofem [två hundra tretti femm]

24. **They have curtains for 235 crowns,**

one hundred and eighty-nine

25. **a bedside lamp for 189,**

three hundred and twenty-five

26. **a floor lamp for 325**

forty-nine

27. **and a wall clock for 49 crowns.**

Adam:

one thousand two hundred and
forty-seven

count(s) (calculate(s))

28. **Okay. That's 1247 crowns, by my
count.**

*(Okay. That becomes 1247 crowns, if I calculate
correctly.)*

Isaac:

two hundred and fifty-three

left (remaining)

29. **Good, that means I have 253 crowns
left for the plates.**

*(Good, that means that I have 253 crowns left to the
plates.)*

De har gardiner för 235 kronor,

[dåmm har ga'dinər för två hundra tretti femm
kronor]

(ett) hundraåttionio [(ett)
hundra åtti nio]

en sänglampa för 189,

[en sɛŋŋlamppa för hundra åtti nio]

trehundraåtjugofem (325) [tre
hundra ɛugo femm]

en golvlampa för 325

[en gållvlamppa för tre hundra ɛugo femm]

fyr tionio (49) [fö'tti nio]

och en väggklocka för 49 kronor.

[å en veggklåcka för fö'tti nio kronor]

Adam:

ettusentvåhundrafyrtiosju [
ettusən två hundra fö'tti fju]

räknar [räknar] (verb 1)

**Okej. Det blir 1247 kronor, om jag
räknar rätt.**

[åkejj de blir ettusən två hundra fö'tti fju kronor
åmm ja räknar rett]

Isaac:

tvåhundrafemtiotre (253) [två
hundra femti tre]

kvar [kvar]

**Bra, det betyder att jag har 253
kronor kvar till tallrikarna.**

[bra de betyðər att ja har två hundra femti
tre kronor kvar ti tallrika'na]

🔊 Dialogue 5.2: Practice for Fluency

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
<i>Isaac</i>	<i>Isaac</i>
1. Hey Adam, I need to go to a furniture store and buy a few things.	Du Adam, jag behöver gå till en möbelaffär och köpa några saker.
2. Do you want to come along?	Vill du följa med?
3. I'll buy you a coffee afterwards.	Jag bjuder dig på en fika sen.
<i>Adam</i>	<i>Adam</i>
4. Sure, I've got nothing special to do right now.	Absolut, jag har inget speciellt att göra just nu.
<i>Isaac</i>	<i>Isaac</i>
5. Great! We can take my car.	Toppen! Vi kan ta min bil.
<i>(They take the car and arrive to the store)</i>	<i>(De tar bilen och kommer fram till affären)</i>
<i>Adam</i>	<i>Adam</i>
6. Okay, what do you need?	Okej, vad behöver du?
<i>Isaac</i>	<i>Isaac</i>
7. I'm going to buy quite a lot of things for my apartment.	Jag ska köpa ganska många saker till min lägenhet.
8. I've got a list here...	Jag har en lista här...
9. a chair for the kitchen, curtains,	en stol till köket, gardiner,
10. a bedside lamp, a floor lamp,	en sänglampa, en golvlampa,
11. a wall clock and some plates.	en väggklocka och några tallrikar.
<i>Adam</i>	<i>Adam</i>
12. Wow, good thing you have the car.	Oj, tur att du har bilen.
13. You're only getting one kitchen chair?	Ska du bara ha en köksstol?

- Isaac*
14. **Yes, I already have three but I thought I need another one.**
- Adam*
15. **The chair over there is nice.**
- Isaac*
16. **How much does it cost?**
- Adam*
17. **It costs 699 crowns.**
- Isaac*
18. **No, it's a bit too expensive.**
19. **I was planning to find a cheap chair.**
20. **There is a chair for 449 crowns over there, it'll do.**
- Adam*
21. **How much money were you planning to spend today?**
- Isaac*
22. **I've got about 1500, that should be enough.**
23. **I checked the store's website on the internet.**
24. **They have curtains for 235 crowns,**
25. **a bedside lamp for 189,**
26. **a floor lamp for 325**
27. **and a wall clock for 49 crowns.**
- Adam*
28. **Okay. That's 1247 crowns, by my count.**
- Isaac*
29. **Good, that means I have 253 crowns left for the plates.**

- Isaac*
- Ja, jag har redan tre men jag tänkte att jag behöver en till.**
- Adam*
- Stolen därborta är fin.**
- Isaac*
- Hur mycket kostar den?**
- Adam*
- Den kostar 699 kronor.**
- Isaac*
- Nej, den är lite för dyr.**
- Jag tänkte hitta en billig stol.**
- Det finns en stol för 449 kronor därborta, den blir bra.**
- Adam*
- Hur mycket pengar tänkte du använda idag?**
- Isaac*
- Jag har ungefär 1500, det borde räcka.**
- Jag tittade på affärens hemsida på internet.**
- De har gardiner för 235 kronor,**
- en sänglampa för 189,**
- en golvlampa för 325**
- och en väggklocka för 49 kronor.**
- Adam*
- Okej. Det blir 1247 kronor, om jag räknar rätt.**
- Isaac*
- Bra, det betyder att jag har 253 kronor kvar till tallrikarna.**

Grammar: Compound Nouns

Compound Nouns

In Swedish it is very common to combine two words into a single word, which is then called a *compound word*. For example, we learned the compound word "möbelaffär" (möbel + affär) in this unit.

Compound words are more common in Swedish than in many other languages. It is also particular for Swedish that the combined words are written together as one word, without a space between them.

The most common type of compound word consists of two nouns, as in the example "möbelaffär". The second word (affär) indicates what thing you are talking about, and the first word (möbel) indicates what kind it is. In this example we are talking about a store, and it is the kind of store that sells furniture.

Often, but not always, an extra "s" will appear between the two words when you combine them. Unfortunately there is no sure way to know when this "s" should be there, so you have to learn this when you learn the compound word. However, if a word is followed by an "s" in one compound word, the same word is usually followed by an "s" in another compound word, so it is the first word that determine if the "s" will appear.

Common Ways To Form A Compound Noun

vägg + klocka	en väggklocka
kök + s + stol	en köksstol

If the first word ends in an unstressed vowel, the vowel will usually (but not always) disappear when it is combined into a compound word:

penna + vässare	-a-	en pennvässare (<i>a pencil sharpener</i>)
lärare + rum	-a-	ett lärarrum (<i>teacher's lounge</i>)

In some compound words, a vowel appears between the words. It can be an "o", "e", "a" or "u". This is not as common as the "s", and you'll have to learn for each word when these extra vowels appear.

Some examples:

kyrka + gård	-o-	en kyrkogård (<i>a cemetery, a church yard</i>)
gata + kök	-u-	ett gatukök (<i>a snack bar</i>)

The last word in a compound noun decides if it is an en-word or an ett-word. That's why, for example, "ett lärarrum" (a *teacher's lounge*) is an ett-word (en lärare, ett rum).

Try to make some compound words! How would you make a compound noun in Swedish that means:

1. a floor in a kitchen
2. a store that sells lamps
3. a wall in an apartment

Grammar: Pronouns

Pronouns for People and Things (*Repetition*)

In unit 1 we practiced pronouns for people and in unit 4 we practiced pronouns for things. Now we are going to repeat these pronouns, by answering the questions and use the correct pronouns when we answer. Review unit 1 and 4 if you feel unsure about the pronouns.

🔊 **Exercise 5.1: Answer the Question with a Whole Sentence Using the Correct Pronoun**

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (<i>Repeat answer</i>)
Var är bordet?	(<i>där</i>)	Det är där. (<i>repeat</i>)
Har du boken?	(<i>ja</i>)	Ja, jag har den. (<i>repeat</i>)
Var är Adam?	(<i>därborta</i>)	Han är därborta. (<i>repeat</i>)

Grammar: Word Order

Word Order in Questions with Auxiliary Verbs and Interrogative Words

In unit 3 we practiced word order in questions with interrogative words, and in unit 4 we practiced yes/no-questions with auxiliary verbs. Now we will practice questions with both interrogative words and auxiliary verbs.

Study the following table. The auxiliary verb is here called "verb 1" and the main verb is called "verb 2". Like in all questions, the first verb in the sentence will come before the subject.

STATEMENT:				QUESTION:				
SUBJECT	VERB 1	VERB 2		INTER-ROGATIVE	VERB 1	SUBJECT	VERB 2	
Hon	kan	förstå.		Vad	kan	hon	förstå?	
Jag	får	låna	en bil.	När	får	jag	låna	en bil?
Han	ska	köpa	en stol.	Var	ska	han	köpa	en stol?

🔊 Exercise 5.2: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. What do you need to buy? why	1. Vad behöver du köpa? varför [varrför]
2. Why are you only going to buy one kitchen chair?	2. Varför ska du bara köpa en köksstol?
3. How much money are you going to use?	3. Hur mycket pengar ska du använda?
4. When can you come?	4. När kan du komma?
5. Where shall we sit? who	5. Var ska vi sitta? vem [vemm]
6. Who will come?	6. Vem ska komma?
7. Who can go to the super market?	7. Vem kan gå till affären?
8. How should one study Swedish?	8. Hur borde man studera svenska?
9. How do you usually come to school?	9. Hur brukar du komma till skolan?
10. Why do you want to borrow a tool?	10. Varför vill du låna ett verktyg?
11. When are you going to buy me coffee?	11. När ska du bjuda mig på fika?

Grammar: Word Order

🔊 Exercise 5.3: Answer the Question with a Whole Sentence!

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (<i>Repeat answer</i>)
Var ska vi sitta?	(<i>där</i>)	Vi ska sitta där. (<i>repeat</i>)
När kan du komma?	(<i>snart</i>)	Jag kan komma snart. (<i>repeat</i>)

🔊 Exercise 5.4: Answer with a Question!

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (<i>Repeat answer</i>)
Vi ska sitta där.	(<i>varför</i>)	Varför ska vi sitta där? (<i>repeat</i>)
Jag behöver pengar.	(<i>hur mycket</i>)	Hur mycket pengar behöver du? (<i>repeat</i>)
Han ska köpa bilen.	(<i>när</i>)	När ska han köpa den? (<i>repeat</i>)

Word Order with "Inte" (*Repetition*)

If you feel unsure about the word order with "inte", read the section about this in unit 4. Remember that you often say "någon" ("any") if there is an object in the indefinite form (read about this in unit 4).

🔊 Exercise 5.5: Answer the Question!

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (<i>Repeat answer</i>)
Bor du här?	(<i>nej</i>)	Nej, jag bor inte här. (<i>repeat</i>)
Är bilen fin?	(<i>ja</i>)	Ja, den är fin. (<i>repeat</i>)
Behöver du en penna?	(<i>nej</i>)	Nej, jag behöver inte någon penna. (<i>repeat</i>)

Grammar: Nouns

En-Words in Plural

Plural means that something is more than one. When you say a noun, the form will change if you talk about it in plural. In English you add the suffix "-s" or "-es" (for example: one chair, many chairs), but in Swedish it is a bit more complicated since there are five different ways to say a noun in plural.

These five ways are called *declensions*, and in order to say the plural form of a noun correctly you need to know which declension the noun belongs to. Most en-words belong to declension 1, 2 or 3, and in this unit we will focus on how to say the en-words in plural.

Declension 1 and 2 only contains en-words. Declension 3 however, contains mostly en-words, but also some ett-words which we will study more later in the course.

As in English, the plural forms are usually formed with a suffix and for declension 1, 2 and 3 the suffixes are "-or", "-ar" and "-er". If the noun ends in an unstressed vowel, the vowel tends to disappear when the plural-suffix is added.

Declension 1 (-or):

Declension 1 is easy to spot, because all en-words that ends in an unstressed "a" belongs to this declension. There are only three exceptions to this rule, and those are the nouns: "ros", "våg", "åder".

Example:

en penna, många pennor

Declensions 2 and 3 (-ar and -er):

Declension 2 and 3 are more difficult to categorize. You can't always know for sure from the singular form, if an en-word belongs to declension 2 or 3. However, there are two rules that can help:

1. Most en-words that end in "e" belong to **declension 2 (-ar)** (but a small number of them belong to declension 3).

Examples:

en pojke, två pojkar
en timme, tre timmar
en unge, många ungar
en tanke, många tankar

2. Polysyllabic en-words (with more than one syllable), that have the word stress on the last syllable, always belong to **declension 3 (-er)**. These words are mostly loanwords from French.

Examples:

en toa**lett**, två toaletter
en lek**tion**, många lektioner
en aff**är**, två affärer

Grammar: Nouns

Other en-words, that do not follow any of the rules above (for example monosyllabic en-words that end in a consonant), can belong to either declension 2 or 3, and you have to learn word by word which declension these words belong to.

Examples:

Declension 2: en stol, många stolar

Declension 3: en sak, många saker

Irregular Nouns:

There are some nouns that are irregular in plural. That usually means that there is a change in the word other than the suffix (for example: en stad - städer). Many irregular nouns (but not all) get the suffix "-er" in plural. (*English also has irregular nouns, for example: tooth - teeth, mouse - mice.*)

En-words that do not change in plural:

Some en-words do not change in plural, and therefore they are usually counted as declension 5. Most of these nouns belong to the following categories:

1. All en-words that end in "-are". These words are often professions, for example: "lärare" (*teacher*).
2. Many (but not all) nouns that end in "-er". Many of these words are nationalities or professions, for example: "irakier" *iraqi*, "tekniker" *technician*.

Examples:

en lärare, många lärare

en pennvässare, många pennvässare

en irakier, många irakier

en tekniker, många tekniker

However, some en-words that end in "-er" but are not nationalities or professions do not belong to this declension, for example: vinter - vintrar (*winter - winters*), syster - systrar (*sister - sisters*).

Grammar: Nouns

Overview of En-Words in Plural

Declension 1, 2 and 3, en-words with no change in plural and some irregular en-words

Note: Nouns ending in an unstressed vowel tend to lose that vowel when the plural-suffix is added.

DECLENSION	SINGULAR	SUFFIX	PLURAL
1. <i>(all en-words that end in an unstressed -a)</i>	en sida en penna en lampa en klocka en lista en krona	-or	sidor pennor lampor klockor listor kronor
2. <i>(Most en-words that end in -e, and many other en-words.)</i>	en stol en storlek en bil en pojke en timme	-ar	stolar storlekar bilar pojkar timmar
3. <i>(All polysyllabic en-words with the word stress on the last syllable, and many other en-words.)</i>	en orsak en gång en paus en lektion en sak en affär en lägenhet	-er	orsaker gångar pauser lektioner saker affärer lägenheter
5. (No change in plural) <i>(All en-words that end in -are, and some that end in -er.)</i>	en lärare en läkare en irakier	- <i>(no suffix)</i>	lärare läkare irakier
Irregular en-words	en natt en bok en hand en son en stad en man	<i>(varies)</i>	nätter böcker händer söner städer män

Grammar: Nouns

Special Rules for Spelling and Pronunciation of Some En-Words in Plural:

En-words ending in unstressed "-el", "-en" or "-er": These words will lose the "e" in the last syllable in plural.

Examples:

en vinter, flera vintrar
en regel, många regler
en botten, två bottnar

Monosyllabic en-words ending in "-n" or "-m": These words will get a double "nn" or "mm" in plural if the vowel in the word is short.

Example:

en vän, tre vänner

En-words ending in an unstressed "-or": The word stress in these words will change when the plural-suffix is added. The "o" in "or" that is short in singular will be long in plural.

Examples:

en dator [**dator**] två datorer [**datorer**]
en doktor [**dåktor**] tre doktorer [**dåtorer**]

En-words that only get the suffix "-r" in plural: There is a small group of en-words that only get an "-r" in plural. They are usually not counted as belonging to any of the declensions, and sometimes counted as a sixth declension, but in this course we will just count them as exceptions. These en-words always end in a vowel.

(We are not going to practice these nouns in this unit, but it is good to be aware of them.)

Examples:

en sko - två skor
en tå - tio tår
en sambo - många sambor
en vrå - många vrår

Grammar: Nouns

🔊 Exercise 5.6: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. He is going to buy some things in the store. different	1. Han ska köpa några saker i affären. olik [<i>olika</i>] (olika)
2. They have to go to two different stores. a question	2. De måste gå till två olika affärer. en fråga [<i>en fråga</i>]
3. I have some questions for you. a day	3. Jag har några frågor till dig. en dag [<i>en dag</i>]
4. How many days will you borrow the car?	4. Hur många dagar ska du låna bilen?
5. I have to take a lot of furniture to my apartment. a doctor (a physician)	5. Jag måste ta många möbler till min lägenhet. en läkare [<i>en läkare</i>]
6. He will go to two different doctors.	6. Han ska gå till två olika läkare.
7. You need to buy three pencil sharpeners.	7. Du behöver köpa tre pennvässare.
8. We study in two different books in school.	8. Vi studerar i två olika böcker i skolan.
9. They have two clocks, four chairs and two computers.	9. De har två klockor, fyra stolar och två datorer.

🔊 Exercise 5.7: Change between Singular and Plural (Declension 1)

Example

YOU HEAR:

Det finns en klocka.

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

Det finns klockor. (repeat)

Grammar: Nouns

🔊 Exercise 5.8: Change between Singular and Plural (Declension 2)

Example

YOU HEAR:

Jag har en tallrik.

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

Jag har tallrikar. (repeat)

🔊 Exercise 5.9: Change between Singular and Plural (Declension 3)

Example

YOU HEAR:

Det finns en affär.

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

Det finns affärer. (repeat)

🔊 Exercise 5.10: Change between Singular and Plural (Declension 5 and Irregular En-Words)

Example

YOU HEAR:

Jag har en lärare.

(CUE)

(två)

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

Jag har två lärare. (repeat)

Before you do the next exercise you must know to which declensions the following nouns belong (declension 1, 2, 3, 5 and some irregular nouns). Study the list before you continue!

Declension 1:

fara - faror
sida - sidor
penna - pennor
läxa - läxor
lampa - lampor
klocka - klockor
lista - listor
krona - kronor
skola - skolor
fråga - frågor

Declension 2:

stol - stolar
vinter - vintrar
storlek - storlekar
bil - bilar
säng - sängar
vägg - väggar
handske - handskar
skruvmejsel - skruvmejslar
tallrik - tallrikar
dag - dagar

Declension 3:

vän - vänner
orsak - orsaker
toalett - toaletter
dator - datorer
paus - pauser
lektion - lektioner
sak - saker
affär - affärer
möbel - möbler
lägenhet - lägenheter

Declension 5:

pennvässare - pennvässare
lärare - lärare
läkare - läkare

Irregular en-words:

natt - nätter
bok - böcker
hand - händer

Grammar: Nouns

🔊 Exercise 5.11: Change between Singular and Plural (*En-Words, Mixed Declensions*)

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (<i>Repeat answer</i>)
Har du en dator?	(<i>två</i>)	Har du två datorer? (<i>repeat</i>)

🔊 Exercise 5.12: Answer the Question with a Whole Sentence

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (<i>Repeat answer</i>)
Har du en sång?	(<i>två</i>)	Nej, jag har två sångar. (<i>repeat</i>)

Genitive-"S"

When a noun or a name in Swedish has the suffix "-s", it means that it possesses something (*like "Martin's" in English, but without the apostrophe*). This form is called *genitive*. In English you can also use the possessive construction with "of", for example "the leg of the chair". In Swedish this is not possible, you would have to say "the chair's leg" (*stolens ben*).

Examples:

affärens hemsida (*the website of the store / the store's website*)
 Isaacs bil (*Isaac's car / the car of Isaac*)

🔊 Exercise 5.13: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. I'm going to look at the website of the store. a price	1. Jag ska titta på affärens hemsida. ett pris [<i>ett pris</i>]
2. The prices of the website are good.	2. Hemsidans priser är bra.
3. Adam's car is not big.	3. Adams bil är inte stor.
4. I will buy Isaac's computer.	4. Jag ska köpa Isaacs dator.
5. The kitchen of the apartment is nice. whose	5. Lägenhetens kök är fint. vems [<i>vemms</i>]
6. Whose pen is it?	6. Vems penna är det?
7. It's Isaac's pen	7. Det är Isaacs penna.

Grammar: Nouns

🔊 Exercise 5.14: Replace the Word

Example

YOU HEAR:

Hemsidans pris är bra.

(bordet)

(lägenheten)

YOU ANSWER:

Hemsidans pris är bra.

Bordets pris är bra.

Lägenhetens pris är bra.

🔊 Exercise 5.15: Answer the Question with a Whole Sentence

Example

YOU HEAR:

Är din penna bra?

(CUE)

(Martin)

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

Nej, Martins penna är bra. (repeat)

Uncountable Nouns (Hur Mycket / Hur Många)

Some nouns are *uncountable*. That means that you cannot say how many it is, just how much, for example when you talk about water.

When you want to ask about the amount of something, you say "hur många" (*how many*) for countable nouns, and "hur mycket" (*how much*) for uncountable nouns.

For example:

Hur många pennor har du? (*How many pens do you have?*)

Hur mycket vatten har du? (*How much water do you have?*)

Some examples of uncountable nouns are:

kläder, pengar, vatten, kaffe.

It is often logical if a noun is countable or uncountable, and in that case it's usually the same in English and Swedish, for example *water* or *coffee*. Sometimes it is not so logical though, and sometimes a noun can be uncountable in English and countable in Swedish (or the other way around), for example *furniture* that is uncountable in English but countable in Swedish (*en möbel, många möbler*).

Most countable nouns are always in singular, like "vatten" and "kaffe", but there are also uncountable nouns that are always in plural, like "pengar" and "kläder". These nouns have no singular form, but even if the noun is in plural form you still say "mycket pengar" (*a lot of money*) and "mycket kläder" (*a lot of clothes*), instead of "många".

Grammar: Nouns

🔊 Exercise 5.16: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
water	vatten [vatten]
1. How much water do you need?	1. Hur mycket vatten behöver du?
2. I don't need a lot of water.	2. Jag behöver inte mycket vatten.
many	många [mån̄ga]
how many	hur många [hur mån̄ga]
books	böcker [böck̄er] ("bok" in plural)
3. How many books do you have?	3. Hur många böcker har du?
4. I don't know. I have a lot of books!	4. Jag vet inte. Jag har många böcker!
5. How many clothes are you going to buy?	5. Hur mycket kläder ska du köpa?
6. I'm just going to buy a few clothes.	6. Jag ska bara köpa lite kläder.
coffee	kaffe [kaff̄e]
7. How much coffee is there?	7. Hur mycket kaffe finns det?

🔊 Exercise 5.17: Replace the Word

Example

YOU HEAR:

Hur många vänner har du?

(*vatten*)

(*pennor*)

YOU ANSWER:

Hur många vänner har du?

Hur mycket vatten har du?

Hur många pennor har du?

Grammar: Verbs

How to Use the Verb "Blir" in Swedish

The verb "blir" (*become(s)*) is more commonly used in Swedish than in English, because you sometimes say "blir" when you in English would say "will be" or "is / are".

Becomes / Starts to be / gets

"Blir", like *become(s)*, means that something changes, often that it starts to be something. For example, in Swedish you would not say "Han är glad när hans vän kommer förbi", (*He is happy when his friend comes around*) but you would say "Han blir glad när hans vän kommer förbi" (*He becomes/gets happy when his friend comes around*), since his state of mind changes and he starts to be happy.

For example, you would say:

"Han är glad i skolan." *He is happy in school. (during the time he is in school)*
 but: "Han blir glad när han kommer till skolan." *He is/gets happy when he comes to school. (he starts to be happy)*
 "Han var sjuk i fredags." *He was ill last Friday. (he was ill during the day, but it is not clear which day he started to be ill)*
 but: "Han blev sjuk i fredags." *He got ill last Friday. (he started to be ill last Friday)*

Will be

"Blir" is sometimes also used in another way, meaning that something "will be" or "is going to be". In dialogue 5, Isaac is going to buy a chair and he says "Den blir bra" (*It becomes good*). In this case it means that the chair will be good (work well, do well) in the future when it is in Isaac's apartment.

Examples:

"Det blir gott med lite kaffe snart" *It's going to be nice with some coffee soon.*
 "Det blir inte trevligt om vi sitter här" *It won't be nice if we sit here.*
 "Hon blir en bra lärare" *She'll be a good teacher*

Grammar: Verbs

🔊 Exercise 5.18: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. The chair will be good in the kitchen.	1. Stolen blir bra i köket.
2. It'll be three pages for homework for tomorrow.	2. Det blir 3 sidor i läxa till imorgon.
3. It'll get cold Wednesday.	3. Det blir kallt på onsdag.
a pupil (pupils) (a student)	en elev [en elev] (elever)
4. We'll be a lot of pupils in class today.	4. Vi blir många elever i klassen idag.
5. It's going to be nice to see you tomorrow!	5. Det blir trevligt att ses imorgon!
6. You'll be good at Swedish if you study a lot.	6. Du blir bra på svenska om du studerar mycket.
7. It'll be twelve soon.	7. Klockan blir tolv snart.
8. Coffee will be ready soon.	8. Kaffet blir klart snart.
when	när [när]
9. I get sick when it's cold.	9. Jag blir sjuk när det är kallt.
became (got)	blev [blev] ("blir" in the past tense)
10. I got sick yesterday.	10. Jag blev sjuk igår.

🔊 Exercise 5.19: Replace the Word

In this exercise you will use the word "blir" in different sentences. It's important that you focus on the meaning of the sentences when you say them, to get a feeling for what "blir" means in different contexts.

Example

YOU HEAR:

Kaffet blir kallt snart.
(klart)

YOU ANSWER:

Kaffet blir kallt snart.
Kaffet blir klart snart.

Numerals

Numerals 1 - 1000

Now we'll continue to learn how to count, all the way up to one thousand. In the table below you can see how to spell and pronounce the numerals from 10 to 1000.

Notice that some numbers are not pronounced exactly as they are written, and that some have an alternative pronunciation. In this case we recommend that you learn to pronounce the first alternative, but you should be aware that there is an alternative pronunciation that is also common.

Spelling	Pronunciation	Spelling	Pronunciation
10. tio	[tio] also: [tjə]	200. tvåhundra	[tfå hunndra]
20. tjugo	[ə ugo] also: [ə ugi] or: [ə ugə]	300. trehundra	[trə hunndra]
30. trettio	[trɛtti]	400. fyrahundra	[fyr ahunndra]
40. fyrtio	[fö r'tti]	500. femhundra	[fem hunndra]
50. femtio	[fem mti]	600. sexhundra	[sekk shunndra]
60. sextio	[sekk sti]	700. sjuhundra	[hju hunndra]
70. sjuttio	[hju tti]	800. åttahundra	[ått ahunndra]
80. åttio	[åtti]	900. niohundra	[ni ohunndra] or: [niə hunndra]
90. nittio	[nitti]	1000. ettusen (tusen)	[ett usən] or: [tus ən]
100. etthundra (hundra)	[ett hunndra] or: [hun ndra]		

About the pronunciation of the numbers 10-1000:

20: When you pronounce the numbers 21-29 it is common to not pronounce the whole [**ə**ugo], but just say [**ə**u], for example when you say 22: [**ə**utvå].

100: the number 100 is often just pronounced [**hun**ndra], but it is more correct to say the whole: [**ett**hunndra]. However, if 100 is preceded by thousands, you have to say the whole [**ett**hunndra], for example: 2100 [**tfå** tusən **ett**hunndra].

1000: The number 1000 is always pronounced [**ett**usən] if it is followed by other numerals, for example when you say 1010: [**ett**usəntio]. If not, it can be pronounced just: [**tus**ən].

Word stress: When you say a number that consists of several digits, the main stress will be on the last digit, for example: 21 [**ə**ugo**ett**], 203 [**tfå**hunndra**trə**], 445 [**fyr**ahunndra**fö**'tt**fem**m]. This applies to numbers up to 999. After that there will also be a main stress on the thousands.

Numerals

🔊 Exercise 5.20: Count the Tens up to One Hundred

Practice counting tens up to 100. Say 10 when you hear the signal, wait until you hear the correct answer and then continue with 20.

10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100

🔊 Exercise 5.21: Count Hundreds up to One Thousand

Practice counting hundreds up to 1000. Say 100 when you hear the signal, wait until you hear the correct answer and then continue with 200. Listen where to put the stress.

100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000

🔊 Exercise 5.22: Read the Numbers out Loud

Read the first number out loud when you hear the signal. Listen to the correct answer, then continue with the next number, and so on.

20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 35, 76, 89, 91, 19, 43, 12, 53, 88, 65

🔊 Exercise 5.23: Read the Numbers out Loud

Read the first number out loud when you hear the signal. Listen to the correct answer, then continue with the next number, and so on.

100, 101, 140, 141, 142, 560, 569, 250, 175, 365, 940, 893, 444, 678, 998

🔊 Exercise 5.24: Read the Numbers out Loud

Read the first number out loud when you hear the signal. Listen to the correct answer, then continue with the next number, and so on.

1001, 1002, 2045, 8500, 3465, 7800, 4056, 3084, 3184, 9220, 1110, 10000

Numerals

🔊 Exercise 5.25: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
a year	ett år [ett år]
1. One year has 52 weeks.	1. Ett år har femtiotvå veckor.
2. One year has 365 days.	2. Ett år har trehundrasextiofem dagar.
an hour	en timme [en timme]
a second	en sekund [en sekunnd]
3. One hour is 3600 seconds.	3. En timme är tretusensexhundra (3600) sekunder.
4. The coffee costs 27 crowns. (27:-)	4. Kaffet kostar tjugosju kronor (27:-).
5. I have about 250 crowns. (250:-)	5. Jag har ungefär tvåhundrafemtio kronor (250:-).
6. There is a chair for 499 crowns. (499:-)	6. Där är en stol för fyrahundranittionio kronor (499:-).
7. A plate costs 54 crowns. (54:-)	7. En tallrik kostar femtiofyra kronor (54:-).
8. Ten plates cost 540 crowns. (540:-)	8. Tio tallrikar kostar femhundrafyrtio kronor (540:-).
9. Martin's car costs 95000 crowns. (95000:-)	9. Martins bil kostar nittiofemtusen kronor (95000:-).
a telephone	en telefon [en telefån]
a number	ett nummer [ett nummør]
a telephone number	ett telefonnummer [ett telefånummer]
10. Adam's telephone number is: 0735-93 84 49	10. Adams telefonnummer är: noll sju tre fem, nittiotre åttiofyra fyrtionio.
11. Adam is 34 years old.	11. Adam är trettiofyra år.
a rent	en hyra [en hyra]
12. The rent for my apartment is 6288 crowns. (6288:-)	12. Hyran för min lägenhet är sextusentvåhundraåttioåtta kronor. (6288:-)

Numerals

🔊 Exercise 5.26: Answer the Question!

Example

YOU HEAR:

Vad är tjugo plus ett?

YOU ANSWER:

Det är tjugoeett.

🔊 Exercise 5.27: Replace a Word in the Sentence!

This exercise is done with the book in front of you. Replace the number in the sentence with the number that you see in the book.

Example

YOU READ:

Hon har tre barn.

(2)

YOU ANSWER:

Hon har tre barn.

Hon har två barn.

Exercise

READ AND ANSWER:

1. Kaffet kostar tjugosju kronor.

(18)

(34)

(15)

(40)

(13)

2. Min mamma är femtio år.

(76)

(68)

(57)

(81)

(49)

3. Han köper möbler för tusen kronor.

(780)

(140)

(820)

(999)

(2300)

4. Jag har femhundra kronor kvar.

(23)

(248)

(12)

(326)

(145)

Unit 6

Sara Starts to Study Swedish at a New School

Sara meets a classmate on her first day at a course in Swedish. They talk in the break.

🔊 Dialogue 6.1: For Learning

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH WITH PRONUNCIATION AID
<i>Maria:</i>	<i>Maria:</i>
1. Hello, my name is Maria! (Hello, I'm called Maria.)	Hej, jag heter Maria! [hej ja heːtər maˈɾiːa]
2. What's your name? (What are called you?)	Vad heter du? [vɑ heːtər ˈdu]
<i>Sara:</i>	<i>Sara:</i>
3. My name is Sara. (I'm called Sara.)	Jag heter Sara. [ja heːtər saˈra]
<i>Maria:</i>	<i>Maria:</i>
(the) first	första [föˈɾʂta]
see(s)	ser [sɛr] (verb 4)
4. It's the first time I see you.	Det är första gången jag ser dig. [de ɛ föˈɾʂta ɡånˈɡən ja sɛ ˈdej]
5. Did you start here today? (Started you here today?)	Började du här idag? [börrjaˈde du hær ida]
<i>Sara:</i>	<i>Sara:</i>
a class (a group of students)	en klass [en klass]
6. Yes, I'm new in class. (Yes, I'm new in the class.)	Ja, jag är ny i klassen. [ja ja ɛ ny i klasˈsɛn]
<i>Maria:</i>	<i>Maria:</i>
7. Welcome!	Välkommen! [välkåmmɛn]

hope(s)

Like(s) it (somewhere) (like it) (is comfortable, feels well or enjoys a place or a situation)

8. **I hope you'll like it here.**

(I hope that you will like it here.)

Sara:

think(s) (means to have an opinion about something, not "think" in other senses)

about

9. **Thank you. What do you think about the school?**

(Thank you. What think you about the school?)

Maria:

think(s) that

10. **I think it's a good school.**

(I think that it's a good school.)

good (in the sense of being capable, good at something) (skilled, clever)

important

11. **The teacher is good, that's important.**

(The teacher is skilled, that is important.)

get(s) (receive(s))

so

12. **But you get a lot of homework, so you have to study a lot.**

(But one gets many homeworks, so one must study much.)

stressful (busy, intense)

sometimes

hoppas [**håppas**]
(verb 1, but ends in "s", called "deponensverb")

trivs [**trivs**] (**trivas**)
(verb 2, but ends in "s", called "deponensverb")

Jag hoppas att du ska trivas här.

[ja **håppas** att_a ska **trivas** här]

Sara:

tycker [**tykker**] (verb 2)

om [**åmm**]

Tack. Vad tycker du om skolan?

[**takk** va **tykkø** 'du åmm **skolan**]

Maria:

tycker att [**tykker att**]

Jag tycker att det är en bra skola.

[ja **tykker** atte **e** en **bra** skola]

duktig [**dukttig**]

viktig [**viktig**] (**viktigt**)

Läraren är duktig, det är viktigt.

[**lärarən** **e** **dukttig** de **e** **viktigt**]

får [**får**] (verb 4)

så [**så**]

Men man får många läxor, så man måste studera mycket.

[menn mann **får** **månja** leksor så mann måsstē **studera** mykkø]

stressig [**stressig**] (**stressigt**)

ibland [**iblannd**]

13. **It is a bit stressful sometimes.**

(It is a little stressful sometimes.)

Sara:

like(s)

14. **That's good, I like to study a lot.**

Maria:

where from (from where)

15. **Where are you from?** (Where do you come from?)

(Where from come you?)

Sara:

Lebanon

16. **I'm from Lebanon.**

(I come from Lebanon.)

17. **And you?**

Maria:

Peru

18. **I'm from Peru.**

(I come from Peru.)

when

Sweden

19. **When did you come to Sweden?**

(When came you to Sweden?)

20. **You can already speak good Swedish.**

Det är lite stressigt ibland.

[de e lite **stress**it iblannd]

Sara:

tycker om [tykkør **åmm**] (verb 2)

Det är bra, jag tycker om att studera mycket.

[de e **bra** ja tykkør **åmm** att **studer**a mykkø]

Maria:

varifrån [**varifrån**]

Varifrån kommer du?

[**varifrån** kåmmø 'du]

Sara:

Libanon [**libanån**]

Jag kommer från Libanon.

[ja kåmmør från **libanån**]

Och du?

[å **du**]

Maria:

Peru

Jag kommer från Peru.

[ja kåmmør från **peru**]

när [**när**]

Sverige [**svärrjə**]

När kom du till Sverige?

[**när** kåmm du ti **svärrjə**]

Du kan redan prata bra svenska.

[du kann **redan** **prata** **bra** svenskska]

Sara:

kind

21. **Thank you, that's kind!**

(Thank you, that was kind!)

also (as well)

22. **You also speak well.**

(You speak also good.)

ago

one year ago

23. **I came to Sweden one year ago.**

Halmstad *(a city in Sweden)*

at first (first)

24. **I lived in Halmstad at first and started to study Swedish there,**

move(s) **(moved)**

here (to here) *(directional adverb, specifically means "to here")*

Lund *(a city in Sweden)*

25. **but I moved here to Lund two weeks ago.**

Maria:

26. **Okay, I see.**

(Okay, I understand.)

a beginner

27. **You're not a beginner at Swedish.**

Sara:

snäll [**snell**] (snällt)

Tack, det var snällt!

[**takk** de va **snellt**]

också [**åkså**]

Du pratar också bra.

[**du** pratar **åkså** bra]

för ... sedan [för ... senn]
or: [för ... **sedan**]

för ett år sedan [för ett **å**senn]

Jag kom till Sverige för ett år sedan.

[ja kamm ti **svärrje** för ett **år** senn]

Halmstad [**hallmsta**]

först

Jag bodde i Halmstad först och började studera svenska där,

[ja bodde i **hallmsta** fösst å **börrjade** studera svenska **där**]

flyttar [**flyttar**] (**flyttade**) (verb 1)

hit [**hit**]

Lund [**lunnd**]

men jag flyttade hit till Lund för två veckor sedan.

[menn ja flyttade **hit** ti **lunnd** fö **tfå** vekkoşenn]

Maria:

Okej, jag förstår.

[**åkejj** ja fö**står**]

en nybörjare [en **nybörrjare**]

Du är inte en nybörjare på svenska.

[du e inntē en **nybörrjare** på svenska]

28. **I moved to Sweden two years ago,**

in the beginning (at first)

29. **but I didn't study Swedish in the beginning.**

(but I studied not Swedish in the beginning.)

at home (home)

with

a son

a mom

(have) time off ((be) on leave)

(be) on maternity leave

30. **I was home with my son, I was on maternity leave.**

31. **So, I started to study Swedish here two months ago.**

Sara:

is over (has ended)

32. **Oh, the break is over.**

33. **It was nice talking to you!**

(It was nice to talk to you!)

Maria:

34. **Yes, it was nice!**

is said

how about....

Jag flyttade till Sverige för två år sedan,

[ja flyttade ti svärre fö 'tfa år senn]

i början [i början]

men jag studerade inte svenska i början.

[menn ja studerade innte svensksa i början]

hemma [hemma]

med [med] or: [me]

en son [en sän]

en mamma [en mamma]

ledig [ledig]

mammaledig [mammaledig]

Jag var hemma med min son, jag var "mammaledig".

[ja va hemma me minn sän ja va mammaledig]

Så, jag började studera svenska här för två månader sedan.

[så ja började studera svensksa här fö 'tfa månader senn]

Sara:

är slut [slut]

Oj, rasten är slut.

[åj rassten e slut]

Det var trevligt att prata med dig!

[de va trevliit att prata me dej]

Maria:

Ja, det var trevligt!

[ja de va trevliit]

sägs [sejs] (verb 4)

vad sägs om att... [va sejs ämm att]

take(s)

after

35. **How about we grab a coffee after school?**

(What is said about that we take a "fika" after the school?)

Sara:

36. **I'd love to!**

(Gladly!)

Maria:

a place (a site)

vicinity (closeness)

nearby (in the vicinity)

37. **I know a place nearby.**

(I know a place here in the vicinity)

38. **It's nice and pretty cheap.**

Sara:

sound(s)

39. **That sounds good.**

then

40. **See you after class, then!**

(We see each other after the lesson, then!)

tar [**tar**] (verb 4)

efter [**effter**]

- Vad sägs om att vi tar en fika efter skolan?**

[**va sejs** åmm att vi **tar** en **fika** **effter** **skolan**]

Sara:

Gärna!

[**jä'na**]

Maria:

ett ställe [ett **ställe**]

närhet [**närhet**]

i närheten [i **närheten**]

- Jag vet ett ställe här i närheten.**

[ja **vet** ett **ställe** **här** i **närheten**]

- Det är trevligt och ganska billigt.**

[de e **trevlit** å **ganska** **billit**]

Sara:

låter [**låtär**] (verb 4)

Det låter bra.

[de **låtär** **bra**]

då [**då**]

- Vi ses efter lektionen, då!**

[vi **ses** **effter** **lekfjonèn** **då**]

🔊 Dialogue 6.2: Practice for Fluency

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
<i>Maria</i>	<i>Maria</i>
1. Hello, my name is Maria!	Hej, jag heter Maria!
2. What's your name?	Vad heter du?
<i>Sara</i>	<i>Sara</i>
3. My name is Sara.	Jag heter Sara.
<i>Maria</i>	<i>Maria</i>
4. It's the first time I see you.	Det är första gången jag ser dig.
5. Did you start here today?	Började du här idag?
<i>Sara</i>	<i>Sara</i>
6. Yes, I'm new in class.	Ja, jag är ny i klassen.
<i>Maria</i>	<i>Maria</i>
7. Welcome!	Välkommen!
8. I hope you'll like it here.	Jag hoppas att du ska trivas här.
<i>Sara</i>	<i>Sara</i>
9. Thank you. What do you think about the school?	Tack. Vad tycker du om skolan?
<i>Maria</i>	<i>Maria</i>
10. I think it's a good school.	Jag tycker att det är en bra skola.
11. The teacher is good, that's important.	Läraren är duktig, det är viktigt.
12. But you get a lot of homework, so you have to study a lot.	Men man får många läxor, så man måste studera mycket.
13. It is a bit stressful sometimes.	Det är lite stressigt ibland.
<i>Sara</i>	<i>Sara</i>
14. That's good, I like to study a lot.	Det är bra, jag tycker om att studera mycket.

Maria

15. **Where are you from?** (Where do you come from?)

Sara

16. **I'm from Lebanon.**
17. **And you?**

Maria

18. **I'm from Peru.**
19. **When did you come to Sweden?**
20. **You can already speak good Swedish.**

Sara

21. **Thank you, that's kind!**
22. **You also speak well.**
23. **I came to Sweden one year ago.**
24. **I lived in Halmstad at first and started to study Swedish there,**
25. **but I moved here to Lund two weeks ago.**

Maria

26. **Okay, I see.**
27. **You're not a beginner at Swedish.**
28. **I moved to Sweden two years ago,**
29. **but I didn't study Swedish in the beginning.**
30. **I was home with my son, I was on maternity leave.**
31. **So, I started to study Swedish here two months ago.**

Maria

Varifrån kommer du?

Sara

Jag kommer från Libanon.
Och du?

Maria

Jag kommer från Peru.
När kom du till Sverige?
Du kan redan prata bra svenska.

Sara

Tack, det var snällt!
Du pratar också bra.
Jag kom till Sverige för ett år sedan.
Jag bodde i Halmstad först och började studera svenska där,
men jag flyttade hit till Lund för två veckor sedan.

Maria

Okej, jag förstår.
Du är inte en nybörjare på svenska.
Jag flyttade till Sverige för två år sedan,
men jag studerade inte svenska i början.
Jag var hemma med min son, jag var "mammaledig".
Så, jag började studera svenska här för två månader sedan.

Sara

32. **Oh, the break is over.**

33. **It was nice talking to you!**

Maria

34. **Yes, it was nice!**

35. **How about we grab a coffee after school?**

Sara

36. **I'd love to!**

Maria

37. **I know a place nearby.**

38. **It's nice and pretty cheap.**

Sara

39. **That sounds good.**

40. **See you after class, then!**

Sara

Oj, rasten är slut.

Det var trevligt att prata med dig!

Maria

Ja, det var trevligt!

Vad sägs om att vi tar en fika efter skolan?

Sara

Gärna!

Maria

Jag vet ett ställe här i närheten.

Det är trevligt och ganska billigt.

Sara

Det låter bra.

Vi ses efter lektionen, då!

Grammar: Word Order

Word Order in Questions with Interrogative Words (Repetition)

If you need to review the grammar for word order in questions, read about this in unit 3 and 5.

🔊 Exercise 6.1: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. When did you begin to study Swedish?	1. När började du studera svenska?
2. When did you come to Sweden?	2. När kom du till Sverige?
again	igen [<i>ijenn</i>]
3. When will I see you again?	3. När ska vi ses igen?
leave(s) (about buses, trains, flights)	går [<i>går</i>]
a train	ett tåg [<i>ett tåg</i>]
4. When does the train leave?	4. När går tåget?
5. Where do you come from?	5. Varifrån kommer du?
a letter	ett brev [<i>ett brev</i>]
6. Where does the letter come from?	6. Varifrån kommer brevet?
a bus	en buss [<i>en buss</i>]
7. From where does the bus leave?	7. Varifrån går bussen?

🔊 Exercise 6.2: Answer the Question

Remember to use pronouns (e. g. *han, hon, den, det*) when it's appropriate!

Example		
YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)
När började du studera svenska?	(<i>för en månad sedan</i>)	Jag började studera svenska för en månad sedan. (<i>repeat</i>)
Varifrån går bussen?	(<i>skolan</i>)	Den går från skolan. (<i>repeat</i>)

🔊 Exercise 6.3: Answer with a Question

Example		
YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)
Jag studerar i skolan.	(<i>när</i>)	När studerar du i skolan? (<i>repeat</i>)
De ska åka buss.	(<i>varifrån</i>)	Varifrån ska de åka buss? (<i>repeat</i>)

Grammar: Nouns

Ett-Words in Plural (Declensions 4 and 5)

In unit 5 we studied en-words in plural, and now we are continuing with the ett-words.

Almost all ett-words belong to declension 4 or 5, but there is a small group that belongs to declension 3 (-er).

Declension 4 gets the suffix "-n" in plural, and declension 5 has no suffix (the plural form is identical to the singular form). Declension 3 gets the suffix "-er", as we learned in unit 5.

Declension 4 (-n):

Most ett-words ending in a vowel belong to this declension. No en-words are found in declension 4.

Examples:

ett ställe, många ställen
ett suddgummi, många suddgummin

(There are some ett-words ending in a vowel, that belong to declension 3 instead. Read more about these below.)

Declension 5 (-no suffix):

Almost all ett-words ending in a consonant belong to this declension.

The exception to this rule is just a few ett-words that end in a consonant, but belong to declension 3 (-er). However, they are not many, so if an ett-word ends in a consonant it probably belongs to declension 5.

Examples:

ett år, många år
ett bord, många bord

Grammar: Nouns

Ett-Words in Declension 3 (-er) and Irregular Ett-Words

In this unit we are not going to practice ett-words that belong to declension 3, but you should be aware of them and know which they are.

Most ett-words in declension 3 (-er) are polysyllabic words that end in a stressed vowel. These words are mostly loanwords from French.

Examples:

ett paraply, många paraplyer (*an umbrella - many umbrellas*)
 ett café, två caféer (*a cafe - two cafes*)
 ett bageri, många bagerier (*a bakery - many bakeries*)

A special and quite small group of ett-words that belong to declension 3 are the ones that end in "-eum" or "-ium". They lose "-um" in plural and get the suffix "-er".

Examples:

ett museum, två museer (*a museum - two museums*)
 ett stadium, många stadier (*a stage (phase) - many stages*)

There is also a small group of ett-words that do not belong to any of the categories above, but still belong to declension 3 and get the suffix "-er" in plural. They are not many, and has to be learned word by word.

Examples:

ett pris, många priser (*a price - many prices*)
 ett tyg, många tyger (*a fabric - many fabrics*)
 ett drama, många dramer (*a drama - many dramas*)

Irregular ett-words

There are also some ett-words that are irregular in plural (like there are irregular nouns in English, for example: child - children).

Examples:

ett land - många länder (*a country - many countries*)
 ett öga - två ögon (*an eye - two eyes*)
 ett öra - två öron (*an ear - two ears*)
 ett finger - fem fingrar (*a finger - five fingers*)
 ett huvud - många huvuden (*a head - many heads*)

Grammar: Nouns

Overview of Ett-Words in Plural

(Declension 4 and 5, some ett-words in declension 3, and some irregular ett-words):

DECLENSION	SINGULAR	SUFFIX	PLURAL
3. Polysyllabic ett-words ending in a stressed vowel. Ett-words ending in "-eum" or "-ium". Also a few other ett-words. <i>(have to be learned word by word)</i>	ett paraply ett café ett bageri ett museum ett pris	 -er	paraplyer caféer bagerier museer priser
4. Most ett-words ending in a vowel. <i>(except those that belong to declension 3)</i>	ett ställe ett läge ett möte	 -n	ställen lägen möten
5. Almost all ett-words ending in a consonant. <i>(with a few exceptions that belong to declension 3)</i>	ett ord ett år ett bord ett språk	 - <i>(no suffix)</i>	ord år bord språk
Irregular ett-words	ett land ett öga ett öra ett finger ett huvud	 (varies)	länder ögon öron fingrar huvuden

Grammar: Nouns

🔊 Exercise 6.4: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
a job (a work)	ett arbete [ett arrbetə]
1. She has two jobs in two different places.	1. Hon har två arbeten på två olika ställen.
send(s) (sent)	skickar [fjikkar] (skickade) (verb 1)
a message	ett meddelande [ett medelandə]
a (cell) phone (a mobile phone)	en mobil [en mobil]
2. Did you send two messages to my phone?	2. Skickade du två meddelanden till min mobil?
an area (a neighborhood, a territory, a zone)	ett område [ett åmmråde]
3. Lund has many good neighborhoods.	3. Lund har många bra områden.
a bag	en väska [en vesska]
weigh(s)	väger [väger] (verb 2)
too many	för många [för månja]
a kilo	ett kilo [ett sijo]
4. Your bag weighs too many kilos.	4. Din väska väger för många kilon.
a problem	ett problem [ett problem]
my	min [minn] (mina)
a knee	ett knä [ett knä]
5. I've got problems with my knees.	5. Jag har problem med mina knän.
6. I don't understand all words in Swedish.	6. Jag förstår inte alla ord på svenska.
a country (countries)	ett land [ett lannd] (länder [lennder])
Europe	Europa [europa]
7. How many countries are there in Europe?	7. Hur många länder finns det i Europa?
pain (only used in the constructions: "har ont" have pain / "gör ont" hurts)	ont [onnt]
an eye (eyes)	ett öga [ett öga] (ögon [ögån])
8. I have pain in my eyes.	8. Jag har ont i mina ögon.
an ear (ears)	ett öra [ett öra] (öron [örån])
9. I have pain in my ears.	9. Jag har ont i mina öron.
should (ought to, must)	bör [bör] (verb 4)

write(s) (**write**) (type(s))

skriver [**skriver**] (**skriva**) (verb 4)

a finger (**fingers**)

ett finger [**ett fingr**] (**fingrar** [**fingrar**])

10. You should type on a computer with ten fingers.

10. Man bör skriva på dator med tio fingrar.

🔊 Exercise 6.5: Change between Singular and Plural (Declension 4)

Example

YOU HEAR:

Det finns ett ställe.

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

Det finns ställen. (repeat)

🔊 Exercise 6.6: Change between Singular and Plural (Declension 5)

Example

YOU HEAR:

Jag har ett verktyg.

(CUE)

(två)

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

Jag har två verktyg. (repeat)

🔊 Exercise 6.7: Change between Singular and Plural (Irregular Ett-Words)

You need to study the irregular nouns in the example sentences (6.4) before you do this exercise.

Example

YOU HEAR:

Jag har ett öra.

(CUE)

(två)

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

Jag har två öron. (repeat)

Grammar: Nouns

Before you continue with the following exercises, study the nouns in the list and make sure you know which declensions they belong to: 4 (-n), 5 (-) or irregular nouns.

Declension 4:

läge - lägen
 ställe - ställen
 suddgummi - suddgummin
 arbete - arbeten
 meddelande - meddelanden
 område - områden
 kilo - kilon
 knä - knän

Declension 5:

fel - fel
 ord - ord
 bord - bord
 tak - tak
 verktyg - verktyg
 golv - golv
 kök - kök
 år - år
 block - block
 problem - problem

Irregular ett-words:

land - länder
 öga - ögon
 öra - öron
 finger - fingrar

🔊 **Exercise 6.8: Change between Singular and Plural (*Mixed Declensions*)**

Example

YOU HEAR:

Han har ett arbete.

(CUE)

(två)

YOU ANSWER: (*Repeat answer*)

Han har två arbeten. (*repeat*)

🔊 **Exercise 6.9: Answer the Question!**

Example

YOU HEAR:

Har du ett arbete?

(CUE)

(två)

YOU ANSWER: (*Repeat answer*)

Nej, jag har två arbeten. (*repeat*)

Grammar: Verbs

The Past Tense (Preterit) of Verbs in Group 1

In unit 3, we practiced verbs in the present tense, and we learned that there are four verb groups. Now we will start to learn how to say verbs in the past tense (*preterit*), and we will start with group 1 (ar-verbs). In all verb groups, except some verbs in group 4 (irregular verbs), the verb tenses are formed by changing the suffix.

Examples:

Vi **pratar** nu. (*present*)

Jag **pratade** med Maria igår. (*past*)

Jag **börjar** studera svenska idag. (*present*)

Sara **började** studera svenska för ett år sedan. (*past*)

As you can see in the examples, the verb ends in "-ar" in the present tense, and "-ade" in the past tense.

Notice, that the verb "studera" in infinitive does not change when the tense changes. In a sentence that have an auxiliary verb, only the auxiliary verb changes tense, not verb 2 (the infinitive).

Here are the present, preterit and infinitive forms of verbs i group 1. We will learn the forms of the other verb groups later. Notice the suffixes.

PRESENT, PRETERIT AND INFINITIVE FORMS, VERB GROUP 1

VERB GROUP	PRESENT	PRETERIT	INFINITIVE
1. AR-VERB	pratar skickar -ar börjar	pratade skickade -ade började	prata skicka -a börja

A comment about the pronunciation of the preterit form of verbs in group 1

It is very common that the suffix "-ade" in verb group 1 is not fully pronounced. For example, "började" can be pronounced [**bör̥rja**] instead of [**bör̥rjadə**], which means that the infinitive form and the preterit form can sound alike.

Both pronunciations are common, but in formal language or when reading a text out loud, the full pronunciation [**bör̥rjadə**] is always used.

In this course you will learn to pronounce the nouns with the whole suffix [**bör̥rjadə**], but when you hear spoken Swedish it is good to know that the shortened pronunciation is also very common for verbs in group 1.

Grammar: Verbs

🔊 Exercise 6.10: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. She began school today.	1. Hon började i skolan idag.
2. We studied a lot in the lesson.	2. Vi studerade mycket på lektionen.
3. They talked Swedish on the break.	3. De pratade svenska på rasten.
4. Sara started to study Swedish a year ago.	4. Sara började studera svenska för ett år sedan.
5. Maria moved to Sweden two years ago.	5. Maria flyttade till Sverige för två år sedan.
6. I rode my bike to school yesterday. a floor	6. Jag cyklade till skolan igår. ett golv [ett gållv]
7. He found a hundred crowns on the floor. a pronunciation	7. Han hittade hundra kronor på golvet. ett uttal [ett utal]
8. We repeated the pronunciation many times.	8. Vi repeterade uttalet många gånger.
9. The apartment cost too much.	9. Lägenheten kostade för mycket.

🔊 Exercise 6.11: Change the Sentence to the Past Tense

Example

YOU HEAR:

Hon börjar här idag.

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

Hon började här idag. (repeat)

🔊 Exercise 6.12: Answer the Question in the Past Tense

Example

YOU HEAR:

Ska du studera idag?

Hämtar du boken nu?

(CUE)

(igår)

(i måndags)

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

Nej, jag studerade igår. (repeat)

Nej, jag hämtade den i måndags. (repeat)

Grammar: Verbs

Preterit of "Är", "Har", "Går" and "Kommer"

There are many irregular verbs in Swedish, that do not follow any rules for how they change when they change tense. These verbs belong to verb group 4, and you will have to learn their forms verb by verb. Now we're going to practice four common irregular verbs in preterit. As you can see below, the preterit forms of irregular verbs are often not formed with a suffix, but instead the verb may change in other ways.

PRESENT, PRETERIT AND INFINITIVE OF "ÄR", "HAR", "GÅR" AND "KOMMER"

VERB GROUP	PRESENT	PRETERIT	INFINITIVE
4. (IRREGULAR VERBS)	är har går kommer	var [va] hade [haddə] gick [jikk] kom [kåmm]	vara ha gå komma

🔊 Exercise 6.13: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. The lesson was good yesterday. before	1. Lektionen var bra igår. innan [innan]
2. I didn't have any bed at home before.	2. Jag hade inte någon säng hemma innan.
3. I walked to school today.	3. Jag gick till skolan idag.
4. She came to Sweden two years ago.	4. Hon kom till Sverige för två år sedan.

🔊 Exercise 6.14: Change the Sentence to the Past Tense

Example	
YOU HEAR: Det är bra.	YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer) Det var bra. (repeat)

🔊 Exercise 6.15: Answer the Question in the Past Tense, with "Innan"

Example	
YOU HEAR: Är läraren här? Ska lektionen börja nu?	YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer) Nej, han var här innan. (repeat) Nej, den började innan. (repeat)

Grammar: Verbs

The Future Tense with "Ska"

There are some different ways to make the future tense in Swedish: you can use the auxiliary verbs "ska", "tänker" or "kommer att". We already used the future tense with "tänker" and "ska" in dialogue 4 and 5, but now we will just focus on the most common way to make the future tense, which is to use "ska".

"Ska" usually corresponds to "will", "is going to" or "shall" in English.

Examples:

Jag ska börja på en ny skola imorgon. (*I'm going to start in a new school tomorrow*)

Vi ska gå till affären snart. (*We'll go to the store soon*)

🔊 Exercise 6.16: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
take (take(s))	ta [ta] (tar) (verb 4)
1. They're going to grab a coffee after school.	1. De ska ta en fika efter skolan.
2. She'll come to school on Monday.	2. Hon ska komma till skolan på måndag.
3. They'll go to class soon.	3. De ska gå till lektionen snart.

🔊 Exercise 6.17: Answer the Question in the Future Tense.

Example		
YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)
Studerar du?	(imorgon)	Nej, jag ska studera imorgon. (repeat)
Hämtade du bilen igår?	(på tisdag)	Nej, jag ska hämta den på tisdag. (repeat)

🔊 Exercise 6.18: Replace the Word and Use the Correct Tense

You have to listen to the time expression, for example "idag" or "på måndag", and understand if the sentence should be in the present, past or future tense. Review the section about the weekdays in unit 4, if you need to review how to express if a weekday is coming or passed.

Example	
YOU HEAR:	YOU ANSWER:
Han studerar idag.	Han studerar idag.
(i fredags)	Han studerade i fredags.
(på måndag)	Han ska studera på måndag.

Grammar: Verbs

🔊 Exercise 6.19: Answer the Question (Using "På Måndag" or "I Måndags")

Listen to the tense of the question, and answer using the correct time expression for a passed weekday or a coming weekday. Review the section about the weekdays in unit 4, if you need to review how to express if a weekday is coming or passed.

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)
När började skolan?	(måndag)	Skolan började i måndags. (repeat)
När ska du studera?	(torsdag)	Jag ska studera på torsdag. (repeat)

🔊 Exercise 6.20: Replace the Correct Word in the Sentence (General Grammar Exercise)

In this exercise you need to understand which word in the sentence that can be replaced with the new word to make a correct and understandable sentence. You also need to consider that changing one word might make it necessary to change the form of another word in the sentence.

The exercise will train your feel for the construction of sentences in Swedish, as well as other grammar.

Read and listen to the example, and notice which words change their form. For example, verbs might change tense or nouns might change between singular and plural.

Example

YOU HEAR:	YOU ANSWER:
Ska du börja här idag?	Ska du börja här idag?
(imorgon)	Ska du börja här imorgon?
(igår)	Började du här igår?
(i skolan)	Började du i skolan igår?
(idag)	Började du i skolan idag?
(Börjar)	Börjar du i skolan idag?

Unit 7

Sara and Maria at the Cafe

Sara and Maria come to a cafe and order coffee.

🔊 Dialogue 7.1: For Learning

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH WITH PRONUNCIATION AID
Sara:	Sara:
unoccupied (<i>Also: having time off</i>)	ledig [le dig] (le dig ^t)
1. There is an empty table over there. (<i>There is an unoccupied table over there.</i>)	Det finns ett ledigt bord därborta. [de finns ett le dit bo 'därbå'tta]
Maria:	Maria
put(s)	sätter [set ter] (<i>verb 4</i>)
us (ourselves)	oss [åss]
(we) sit down (sits down)	sätter oss [set ter åss] (<i>literally: put ourselves</i>) (sät ter sig) (<i>verb 4</i>)
2. Yes, we can sit down there. (<i>Yes, we can put ourselves there.</i>)	Ja, vi kan sätta oss där. [ja vi kann set ta åss där]
Sara:	Sara:
order(s) (make(s) an order)	beställer [best eller] (<i>verb 2</i>)
3. Shall we order first?	Ska vi beställa först? [ska vi best ella fö'sst]
Maria:	Maria:
that (<i>when "that" refers to something that was previously said, it is translated by "det" in Swedish</i>)	det [de]
put(s) (<i>"put" can be translated in three different ways to Swedish: sätter, ställer, lägger. We will learn more about this later in the course.</i>)	ställer [st eller] (<i>verb 2</i>)
(we) stand (stands) (<i>position oneself somewhere standing</i>)	ställer oss [st eller åss] (<i>literally: put ourselves</i>) (stäl ler sig) (<i>verb 2</i>)

a queue (a line)

4. **Yes, let's do that. Let's get in line.**
(Yes, we do that. We put ourselves in the queue.)

Sara:

would

(to) want

would like (to have)

a cup

coffee (the coffee)

a sandwich (usually refers to one slice of bread with spread/topping)

5. **Hello, I'd like a cup of coffee and a sandwich.**
(Hello, I would want have a cup coffee and a sandwich.)

staff:

want(s) ("want" is translated by "vill ha" when you want a thing, "vill" when you want to do something.)

a cheese

a ham

or

6. **Do you want cheese and ham or just cheese on the sandwich?**
(Want you have cheese and ham or just cheese on the sandwich?)

Sara:

the one (that one)

7. **I'll have the one with just cheese.**
(I take the one with just cheese.)

en kö [en k_ö]

- Ja, vi gör det. Vi ställer oss i kön.**
[ja vi g_ö'de vi st_{ell}er åss i k_ön]

Sara

skulle [skul_le] ("ska" in the preterit form)

vilja [vill_ja] ("vill" in the infinitive form)

skulle vilja ha [skul_le vill_ja h_a]

en kopp [en k_åpp]

kaffe [kaff_e] (kaff_et)

en smörgås [en sm_örrg_ås]

- Hej, jag skulle vilja ha en kopp kaffe och en smörgås.**
[hej_j ja skul_le vill_ja h_a en k_åpp kaff_e å en sm_örrg_ås]

personal:

vill ha [vill h_a]

en ost [en osst]

en skinka [en h_jingka]

eller [ell_er]

- Vill du ha ost och skinka eller bara ost på smörgåsen?**
[vill du h_a osst å h_jingka ell_er b_ara osst p_a sm_örrg_ås_en]

Sara:

den [denn], det [d_e] (when pronounced with a stress in the sentence)

- Jag tar den med bara ost.**
[ja t_a'denn m_e b_ara osst]

staff:

milk (the milk)

sugar (the sugar)

8. **Do you want milk and sugar in the coffee?**

(Want you have milk and sugar in the coffee?)

Sara:

9. **Just milk, please.**

(Just milk, thank you)

staff:

anything (something)

more

10. **Do you want anything else?**

(Want you have anything more?)

Sara:

so (like that)

11. **No, that'll be all.**

(No, it is good like that.)

Maria:

a coffee

without

12. **I'll have a coffee without milk.**

(I take a coffee without milk.)

staff:

13. **Anything else?**

(Anything more?)

Maria:

a cake (also: a cookie)

look(s) (in the sense of "appears")

good (tasty)

personal:

mjölk [mjölk] (mjölken)

socker [såkkær] (sockret)

Vill du ha mjölk och socker i kaffet?

[vill du ha mjölk å såkkær i kaffet]

Sara:

Bara mjölk, tack.

[bara mjölk takk]

personal:

något [nått] or: [någått]

mer [mær]

Vill du ha något mer?

[vill du ha nått mær]

Sara:

så [så]

Nej, det är bra så.

[nä de e bra så]

Maria:

en kaffe [en kaffø]

utan [utan]

Jag tar en kaffe utan mjölk.

[ja tar en kaffø utan mjölk]

personal:

Något mer?

[nått mær]

Maria:

en kaka [en kaka]

ser ... ut [ser ... ut] (verb 4)

god [god]

14. **The cake looks tasty.**

15. **What's in it?**

(What is it in it?)

staff:

soft

a blueberry

16. **It's a soft cake with blueberries.**

(It is a soft cake with blueberry.)

Maria:

like that (such)

17. **I'll have one of those as well.**

(I take one like that as well.)

staff:

cream (the cream)

18. **Do you want cream with the cake?**

(Want you have cream to the cake?)

Maria:

19. **Yes please.**

(Yes thank you.)

staff:

20. **Here you go. Will that be all?**

(Here you go. Was it good like that?)

Maria:

21. **Yes.**

staff:

pay(s) (pay)

together

separately (one by one, each for oneself)

Kakan ser god ut.

[kakan ser god ut]

Vad är det i den?

[va e de i denn]

personal:

mjuk [mjuk]

ett blåbär [ett blåbär]

Det är en mjuk kaka med blåbär.

[de e en mjuk kaka me blåbär]

Maria:

sådan [sånn] eller: [sådan]

Jag tar en sådan också.

[ja tar en sånn åkså]

personal:

grädde [gredde] (grädden)

Vill du ha grädde till kakan?

[vill du ha gredde ti kakan]

Maria:

Ja tack.

[ja tack]

personal:

Varsågod. Var det bra så?

[va sågo va de bra så]

Maria:

Ja.

[ja]

personal:

betalar [betalar] (betala)
(verb 1)

tillsammans [tillsammans]

var för sig [varfösejj]

22. **Are you paying together or separately?**

(Will you pay together or each for oneself?)

Maria:

both

23. **Together. I pay for both.**

staff:

24. **That'll be 98 crowns.**

(That becomes 98 crowns.)

Maria:

a card

25. **I pay with card.**

staff:

hit(s) (hit) (punch(es))

a code

26. **Okay. Please enter your code.**

(Okay. You're welcome and punch your code.)

Sara:

occupied (busy)

instead

27. **The table is occupied now. Shall we take the one over there instead?**

Maria:

28. **Yes, that'll be fine. Let's sit down there instead.**

(Yes, that becomes good. We put ourselves there instead.)

Ska ni betala tillsammans eller var för sig?

[ska ni betala tillsammans eller varförsej]

Maria:

båda [båda]

Tillsammans. Jag betalar för båda.

[tillsammans ja betalar för båda]

personal:

Det blir 98 kronor.

[de blir nitti åtta kronor]

Maria:

ett kort [ett ko'tt]

Jag betalar med kort.

[ja betalar me ko'tt]

personal:

slår [slår] (slå) (verb 4)

en kod [en kåd]

Okej. Varsågod och slå din kod.

[åkejj varsågo å slå din kåd]

Sara:

upptagen [upptagen] (upptaget)

istället [istället]

Bordet är upptaget nu. Ska vi ta det därborta istället?

[bo'det e upptaget nu ska vi ta de därbå'tta istället]

Maria:

Ja, det blir bra. Vi sätter oss där istället.

[ja de blir bra vi setter åss där istället]

🔊 Dialogue 7.2: Practice for Fluency

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
Sara	Sara
1. There is an empty table over there.	Det finns ett ledigt bord därborta.
Maria	Maria
2. Yes, we can sit down there.	Ja, vi kan sätta oss där.
Sara	Sara
3. Shall we order first?	Ska vi beställa först?
Maria	Maria
4. Yes, let's do that. Let's get in line.	Ja, vi gör det. Vi ställer oss i kön.
Sara	Sara
5. Hello, I'd like a cup of coffee and a sandwich.	Hej, jag skulle vilja ha en kopp kaffe och en smörgås.
staff:	personal:
6. Do you want cheese and ham or just cheese on the sandwich?	Vill du ha ost och skinka eller bara ost på smörgåsen?
Sara	Sara
7. I'll have the one with just cheese.	Jag tar den med bara ost.
staff:	personal:
8. Do you want milk and sugar in the coffee?	Vill du ha mjölk och socker i kaffet?
Sara	Sara
9. Just milk, please.	Bara mjölk, tack.
staff:	personal:
10. Do you want anything else?	Vill du ha något mer?
Sara	Sara
11. No, that'll be all.	Nej, det är bra så.
Maria	Maria
12. I'll have a coffee without milk.	Jag tar en kaffe utan mjölk.

staff:

13. **Anything else?**

Maria

14. **The cake looks tasty.**

15. **What's in it?**

staff:

16. **It's a soft cake with blueberries.**

Maria

17. **I'll have one of those as well.**

staff:

18. **Do you want cream with the cake?**

Maria

19. **Yes please.**

staff:

20. **Here you go. Will that be all?**

Maria

21. **Yes.**

staff:

22. **Are you paying together or separately?**

Maria

23. **Together. I pay for both.**

staff:

24. **That'll be 98 crowns.**

Maria

25. **I pay with card.**

staff:

26. **Okay. Please enter your code.**

personal:

Något mer?

Maria

Kakan ser god ut.

Vad är det i den?

personal:

Det är en mjuk kaka med blåbär.

Maria

Jag tar en sådan också.

personal:

Vill du ha grädde till kakan?

Maria

Ja tack.

personal:

Varsågod. Var det bra så?

Maria

Ja.

personal:

Ska ni betala tillsammans eller var för sig?

Maria

Tillsammans. Jag betalar för båda.

personal:

Det blir 98 kronor.

Maria

Jag betalar med kort.

personal:

Okej. Varsågod och slå din kod.

Sara

27. **The table is occupied now. Shall we take the one over there instead?**

Maria

28. **Yes, that'll be fine. Let's sit down there instead.**

Sara

Bordet är upptaget nu. Ska vi ta det därborta istället?

Maria

Ja, det blir bra. Vi sätter oss där istället.

Grammar: Pronouns and Word Order (Repetition)

Subject Pronouns (*Repetition*)

This is a repetition of the subject pronouns that we learned in unit 1 and 4. Go back and review the sections about pronouns in those units if you feel unsure.

🔊 Exercise 7.1: Answer the Question Using the Correct Pronoun

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (<i>Repeat answer</i>)
Var finns stolen?	(<i>därborta</i>)	Den finns därborta. (<i>repeat</i>)

Word Order in Questions (*Repetition*)

If you need to review word order in questions, go back and read about it in units 2, 3, 4 and 5.

🔊 Exercise 7.2: Change the Word Order to Make a Yes/No-Question.

Example

YOU HEAR:	YOU ANSWER: (<i>Repeat answer</i>)
De ska ta en fika.	Ska de ta en fika? (<i>repeat</i>)
Maria köper en kaffe.	Köper Maria en kaffe? (<i>repeat</i>)

🔊 Exercise 7.3: Answer with a Question!

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (<i>Repeat answer</i>)
Vi går nu.	(<i>Varför?</i>)	Varför går vi nu? (<i>repeat</i>)

Grammar: Nouns

En-Words and Ett-Words in Plural (Overview)

Here is an overview of all the declensions (plural forms) that we studied in unit 5 and 6. The following exercises will practice all these declensions (except ett-words that belong to declension 3).

DECLENSION	SUFFIX	EN-WORDS	ETT-WORDS
1.	-or	All en-words ending in -a: en sida - sidor en penna - pennor	
2.	-ar	Almost all en-words ending in -e: en pojke - pojkar Also many other en-words: en bil - bilar	
3.	-er	All polysyllabic en-words with the stress on the last syllable: en lektion - lektioner en affär - affärer Also many other en-words: en sak - saker en lägenhet - lägenheter	(Not practiced in this unit.) <i>Polysyllabic ett-words ending in a stressed vowel:</i> ett paraply - paraplyer ett bageri - bagerier <i>Ett-words ending in -eum or -ium:</i> ett museum - museer <i>Also a small number of other ett-words:</i> ett pris - priser
4.	-n		Most ett-words ending in a vowel: (except those that belong to declension 3) ett ställe - ställen ett möte - möten
5.	- (no suffix)	All en-words ending in -are: en lärare - lärare en läkare - läkare Many en-words ending in -er: en irakier - irakier	Almost all ett-words ending in a consonant: (except a few exceptions that belong to declension 3) ett ord - ord ett år - år ett bord - bord
Irregular nouns	(various suffixes)	en natt - nätter en bok - böcker en hand - händer en son - söner en stad - städer en man - män	ett land - länder ett öga - ögon ett öra - öron ett finger - fingrar ett huvud - huvuden

Grammar: Nouns

We already practiced the plural forms of en-words in unit 5, and ett-words in unit 6. Now we will practice plural forms of both en-words and ett-words in all declensions.

Before you do the exercises, study the list below and make sure you know all the nouns. These are nouns that we practiced in unit 5 and 6, and some new nouns that we learned in unit 6 and 7 (written in bold letters).

<u>Declension 1:</u> en fara - faror en sida - sidor en penna - pennor en läxa - läxor en lampa - lampor en klocka - klockor en lista - listor en krona - kronor en skola - skolor en fråga - frågor en vecka - veckor en kaka - kakor	<u>Declension 2:</u> en stol - stolar en vinter - vintrar en storlek - storlekar en bil - bilar en säng - sängar en vägg - väggar en handske - handskar en skruvmejsel - skruvmejslar en tallrik - tallrikar en dag - dagar en kopp - koppar	<u>Declension 3:</u> en vän - vänner en orsak - orsaker en toalett - toaletter en dator - datorer en paus - pauser en lektion - lektioner en sak - saker en affär - affärer en möbel - möbler en lägenhet - lägenheter en månad - månader
<u>Declension 4:</u> ett läge - lägen ett ställe - ställen ett suddgummi - suddgummin ett arbete - arbeten ett meddelande - meddelanden ett område - områden ett kilo - kilon ett knä - knän	<u>Declension 5:</u> ett fel - fel ett ord - ord ett bord - bord ett tak - tak ett verktyg - verktyg ett golv - golv ett kök - kök ett år - år ett block - block ett problem - problem en pennvässare - pennvässare en lärare - lärare en läkare - läkare	<u>Irregular en-words:</u> en natt - nätter en bok - böcker en hand - händer en son - söner <u>Irregular ett-words:</u> ett land - länder ett öga - ögon ett öra - öron ett finger - fingrar

🔊 Exercise 7.4: Change between Singular and Plural (Irregular Nouns)

Example		
YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)
Det finns ett land.	(många)	Det finns många länder. (repeat)

Grammar: Nouns

🔊 Exercise 7.5: Change between Singular and Plural (All Declensions, Including Irregular Nouns)

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)
Vill du ha en kaka?	(<i>några</i>)	Vill du ha några kakor? (<i>repeat</i>)
Vill du ha två ostar?	(<i>en</i>)	Vill du ha en ost? (<i>repeat</i>)

🔊 Exercise 7.6: Replace a Word in the Sentence

Example

YOU HEAR:	YOU ANSWER:
Jag har två bilar.	Jag har två bilar.
(<i>vän</i>)	Jag har två vänner.

🔊 Exercise 7.7: Answer the Question.

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)
Har du några stolar?	(<i>bord</i>)	Nej, jag har några bord. (<i>repeat</i>)
Har du en son?	(<i>två</i>)	Nej, jag har två söner. (<i>repeat</i>)
Har du många arbeten?	(<i>ett</i>)	Nej, jag har ett arbete. (<i>repeat</i>)

🔊 Exercise 7.8: Say the Noun in Plural

Now you can put your knowledge about the Swedish declensions to the test. You will hear some new nouns that we haven't yet learned in the course. Try to use what you know about the five declensions, to guess how to say the noun in plural. When you are done, you can read the correct answers on the next page, together with an explanation. But try the exercise without help a couple of times before you look at the correct answers!

Example

YOU HEAR:	YOU ANSWER:
ett kors	kors

Grammar: Nouns

Correct Answers to Exercise 7.8:

YOU HEAR:	YOU ANSWER:
1. en påse	påsar (2) (Almost all en-words ending in -e belong to declension 2 (-ar).)
2. en arbetare	arbetare (5) (All en-words ending in -are belong to declension 5 (no suffix))
3. en journalist	journalister (3) (All polysyllabic en-words with the stress on the last syllable belong to declension 3 (-er).)
4. ett larm	larm (5) (Almost all ett-words ending in a consonant belong to declension 5 (no suffix).)
5. en matta	mattor (1) (All en-words ending in -a belong to declension 1 (-or).)
6. en kulle	kullar (2) (Almost all en-words ending in -e belong to declension 2 (-ar).)
7. ett ärende	ärenden (4) (Most ett-words ending in a vowel belong to declension 4 (-n).)
8. ett lager	lager (5) (Almost all ett-words ending in a consonant belong to declension 5 (no suffix).)
9. en garderob	garderober (3) (All polysyllabic en-words with the stress on the last syllable belong to declension 3 (-er).)
10. ett piano	pianon (4) (Most ett-words ending in a vowel belong to declension 4 (-n).)
11. ett tips	tips (5) (Almost all ett-words ending in a consonant belong to declension 5 (no suffix).)
12. en korridor	korridorer (3) (All polysyllabic en-words with the stress on the last syllable belong to declension 3 (-er).)
13. en korv	korvar (2) (Monosyllabic en-words ending in a consonant can belong to either declension 2 or 3, declension 2 being more common in this case.)
14. en tunga	tungor (1) (All en-words ending in -a belong to declension 1 (-or).)
15. en kamp	kamper (3) (Monosyllabic en-words ending in a consonant can belong to either declension 2 or 3, declension 2 being more common in this case.)

Grammar: Pronouns

"Den" and "Det" as a Stressed or Unstressed Word in the Sentence.

"Den" and "det" usually mean "it", and in this case they are almost always unstressed in the sentence. However, you can pronounce "den" or "det" with a stress in the sentence, which is done when you want to specify what thing you are talking about, or differentiate it from other things. This changes the meaning a bit. When stressed, "den" and "det" can be translated to English by "the one" or "that one".

Practice the following example sentences with "den" and "det", and be sure to pronounce them with the correct stress in each sentence!

🔊 Exercise 7.9: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. How do you want the sandwich? it	1. Hur vill du ha smörgåsen? den [den] (unstressed)
2. (answer) I want it with cheese. the one (that one)	2. (svar) Jag vill ha den med ost. den [denn] (stressed)
3. (answer) I want the one with cheese.	3. (svar) Jag vill ha den med ost.
4. We'll have some coffee now. it	4. Vi tar lite kaffe nu. det [de] (unstressed)
5. Shall we take it over there?	5. Ska vi ta det därborta?
6. The table is occupied. the one (that one)	6. Bordet är upptaget. det [de] (stressed)
7. (answer) Shall we take the one over there instead?	7. (svar) Ska vi ta det därborta istället?
8. I'd like a cake.	8. Jag skulle vilja ha en kaka.
9. (answer) Do you want that one or that one?	9. (svar) Vill du ha den eller den?
10. (answer) Do you want it with cream?	10. (svar) Vill du ha den med grädde?
11. I'd like to borrow a tool.	11. Jag skulle vilja låna ett verktyg.
12. (answer) Do you want that one or that one?	12. (svar) Vill du ha det eller det?
13. (answer) Do you want it now?	13. (svar) Vill du ha det nu?

Grammar: Verbs

"Vill" or "Vill Ha"

In English (and many other languages) you just say "want" when you want something (an object), but in Swedish "vill" has to be followed by "ha" if you want a thing. You literally say: "I want to have".

Simply put:

When you want to do something you say "vill". (*"want to" followed by a verb*)

When you want a thing you say "vill ha". (*"want" followed by a noun*)

🔊 Exercise 7.10: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. Adam wants to come along.	1. Adam vill följa med.
2. Do you want to buy a chair?	2. Vill du köpa en stol?
3. No, I want to buy a table.	3. Nej, jag vill köpa ett bord.
4. Maria wants a cookie.	4. Maria vill ha en kaka.
5. Do you want a cup of coffee?	5. Vill du ha en kopp kaffe?
6. I'd like a sandwich.	6. Jag skulle vilja ha en smörgås.
7. Do you want milk and sugar in the coffee?	7. Vill du ha mjölk och socker i kaffet?
8. They want to move to a new apartment.	8. De vill flytta till en ny lägenhet.
9. They want a new apartment.	9. De vill ha en ny lägenhet.

🔊 Exercise 7.11: Replace the Word and Say "Vill" or "Vill Ha".

Example	
YOU HEAR:	YOU ANSWER:
Maria vill flytta.	Maria vill flytta.
(en bil)	Maria vill ha en bil.
(betala)	Maria vill betala.

🔊 Exercise 7.12: Answer the Question with "Vill" or "Vill Ha".

Example		
YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)
Vad vill du?	(en kaffe)	Jag vill ha en kaffe. (repeat)
Vill du ha mjölk?	(betala)	Nej, jag vill betala. (repeat)

The Months

The Months

Now we're going to learn the months in Swedish.

Notice that the months are written without a capital letter in Swedish. Also, be sure to notice where the word stress is, since it's often different from English even if the spelling looks similar.

	Spelling	Pronunciation
1.	januari	[janu <u>a</u> ri]
2.	februari	[febru <u>a</u> ri]
3.	mars	[maʃs]
4.	april	[ap <u>r</u> ill]
5.	maj	[maʃj]
6.	juni	[ju <u>n</u> i]
7.	juli	[ju <u>l</u> i]
8.	augusti	[augus <u>t</u> i]
9.	september	[septem <u>b</u> er]
10.	oktober	[åkt <u>o</u> bər]
11.	november	[novem <u>b</u> er]
12.	december	[desem <u>b</u> er]

Like in English, when you refer to a month to specify when something happened, you always use the preposition "i" no matter if it's in the past or the future.

Examples:

Vi flyttade hit i april. *We moved here in April.*

Vi ska flytta igen i november. *We'll move again in November.*

The Months

🔊 Exercise 7.13: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. We came to Sweden in January.	1. Vi kom till Sverige i januari.
2. They're going to move in February.	2. De ska flytta i februari.
3. July is a nice month in Sweden.	3. Juli är en fin månad i Sverige.
(the) first	första [fö s sta]
(the) last	sista [sissta]
4. I will study from the first of March until the last of June.	4. Jag ska studera från (den) första mars till (den) sista juni.
5. She has time off in August.	5. Hon är ledig i augusti.
a winter	en vinter [en vin t er]
6. It's winter in December, January and February.	6. Det är vinter i december, januari och februari.
a spring	en vår [en v å r]
7. It's spring in March, April and May.	7. Det är vår i mars, april och maj.
a summer	en sommar [en så m mar]
8. It's summer in June, July and August.	8. Det är sommar i juni, juli och augusti.
an autumn (a fall)	en höst [en hös t t]
9. It's autumn in September, October, and November.	9. Det är höst i september, oktober och november.

🔊 Exercise 7.14: Say All the Months of the Year

Practice how to say all the months from January to December.

Say the first month when you hear the voice say "1". Then listen to the correct answer and repeat it, before you hear "2". Then you say the next month, and so on.

Unit 8

Sara and Maria Talk at the Cafe

Sara and Maria sit in the cafe and tell each other about their children.

🔊 Dialogue 8.1: For Learning

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH WITH PRONUNCIATION AID
Maria:	Maria:
good (tasty)	god [<u>god</u>]
1. This is a good cake! (This was a good cake!)	Det här var en god kaka! [de <u>här</u> <u>va</u> en <u>god</u> <u>kaka</u>]
Sara:	Sara:
SO-SO (This word can also mean "like that")	sådär [<u>sådär</u>]
2. The sandwich was so-so.	Smörgåsen var sådär. [<u>smörrgås</u> en <u>va</u> <u>sådär</u>]
3. But thanks for buying! (But thanks for that you treat!)	Men tack för att du bjuder! [menn <u>takk</u> <u>för</u> att <u>u</u> <u>bjuder</u>]
Maria:	Maria:
4. No worries. (No cause.)	Ingen orsak. [in <u>g</u> en <u>o</u> sak]
5. You're welcome. (It was so little.)	Det var så lite. [de <u>va</u> <u>så</u> <u>lite</u>]
tell(s)	berättar [<u>berett</u> ar] (verb 1)
live(s) (Only used when talking about where someone resides, not about being alive, or living one's life)	bor [<u>bor</u>] (verb 3)
before	innan [<u>innan</u>]
6. You told me that you lived in Halmstad before. (You told that you lived in Halmstad before)	Du berättade att du bodde i Halmstad innan. [du <u>berett</u> ade att <u>u</u> <u>bodde</u> i <u>hall</u> msta innan]
7. Why did you move here? (Why moved you to here?)	Varför flyttade du hit? [varr <u>för</u> flyttade du <u>hit</u>]

Sara:

a family (*including relatives*)

8. **I've got family here in Lund.**

(*I have family here in Lund.*)

a child

meet(s)

his / her /their (*special pronoun only used in some cases. His, her and their is usually translated by: "hans", "hennes" and "deras".*)

a cousin

9. **I want my children to meet their cousins.**

(*I want that my children meet their cousins.*)

Maria:

really

if

spend time together (socialize)

10. **Yes, it's really good if they can spend time together with the family.**

11. **How many children do you have?**

(*How many children have you?*)

Sara:

a daughter (**daughters**)

a son (**sons**)

12. **I have three children, one daughter and two sons.**

13. **And you?**

Sara:

en släkt [en slekkt]

Jag har släkt här i Lund.

[ja har slekkt här i lunnd]

ett barn [ett ba'n]

träffar [treffar] (*verb 1*)

sin, sina [sinn, sinna]

en kusin [en kusin]

Jag vill att mina barn träffar sina kusiner.

[ja vill att minna ba'n treffar sinna kusiner]

Maria:

verkligen [värkligen]

om [åmm]

umgås [ummgås] (*verb 4*)

Ja, det är verkligen bra om de kan umgås med släkten.

[ja de e värkligen bra åmm dåmm kann ummgås me slekktēn]

Hur många barn har du?

[hur månja ba'n ha 'du]

Sara:

en dotter [en datter] (**döttrar**)

en son [en sän] (**söner**)

Jag har tre barn, en dotter och två söner.

[ja har tre ba'n en datter å två söner]

Och du?

[å du]

Maria:

14. **I have a son.**

Sara:

a photo

15. **Do you want to see photos of my children?**

(Want you see photos of my children?)

Maria:

show(s) (show!)

16. **Yes, show me!**

Sara:

17. **This is Rita, Tony and Hassan.**

Maria:

fine (beautiful, nice, pretty, great)

18. **How lovely they are!**

(What beautiful they are!)

Sara:

19. **Thank you!**

a dress

20. **My mother bought Rita's dress in Lebanon.**

just (precise, precisely)

go(es) *(Only used when going by bus, car, train or other vehicle. Never when going by foot, then you have to use "går" instead.)*

21. **That was just before we went to Sweden.**

Maria:

Jag har en son.

[ja har en s̥ɑ̃]

Sara:

ett foto [ett f̥oto]

Vill du se foton av mina barn?

[vill du se f̥oton av minna baʀn]

Maria:

visar [vi̯sar] (visa!) (verb 1)

Ja, visa mig!

[ja vi̯sa mejj]

Sara:

Det här är Rita, Tony och Hassan.

[de h̥ɑ̃r ɛ ri̯ta t̥ɑ̃ny ɑ ha̯ssan]

Maria:

fin [fi̯n] (fina)

Vad fina de är!

[va fi̯na d̥ɑ̃mm ɛ]

Sara:

Tack!

[takk]

en klänning [en kl̥enniŋ]

Min mamma köpte Ritas klänning i Libanon.

[minn ma̯mma k̥ö̯p̥t̥e ri̯tas kl̥enniŋ i li̯ba̯nɑ̃]

precis [pre̯si̯s]

åker [å̯k̥e̯r] (verb 3)

Det var precis innan vi åkte till Sverige.

[de va̯ pre̯si̯s innan vi å̯k̥t̥e ti̯ sv̥æ̯rr̥j̥e]

love(s)

22. **Rita loves it.**

Maria:

23. **How are your children liking it in Sweden?**

(How like it your children in Sweden?)

Sara:

difficult (hard, tiresome, tough)

have/has a hard time

24. **They were having a hard time at first.**

(They had it difficult first.)

miss(es)

a friend (a buddy, a pal)

know(s) *(can also mean "feel(s)")*

no one *(can also mean "no")*

25. **They missed their friends in Lebanon and they didn't know anyone here in Sweden.**

(They missed their friends in Lebanon and they knew no one here in Sweden.)

26. **But they're thriving now.**

(But they like it well now.)

new

better

than

better than

27. **They have many new friends and they already talk better Swedish than I do.**

(They have many new friends and they talk already better Swedish than I.)

älskar [**ellskar**] (verb 1)

Rita älskar den.

[**rita ellska** 'den]

Maria:

Hur trivs dina barn i Sverige?

[**hur trivs** dinna ba'n i **svärrje**]

Sara:

jobbig [**jåbbig**] (**jobbigt**)

har det jobbigt [**ha** 'de **jåbbit**]

De hade det jobbigt först.

[**dåmm** hadde de **jåbbit** fösst]

saknar [**saknar**] (verb 1)

en kompis [**en kåmpis**]

känner [**senner**] (verb 2)

ingen [**injen**]

De saknade sina kompisar i Libanon och de kände ingen här i Sverige.

[**dåmm saknade** sinna kåmpisar i **libanån** å **dåmm sennde** injen **här** i **svärrje**]

Men de trivs bra nu.

[**menn** dåmm trivs **bra nu**]

ny [**ny**] (**nya**)

bättre [**bettre**]

än [**enn**]

bättre än [**bettre enn**]

De har många nya kompisar och de pratar redan bättre svenska än jag.

[**dåmm har månja** nya kåmpisar å **dåmm pratar** redan **bettre** svenska enn **ja**]

get(s) (receive(s))

easy (easily) (*can also mean "light" about weight*)

28. **Children get friends so easily.**

Maria:

true

29. **That's true.**

learn(s) (*literally: learn oneself*)

fast

30. **And children learn the language so fast.**

amazing (fantastic, marvelous)

31. **It is amazing!**

får [får] (verb 4)

lätt [lett]

Barn får kompisar så lätt.

[ba'n får kâmpisar så lett]

Maria:

sann [sann] (sant)

Det är sant.

[de e sannt]

lära sig [läsej] (verb 2)

snabb [snabb] (snabbt [snappt])

Och barn lär sig språket så snabbt.

[å ba'n läsej språket så snappt]

fantastisk [fantasstisk]
(fantastiskt [fantasstist])

Det är fantastiskt!

[de e fantasstist]

🔊 Dialogue 8.2: Practice for Fluency

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
<i>Maria</i>	<i>Maria</i>
1. This is a good cake!	Det här var en god kaka!
<i>Sara</i>	<i>Sara</i>
2. The sandwich was so-so.	Smörgåsen var sådär.
3. But thanks for buying!	Men tack för att du bjuder!
<i>Maria</i>	<i>Maria</i>
4. No worries.	Ingen orsak.
5. You're welcome.	Det var så lite.
6. You told me that you lived in Halmstad before.	Du berättade att du bodde i Halmstad innan.
7. Why did you move here?	Varför flyttade du hit?
<i>Sara</i>	<i>Sara</i>
8. I've got family here in Lund.	Jag har släkt här i Lund.
9. I want my children to meet their cousins.	Jag vill att mina barn träffar sina kusiner.
<i>Maria</i>	<i>Maria</i>
10. Yes, it's really good if they can spend time together with the family.	Ja, det är verkligen bra om de kan umgås med släkten.
11. How many children do you have?	Hur många barn har du?
<i>Sara</i>	<i>Sara</i>
12. I have three children, one daughter and two sons.	Jag har tre barn, en dotter och två söner.
13. And you?	Och du?
<i>Maria</i>	<i>Maria</i>
14. I have a son.	Jag har en son.
<i>Sara</i>	<i>Sara</i>
15. Do you want to see photos of my children?	Vill du se foton av mina barn?

<i>Maria</i>	<i>Maria</i>
16. Yes, show me!	Ja, visa mig!
<i>Sara</i>	<i>Sara</i>
17. This is Rita, Tony and Hassan.	Det här är Rita, Tony och Hassan.
<i>Maria</i>	<i>Maria</i>
18. How lovely they are!	Vad fina de är!
<i>Sara</i>	<i>Sara</i>
19. Thank you!	Tack!
20. My mother bought Rita's dress in Lebanon.	Min mamma köpte Ritas klänning i Libanon.
21. That was just before we went to Sweden.	Det var precis innan vi åkte till Sverige.
22. Rita loves it.	Rita älskar den.
<i>Maria</i>	<i>Maria</i>
23. How are your children liking it in Sweden?	Hur trivs dina barn i Sverige?
<i>Sara</i>	<i>Sara</i>
24. They were having a hard time at first.	De hade det jobbigt först.
25. They missed their friends in Lebanon and they didn't know anyone here in Sweden.	De saknade sina kompisar i Libanon och de kände ingen här i Sverige.
26. But they're thriving now.	Men de trivs bra nu.
27. They have many new friends and they already talk better Swedish than I do.	De har många nya kompisar och de pratar redan bättre svenska än jag.
28. Children get friends so easily.	Barn får kompisar så lätt.
<i>Maria</i>	<i>Maria</i>
29. That's true.	Det är sant.
30. And children learn the language so fast.	Och barn lär sig språket så snabbt.
31. It is amazing!	Det är fantastiskt!

Grammar: Word Order (Repetition)

Word Order in Questions With an Interrogative Word (*Repetition*)

If you feel unsure about word order in questions, review the sections about questions in unit 3 and 5.

🔊 Exercise 8.1: Answer with a Question

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (<i>Repeat answer</i>)
Vi behöver stolar.	(<i>hur många?</i>)	Hur många stolar behöver vi? (repeat)
Jag måste gå nu.	(<i>varför?</i>)	Varför måste du gå nu? (repeat)

Grammar: Verbs

The Past Tense (Preterit) of Verbs in Group 2

In unit 6, we practiced the past tense of verbs in group 1, and now we will continue with the past tense of verbs in group 2, "er-verbs". Verb group 2 can be divided into three subgroups: 2 a, 2 b and 2 c.

Verb group 2 a

2 a is the most common variant of group 2.

Verbs in group 2 a get the ending "-de" in the preterit form.

Example:

behöver - behövde

Verb group 2 b

In this variant you will find all the verbs in group 2, whose stem ends in **p, t, k, s, f** or **x** (the last letter before the suffix). These consonants are *voiceless* consonants (consonants that are pronounced without using the vocal cords). It is uncomfortable to pronounce a "d" after a voiceless consonant, and therefore the preterit suffix of group 2 b is **"-te"** instead of **"-de"**.

Tip: Say "mmm" while holding your hand on your throat. You will feel the vocal cords vibrating. This means that "m" is a voiced consonant. Now say "sss" instead. You will feel that the vocal cords are not vibrating, because s is a voiceless consonant.

Verbs in group 2 b get the ending "-te" in the preterit form.

Examples:

p, t, k, s, f, x

kö**p**er - kö**p**te (*p is a voiceless consonant*)

å**k**er - å**k**te (*k is a voiceless consonant*)

Verb group 2 c

Most verbs in group 2 ends in "-er" in the present tense, but not group 2 c, which just ends in "-r". The suffixes for group 2 c are the same as for 2 a, but the difference is that the suffix is added after the "r" in 2 c (as you can see in the example below). The "-r" of the present form stays in both the preterit and the infinitive form (and also in the other verb forms that we are going to learn later in the course).

Verbs in group 2 c get the suffix "-de" in the preterit form, and the suffix is preceded by an "-r".

Example:

kör - körde

Grammar: Verbs

THE PRESENT, PRETERIT AND INFINITIVE FORMS OF VERBS IN GROUP 2:

VERB GROUP	PRESENT	PRETERIT	INFINITIVE
1. AR-VERB	pratar skickar -ar börjar	pratade skickade -ade började	prata skicka -a börja
2 A. (ER-VERB)	behöver beställer -er känner	behövde beställde -de kände	behöva beställa -a känna
(Special case): Stem with vowel + d, changed pronunciation:	betyder long [y]	betydde short [y]	betyda long [y]
2 B. (ER-VERB)	köper tänker -er åker	köpte tänkte -te åkte	köpa tänka -a åka
(Special case): Stem with vowel + t, changed pronunciation:	möter long [ö]	mötte short [ö]	möta long [ö]
2 C. (-R)	lär kör -r hör	lärde körde (r)-de hörde	lära köra (r)-a höra

Special cases of pronunciation of preterit in group 2

Verbs in group 2 a that has vowel + d in their stems, are pronounced with a short vowel in preterit.

Example: Present form: "betyder" [**betydər**] ; preterit form: "betydde": [**betyddə**].

The same applies to verbs in group 2 b with vowel + t in their stems.

Example: Present form: "byter": [**bytər**] ; preterit form "bytte": [**byttə**].

Special rules for spelling of preterit in group 2

(We will not practice this in this unit, but you should be aware that these rules exist.)

Verbs in group 2 with consonant + d just get the suffix -e in the preterit form.

Example:

använder - använde

Verbs in group 2 with consonant + t just get the suffix -e in the preterit form.

Example:

lyfter - lyfte

Verbs in group 2 with double "n" or "m" get a single "n" or "m" in the preterit form.

Example:

glömmer - glömde - (glömma)

känner - kände - (känna)

Grammar: Verbs

🔊 Exercise 8.2: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
the previous (the last)	förra [förra]
last year	förra året [förra året]
1. She bought the dress in Lebanon last year.	1. Hon köpte klänningen i Libanon förra året.
2. We went to Sweden two years ago.	2. Vi åkte till Sverige för två år sedan.
many (By itself (without a noun), "många" usually means "a lot of people" or "many people")	många [många]
3. The children didn't know anyone here at first but they know a lot of people now.	3. Barnen kände ingen här först men de känner många nu.
4. They learned the language fast.	4. De lärde sig språket snabbt.
5. I liked the cake.	5. Jag tyckte om kakan.
6. Isaac needed new furniture for the apartment.	6. Isaac behövde nya möbler till lägenheten.
drive(s) (sometimes the phrase "kör bil" is used to specify what vehicle is used)	kör [kör] (verb 2)
7. They drove the car to the store.	7. De körde bil till affären.
a cafe	ett café [ett kafe]
8. Sara went with Maria to a cafe.	8. Sara följde med Maria till ett café.
hear(s)	hör [hör] (verb 2)
9. I didn't hear what you said.	9. Jag hörde inte vad du sa.
switch(es) (change(s), replace(s))	byter [byter] (verb 2)
10. They switched tables.	10. De bytte bord.

🔊 Exercise 8.3: Change the Sentence to the Past Tense (Verb Group 2 A)

Example

YOU HEAR:

De känner ingen.

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

De kände ingen. (repeat)

Grammar: Verbs

🔊 Exercise 8.4: Change the Sentence to the Past Tense (Verb Group 2 B)

Example

YOU HEAR:

Jag tycker om kakan.

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

Jag tyckte om kakan. (repeat)

🔊 Exercise 8.5: Change the Sentence to the Past Tense (Verb Group 2 C)

Example

YOU HEAR:

Jag hör inget.

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

Jag hörde inget. (repeat)

🔊 Exercise 8.6: Change the Sentence to the Past Tense (Verb Group 2 A, 2 B and 2 C)

Example

YOU HEAR:

Hör du något?

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

Hörde du något? (repeat)

🔊 Exercise 8.7: Answer the Question in the Past Tense (Verb Group 2a, 2b Och 2c)

Example

YOU HEAR:

Behöver du pengar nu?

(CUE)

(igår)

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

Nej, jag behövde pengar igår. (repeat)

🔊 Exercise 8.8: Answer the Question in the Appropriate Tense (Verb Group 2 A, 2 B Och 2 C)

Answer the question in the present, past or future tense.

Example

YOU HEAR:

Ska du åka nu?

Beställde du den igår?

Åkte du igår?

(CUE)

(igår)

(nu)

(imorgon)

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

Nej, jag åkte igår. (repeat)

Nej, jag beställer den nu. (repeat)

Nej, jag ska åka imorgon. (repeat)

Grammar: Verbs

Preterit and Infinitive Forms of the Verbs "Gör", "Vill", "Tar" and "Säger"

There are many irregular verbs in Swedish, that do not follow any rules for how they change when they change tense. These verbs belong to verb group 4, and you will have to learn their forms verb by verb. In unit 6 we already learned the preterit and infinitive forms of "är", "har", "går" and "kommer". Now we continue with the verbs "gör", "vill", "tar" and "säger".

PRESENT, PRETERIT AND INFINITIVE FORMS OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS: GÖR, VILL, TAR, SÄGER.

VERB GROUP	PRESENT	PRETERIT	INFINITIVE
4. (IRREGULAR VERBS)	gör	gjorde [jo'də]	göra
	vill	ville [villə]	vilja [villja]
	tar	tog [tog]	ta
	säger [sejjər]	sa (sade) [sa]	säga [sejja]

Comments about writing and pronouncing "säger" in the past tense:

"Säger" in the preterit form can be written "sa" or "sade". "Sa" is only used in informal writing. In writing we recommend that you use "sade" in most situations.

In speech, [sa] is a much more common pronunciation than [sadə] except in formal contexts. We recommend that you learn the pronunciation [sa].

🔊 Exercise 8.9: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. I made some coffee before.	1. Jag gjorde lite kaffe innan.
2. What did you do in class yesterday?	2. Vad gjorde ni på lektionen igår?
3. Maria's children wanted to go to the store.	3. Marias barn ville åka till affären.
4. They had a coffee after school.	4. De tog en fika efter skolan.
5. He took a pen from the table.	5. Han tog en penna från bordet.
6. She took a photo of her children.	6. Hon tog ett foto på sina barn.
7. What did you say?	7. Vad sa du?
8. I said "Hello".	8. Jag sa "hej".
9. She said that she was ill.	9. Hon sa att hon var sjuk.

Grammar: Verbs

🔊 Exercise 8.10: Change the Sentence to the Past Tense

Example

YOU HEAR:

Jag gör kaffe.

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

Jag gjorde kaffe. (repeat)

🔊 Exercise 8.11: Answer the Question in the Appropriate Tense

Answer the question in the present, past or future tense.

Example

YOU HEAR:

Vill du ha en kaka nu?

Gör du en smörgås nu?

(CUE)

(innan)

(snart)

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

Nej, jag ville ha en kaka innan. (repeat)

Nej, jag ska göra en smörgås snart. (repeat)

Grammar: Adverbs

"Här och Där" or "Hit och Dit"?

When you talk about a place or a location, you can use the words "här" and "där" which means *here* and *there*. However, the words "hit" and "dit" are also translated to English by *here* and *there*.

What is the difference?

"Här" and "där" are used when you talk about someone or something that is on a location, while "hit" and "dit" have to be used when someone or something is going to a location. You could say that "hit" and "dit" literally means *to here* and *to there*.

"Här" and "där" refers to position (**on** a location).

"Hit" and "dit" refers to direction (**to** a location).

These words are used very consistently, so if you want to say for example "Come here!" You would have to say "Kom hit!" (*Come to here!*) because you want the person to come to a location, not stay at the same location.

It might be helpful to look at the verb in the sentence to determine if "där" or "dit" should be used. If the verb means some kind of movement, for example *go*, *come*, *walk* and so on, "hit" or "dit" is usually used (unless you're walking around at the same location). If the verb do not refer to any movement, for example *is*, *sit*, *live* and so on, "här" or "där" has to be used.

Study the example sentences below, and notice when "här" and "där" or "hit" and "dit" is used.

🔊 Exercise 8.12: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. I live here.	1. Jag bor här.
2. Do you want to come here?	2. Vill du komma hit?
3. I moved here to Lund.	3. Jag flyttade hit till Lund.
4. Is the table there unoccupied?	4. Är bordet där ledigt?
5. Yes, let's sit down there.	5. Ja, vi sätter oss där.
6. The store is there.	6. Affären är där.
7. We drive there.	7. Vi kör dit.

Grammar: Adverbs

🔊 Exercise 8.13: Replace the Location in the Sentence with "Där" or "Dit"

You will hear a sentence where there is a location, for example "to the apartment" or "in Lund". Repeat the sentence, but replace the location with "där" or "dit". You have to notice if it is a position or a direction.

Example

YOU HEAR:

De åker till lägenheten.

Han bor i Lund.

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

De åker dit. (repeat)

Han bor där. (repeat)

🔊 Exercise 8.14: Add "Här" or "Hit" to the Sentence

You will hear a sentence where there is no location. You need to add "här" or "hit" to the sentence. Listen to the verb, to hear if it's appropriate to state a position or a direction with that verb.

Example

YOU HEAR:

Kommer ni?

Han sitter.

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

Kommer ni hit? (repeat)

Han sitter här. (repeat)

🔊 Exercise 8.15: Answer the Question Using "Där" or "Dit"

Example

YOU HEAR:

När åkte du till Lund?

Bodde ni i Halmstad?

(CUE)

(igår)

(ja, innan)

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

Jag åkte dit igår. (repeat)

Ja, vi bodde där innan. (repeat)

A tip about word order: In a sentence where there is both a time and a place mentioned, the place is usually mentioned before the time.

For example: "Jag åkte till Lund igår" ("till Lund" = place, "igår" = time).

Grammar: Nouns (Repetition)

Nouns: En-Words and Ett-Words (Repetition)

We have learned a number of nouns in the course so far, and you should keep in mind that it's important to learn if they are en-words or ett-words. Here come some exercises to test if you did this. We will practice the nouns both in the indefinite and definite forms (review this in unit 2 if you feel unsure).

Before you do the exercises, you will get a chance to review the nouns. Study the list and quiz yourself about "en" or "ett".

Some nouns, that have a special definite form, are written in **bold letters**.

en skola	en lägenhet	en kopp
en hand	ett golv	en kod
en paus	ett kök	en ost
en lektion	en vägg	en kaka
en vinter - vintern	en lista	ett bär
ett tak	en krona	ett short
en storlek	en hemsida	en kö
en lampa	ett år	ett barn
ett verktyg	en mamma	en dotter - dottern
en sak	en son	en kompis
en bil	ett ställe	en kusin
en klocka	en månad	en klänning
en affär	en vecka	ett foto
en möbel - möbelen	en klass	en släkt
en säng		

Uncountable nouns

The following nouns are uncountable, and therefore they never have an indefinite article ("en" or "ett"). If you need to, review the section about uncountable nouns in unit 5. You still have to know if they are en-words or ett-words to be able to say them correctly in their definite forms. Some of them are always in their singular form, some are always in their plural form.

tur - turen
 närhet - närheten
 kaffe - kaffet
 mjölk - mjölken
 socker - sockret
 kläder - kläderna
 pengar - pengarna

Grammar: Nouns (Repetition)

🔊 Exercise 8.16: Replace a Word in the Sentence!

Example

YOU HEAR:

Var finns det en toalett?

(bord)

(penna)

YOU ANSWER:

Var finns det en toalett?

Var finns det ett bord?

Var finns det en penna?

🔊 Exercise 8.17: Replace the Correct Word in the Sentence (General Grammar Exercise)

In this exercise you need to understand which word in the sentence that can be replaced with the new word to make a correct and understandable sentence. You also need to consider that changing one word might make it necessary to change the form of another word in the sentence.

The exercise will train your feel for the construction of sentences in Swedish, as well as grammar.

Read and listen to the example, and notice when words change their form. For example, verbs might change tense or nouns might change between singular and plural.

Example

YOU HEAR:

Ska du börja här idag?

(imorgon)

(igår)

(i skolan)

YOU ANSWER:

Ska du börja här idag?

Ska du börja här imorgon?

Började du här igår?

Började du i skolan igår?

Unit 9

Sara and Maria Talks More at the Cafe

Sara and Maria talks more about their families and work life.

🔊 Dialogue 9.1: For Learning

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH WITH PRONUNCIATION AID
Sara:	Sara:
1. Do you have a photo of your son? (Have you any photo of your son?)	Har du något foto av din son? [ha 'du nått fo to av dinn s ^å n]
Maria:	Maria:
2. Yes, here.	Ja, här. [ja h ^ä r]
his	hans [h ^{ann} s]
a day	en dag [en d ^a g] or: [en d ^a]
a birthday	en födelsedag [en fö ^d elsed ^a g] or: [en fö ^l lseda]
3. It's from his birthday.	Det är från hans födelsedag. [de e fr ^a n h ^{ann} s fö ^d elsed ^a g]
Sara:	Sara:
cute	söt [s ^ö t]
very cute (notice that "jätte" comes together with the next word, like a prefix)	jättesöt [j ^{ett} es ^ö t]
4. He's super cute! (He is very cute.)	Han är jättesöt! [h ^{ann} e j ^{ett} es ^ö t]
5. What's his name? (What is called he?)	Vad heter han? [va h ^{et} er h ^{ann}]
Maria:	Maria:
6. His name is Daniel. (He is called Daniel.)	Han heter Daniel. [h ^{ann} h ^{et} er d ^a niel]

Sara:

English (*the nationality, not the language*)

7. **That sounds English?**

Maria:

maybe

actually (in fact)

common (usual, ordinary, frequent)

a name

both ... and

8. **Yes, maybe, but it's actually a common name both in Sweden and in Peru.**

Sara:

9. **Is your husband also from Peru?**
(Does your husband also come from Peru?)

(Comes your husband also from Peru?)

Maria:

Swedish (*the nationality, not the language*)

10. **No, he's Swedish.**

Sara:

each other

11. **Oh I see! How did you meet each other?**

(Oh I see! How met you each other?)

Sara:

engelsk [**en**ɲelsk]
(**engelskt** [**en**ɲelst] or: [**en**ɲelskt])

Det låter engelskt?

[de **l**åter **en**ɲelst]

Maria:

kanske [**kann**hə]

faktiskt [**fakkt**ist]

vanlig [**van**lig] (**vanligt**)

ett namn [ett **namn**]

både ... och [**b**åde ... **å**]

Ja, kanske, men det är faktiskt ett vanligt namn både i Sverige och i Peru.

[ja **kann**hə menn de **e** fakktist ett **van**lit
namn både i **sv**ärrjə å i **peru**]

Sara:

Kommer din man också från Peru?

[**k**åmmə 'dinn **mann** **å**kkså från **peru**]

Maria:

svensk [**svenn**sk]

Nej, han är svensk.

[**n**ä hann **e** **svenn**sk]

Sara:

varandra [**varann**dra]

Jaså! Hur träffade ni varandra?

[**j**asså **hur** **treff**ade ni **varann**dra]

Maria:

work(s)

tourism (the tourism)

a time

back then (at that time, at the time)

12. **I worked in tourism back then.**

(I worked with tourism at that time.)

him

travel(s)

around

South America

13. **I met him when he traveled around in South America.**

Sara:

within

14. **What did you do in tourism?**

(What worked you with within tourism?)

Maria:

help(s)

a tourist

different (various)

15. **I helped tourists with various things.**

book(s) (reserve(s))

for example

a hotel

Maria:

jobbar [**jåbbar**] (verb 1)

turism [**turissm**] (turismen)

en tid [en **tīd**]

på den tiden [på **denn tīden**]

Jag jobbade med turism på den tiden.

[**ja** **jåbbade** **me** **turissm** **på** **denn tīden**]

honom [**hånnåm**]

reser [**reser**] (verb 2)

runt [**runnt**]

Sydamerika [**sydamerika**]

Jag träffade honom när han reste runt i Sydamerika.

[**ja** **treffade** **hånnåm** **när** **hann** **restē** **runnt** **i** **sydamerika**]

Sara:

inom [**innåm**]

Vad jobbade du med inom turism?

[**va** **jåbbade** **du** **med** **innåm** **turissm**]

Maria

hjälper [**jellper**] (verb 2)

en turist [en **turisst**]

olika [**olika**]

Jag hjälpte turister med olika saker.

[**ja** **jellpte** **turisstē** **med** **olika** **sakē**]

bokar [**bokar**] (verb 1)

till exempel [till **eksempel**]

ett hotell [ett **hotell**]

arrange(s)

a trip

a package (packet, parcel)

a travel package (package tour)

16. **For example, i booked hotels and arranged package tours.**

(I booked for example hotels and arranged package tours.)

call(s) (on the phone)

a telephone

a call (a conversation)

a phone call

17. **I made a lot of phone calls.**

(I called a lot of phone calls.)

a guide

drive(s)

people (the people)

mini

a bus

a minibus

18. **I sometimes worked as a guide as well, and drove people around in a minibus.**

(I worked as guide as well sometimes, and drove around people in minibus.)

Sara:

fun

19. **That sounds like fun!**

(It sounds fun!)

ordnar [**å**rdnar] (verb 1)

en resa [en **re**sa]

ett paket [ett **pa**ket]

en paketresa [en **pa**ket**re**sa]

Jag bokade till exempel hotell och ordnade paketresor.

[ja **bo**kade till eksemmpel **ho**ttel å **å**rdnade **pa**ket**re**sor]

ringer [**ri**ngør] (verb 2)

en telefon [en telef**å**n]

ett samtal [ett **sa**mm**ta**l]

ett telefonsamtal [ett telef**å**nsam**ta**l]

Jag ringde många telefonsamtal.

[ja **ri**ngde många telef**å**nsam**ta**l]

en guide [en **ga**jjd]

kör [**ö**r] (verb 2)

folk [**få**llk] (folket)

mini [**mi**ni]

en buss [en **b**uss]

en minibuss [en **mi**nibuss]

Jag jobbade som guide också ibland, och körde runt folk i minibuss.

[ja **jå**bbade samm **ga**jjd åkkså iblannd å **ö**'de runnt **få**llk i **mi**nibuss]

Sara:

rolig [**ro**lig] (roligt)

Det låter roligt!

[de **lå**ter **ro**lit]

20. **You did some different things.**

Maria:

always

21. **Yeah, it was fun sometimes, but not always.**

(be) a pain (difficult, hard, tiresome)

22. **Tourists can be a bit of a pain!**

Which

a profession (an occupation)

23. **What's your profession?**

(Which profession have you?)

Sara:

a university

24. **I was a teacher at a university in Lebanon.**

(I was teacher on a university in Lebanon.)

Maria

Oh

teach(es) (taught)

25. **Oh, what did you teach?**

(Oh, what taught you?)

Sara:

classical

Arabic

literature (the literature)

26. **Classical Arabic literature.**

Du gjorde lite olika saker.

[du jo'də li'tə o'lika səkər]

Maria:

alltid [alltid] or: [allti]

Ja, det var roligt ibland men inte alltid.

[ja de va ro'lit i'blann'd menn in'te alltid]

jobbig [jåbbig] (jobbiga)

Turister kan vara lite jobbiga!

[turis'stər kann va li'te jåbbiga]

vad för [va ... fōr]

ett yrke [ett yrrkə]

Vad har du för yrke?

[va ha 'du fōr yrrkə]

Sara:

ett universitet [ett unive'sitet]

Jag var lärare på ett universitet i Libanon.

[ja va lārārə på ett unive'sitet i li'banån]

Maria

jaha [jaha]

lär ut [lār ut] (lärde ut) (verb 2)

Jaha, vad lärde du ut?

[jaha va lā'də du ut]

Sara:

klassisk [klassisk]

arabisk [arabisk]

litteratur [literatur] (litteraturen)

Klassisk arabisk litteratur.

[klassisk arabisk literatur]

a student

read(s)

a writer (an author)

27. **My students read great Arabic writers.**

Maria:

very

interesting

28. **That sounds very interesting!**

Sara:

29. **Yes, I loved it!**

en student [en **studennt**]

läser [**läs**er] (verb 2)

en författare [en **författare**]

Mina studenter läste stora arabiska författare.

[minna studennter **läste** stora arabiska **författare**]

Maria:

väldigt [**vell**dit]

intressant [intres**annt**]

Det låter väldigt intressant!

[de **låt**er **vell**dit intres**annt**]

Sara:

Ja, jag älskade det!

[**ja** ja **ell**skade de]

🔊 Dialogue 9.2: Practice for Fluency

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
<i>Sara</i>	<i>Sara</i>
1. Do you have a photo of your son?	Har du något foto av din son?
<i>Maria</i>	<i>Maria</i>
2. Yes, here.	Ja, här.
3. It's from his birthday.	Det är från hans födelsedag.
<i>Sara</i>	<i>Sara</i>
4. He's super cute!	Han är jättesöt!
5. What's his name?	Vad heter han?
<i>Maria</i>	<i>Maria</i>
6. His name is Daniel.	Han heter Daniel.
<i>Sara</i>	<i>Sara</i>
7. That sounds English?	Det låter engelskt?
<i>Maria</i>	<i>Maria</i>
8. Yes, maybe, but it's actually a common name both in Sweden and in Peru.	Ja, kanske, men det är faktiskt ett vanligt namn både i Sverige och i Peru.
<i>Sara</i>	<i>Sara</i>
9. Is you husband also from Peru? (Does your husband also come from Peru?)	Kommer din man också från Peru?
<i>Maria</i>	<i>Maria</i>
10. No, he's Swedish.	Nej, han är svensk.
<i>Sara</i>	<i>Sara</i>
11. Oh I see! How did you meet each other?	Jaså! Hur träffade ni varandra?
<i>Maria</i>	<i>Maria</i>
12. I worked in tourism back then.	Jag jobbade med turism på den tiden.
13. I met him when he traveled around in South America.	Jag träffade honom när han reste runt i Sydamerika.

<i>Sara</i>	<i>Sara</i>
14. What did you do in tourism?	Vad jobbade du med inom turism?
<i>Maria</i>	<i>Maria</i>
15. I helped tourists with various things.	Jag hjälpte turister med olika saker.
16. For example, i booked hotels and arranged package tours.	Jag bokade till exempel hotell och ordnade paketresor.
17. I made a lot of phone calls.	Jag ringde många telefonsamtal.
18. I sometimes worked as a guide as well, and drove people around in a minibus.	Jag jobbade som guide också ibland, och körde runt folk i minibuss.
<i>Sara</i>	<i>Sara</i>
19. That sounds like fun!	Det låter roligt!
20. You did some different things.	Du gjorde lite olika saker.
<i>Maria</i>	<i>Maria</i>
21. Yeah, it was fun sometimes, but not always.	Ja, det var roligt ibland men inte alltid.
22. Tourists can be a bit of a pain!	Turister kan vara lite jobbiga!
23. What's your profession?	Vad har du för yrke?
<i>Sara</i>	<i>Sara</i>
24. I was a teacher at a university in Lebanon.	Jag var lärare på ett universitet i Libanon.
<i>Maria</i>	<i>Maria</i>
25. Oh, what did you teach?	Jaha, vad lärde du ut?
<i>Sara</i>	<i>Sara</i>
26. Classical Arabic literature.	Klassisk arabisk litteratur.
27. My students read great Arabic writers.	Mina studenter läste stora arabiska författare.
<i>Maria</i>	<i>Maria</i>
28. That sounds very interesting!	Det låter väldigt intressant!
<i>Sara</i>	<i>Sara</i>
29. Yes, I loved it!	Ja, jag älskade det!

Grammar: Verbs

The Past Tense (Preterit) of Verbs in Group 3

Verb group 3 is also called *short verbs* "kortverb" because the majority of them are short, monosyllabic words. Not all of them are short though, there are some polysyllabic verbs in group 3, for example "beror" (*depend(s)*) and "beter" (*behave(s)*)

Now we will learn how to say verbs in group 3 in the past tense (preterit).

Notice that verbs in group 3 have a long vowel in the present and infinitive forms, but a short vowel in the preterit form:

Long vowel in the present and infinitive forms:

"bor" [bor], "bo" [bo]

Short vowel in the preterit form:

"bodde" [boddə]

This is clearly visible in the spelling, with the double "d" in the preterit form.

PRESENT, PRETERIT AND INFINITIVE FORMS OF VERBS IN GROUP 3

VERB GROUP	PRESENT	PRETERIT	INFINITIVE
3 (short verbs)	bor mår tror når (<i>long vowel</i>)	-r bodde mådde trodde nådde (<i>short vowel</i>)	-dde bo må tro nå (<i>long vowel</i>)

Grammar: Verbs

🔊 Exercise 9.1: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. Sara lived in Halmstad before.	1. Sara bodde i Halmstad innan.
2. She lived in an apartment.	2. Hon bodde i en lägenhet.
feel(s) <i>(Used about the general well-being, not specific feelings)</i>	mår [mår] (verb 3)
3. How are you feeling? (How are you?)	3. Hur mår du?
bad	dålig [dålig] (dåligt)
4. I'm fine now, but I didn't feel well yesterday.	4. Jag mår bra nu, men jag mådde dåligt igår.
think(s) (believe(s)) <i>(Means that you think something, in contrast to being sure about something)</i>	tror [tror] (verb 3)
5. I didn't think that you needed to book a table here.	5. Jag trodde inte att man behövde boka bord här.
6. What did you think?	6. Vad trodde du?
7. I thought that it was unoccupied.	7. Jag trodde att det var ledigt.
a bag	en väska [en vesska]
reach(es) (can reach)	når [når] (verb 3)
8. Can you give me the bag? I can't reach it.	8. Kan du ge mig väskan? Jag når inte den.
up	upp [upp]
9. The child couldn't reach up to the table.	9. Barnet nådde inte upp till bordet.

🔊 Exercise 9.2: Change the Sentence to the Past Tense

Remember to pronounce the vowel short in the preterit form.

Example

YOU HEAR:

Jag bor i Lund.

Jag tror att det är ledigt.

YOU ANSWER: *(Repeat answer)*

Jag bodde i Lund. *(repeat)*

Jag trodde att det var ledigt. *(repeat)*

Grammar: Verbs

🔊 Exercise 9.3: Answer the Question Using "Innan" or "Nu"

Remember to pronounce the vowel long in the present and infinitive forms, and short in the preterit form.

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)
Bor du i Halmstad?	(innan)	Nej, jag bodde i Halmstad innan. (repeat)

Overview of Preterit Forms of Verbs in Group 1, 2 and 3

In unit 6, 8 and 9, we have practiced verb groups 1, 2 and 3 in the preterit forms. Now we will practice all three verb groups together.

OVERVIEW:

PRESENT, PRETERIT AND INFINITIVE FORMS OF VERB GROUPS 1, 2 AND 3

VERB GROUP	PRESENT	PRETERIT	INFINITIVE
1. AR-VERB	pratar skickar börjar -ar	pratade skickade började -ade	prata skicka börja -a
2 A. (ER-VERB)	behöver beställer känner -er	behövde beställde kände -de	behöva beställa känna -a
(Special case): Stem with vowel + d, changed pronunciation:	betyder (long vowel)	betydde (short vowel)	betyda (long vowel)
2 B. (ER-VERB)	köper tänker åker -er	köpte tänkte åkte -te	köpa tänka åka -a
(Special case): Stem with vowel + t, changed pronunciation:	möter (long vowel)	mötte (short vowel)	möta (long vowel)
2 C. (-R)	lär kör hör -r	lärde körde hörde (r)-de	lära köra höra (r)-a
3 (SHORT VERB)	bor mår tror når -r (long vowel)	bodde mådde trodde nådde -dde (short vowel)	bo må tro nå - (long vowel)

Grammar: Verbs

In the following exercises we will practice many of the verbs in group 1, 2 and 3 that we have learned in unit 1 - 9. You may first review the verbs in the list below. Make sure that you know all the verbs in the list before you continue with the exercises.

Remember that verb group 2 has three subgroups (2 a, 2 b, 2 c) that are a bit different from each other, as we learned in unit 8. Take a look at group 2 in the list, and try to see which verbs belong to which subgroup (with the suffixes "-de", "-te" or "(r)-de" in the preterit forms).

If you feel unsure about the preterit verb forms, repeat the exercises for the preterit forms for verb group 1, 2 and 3 in unit 6, 8 and 9.

<u>Verb group 1:</u>	<u>Verb group 2:</u>	<u>Verb group 3:</u>
skickar börjar studerar väntar pratar hittar verkar hämtar undrar lånar kopplar tittar kostar	räknar flyttar betalar älskar berättar visar träffar saknar jobbar ordnar bokar lyssnar	betyder behöver köper tänker räcker följer använder tycker beställer känner åker kör hjälper
	ringer läser hör försöker rör byter	bor tror mår når

🔊 Exercise 9.4: Change the Sentence to the Past Tense

Example

YOU HEAR:

Jag ordnar resor.

YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)

Jag ordnade resor. (repeat)

🔊 Exercise 9.5: Replace a Word in the Sentence

Example

YOU HEAR:

Jag ringde mycket.

(köper)

(betalar)

YOU ANSWER:

Jag ringde mycket.

Jag köpte mycket.

Jag betalade mycket.

Grammar: Verbs

🔊 Exercise 9.6: Answer the Question

Example

YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)
Pratade du med Sara?	(Maria)	Nej, jag pratade med Maria. (repeat)
Ska du betala bilen idag?	(igår)	Nej, jag betalade den igår. (repeat)

Ten Irregular Verbs

We already learned eight irregular verbs in the preterit and infinitive forms:

unit 6: är, har, går, kommer ; unit 8: gör, vill, tar, säger

We are going to practice all these verbs again, together with two new irregular verbs: "får" and "ser".

VERB GROUP	PRESENT	PRETERIT	INFINITIVE
4. (IRREGULAR VERBS)	är	var [vɑ]	vara [vɑ]
	har	hade [haddə]	ha
	går	gick [jikk]	gå
	kommer	kom [kåmm]	komma
	gör	gjorde [jɔ'də]	göra
	vill	ville	vilja [villja]
	tar	tog	ta
	säger [sejjer]	sa / sade [sɑ]	säga [sejja]
	får	fick	få
	ser	såg	se

Comments about the verb "får"

The verb "får" can have different meanings. The most common meanings are:

1. get(s), receive(s)
2. is allowed to, may, get(s) to (when used as an auxiliary verb)

Sometimes "får" can also mean "has to", usually when it is used in admonitions or demands.

Remember these different meanings of "får" when you read the example sentences on the next page.

Grammar: Verbs

🔊 Exercise 9.7: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. I didn't get my money back!	1. Jag fick inte tillbaka mina pengar!
2. We got a lot of homework for tomorrow.	2. Vi fick mycket läxa till imorgon.
a library	ett bibliotek [ett bibliotek]
3. One isn't allowed to talk in the library.	3. Man får inte prata i biblioteket.
4. I got to borrow Isaac's car.	4. Jag fick låna Isaacs bil.
5. You'll have to go to the store if you want cookies.	5. Du får gå till affären om du vill ha kakor.
6. You'll have to wait until tomorrow, I don't have time now.	6. Du får vänta till imorgon, jag har inte tid nu.
a movie	en film [en film]
7. We saw a good movie yesterday.	7. Vi såg en bra film igår.
8. Adam looks kind.	8. Adam ser snäll ut.

🔊 Exercise 9.8: Change the Sentence to the Past Tense

Be careful with the pronunciation of the preterit forms!

Example	
YOU HEAR: Det är roligt.	YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer) Det var roligt. (repeat)

🔊 Exercise 9.9: Answer the Question

Example		
YOU HEAR: Ska du göra kaffe nu?	(CUE) (innan)	YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer) Nej, jag gjorde kaffe innan. (repeat)

Grammar: General Grammar Exercise

Exercise 9.10: Add a Word to the Sentence(General Grammar Exercise)

Add a new word to the sentence. Each time you say the sentence, it will get longer. You have to understand where in the sentence that the new word fits, to make the sentence meaningful and grammatically correct. You also need to consider that adding one word might make it necessary to change the form of another word in the sentence.

The exercise will train your feel for the construction of sentences in Swedish, as well as grammar.

Read and listen to the example, and notice when words change their form when the new word is added. For example, verbs might change tense or nouns might change between singular and plural.

Example

YOU HEAR:

Hon studerar.

(*svenska*)

(*innan*)

(*fick*)

YOU ANSWER:

Hon studerar.

Hon studerar svenska.

Hon studerade svenska innan.

Hon fick studera svenska innan.

Grammar: Nouns (Repetition)

Plural Forms of En-Words and Ett-Words (*Repetition*)

In unit 7, we practiced the plural forms of nouns in all five declensions. Now we will practice these declensions again, with all the nouns that you have learned in unit 8 and 9. If you need to review the five declensions, study the overview of all the declensions, which you can find in unit 7.

These are the nouns from unit 8 and 9 that we will practice in the following exercises:

<u>Declension 1:</u> en resa - resor	<u>Declension 2:</u> en kompis - kompisar en klänning - klänningar en dag - dagar en buss - bussar	<u>Declension 3:</u> en kusin - kusiner en släkt - släkter en tid - tider en telefon - telefoner en turist - turister en guide - guider en student - studenter
<u>Declension 4:</u> ett foto - foton ett yrke - yrken	<u>Declension 5:</u> ett barn - barn ett namn - namn ett samtal - samtal ett hotell - hotell ett exempel - exempel ett paket - paket ett universitet - universitet en författare - författare	<u>Irregular en-words:</u> en dotter - döttrar en man - män

🔊 Exercise 9.11: Change between Singular and Plural (All Declensions and Some Irregular Nouns)

Example		
YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (<i>Repeat answer</i>)
Vill du ha en kaka?	(<i>några</i>)	Vill du ha några kakor? (<i>repeat</i>)
Har du några pennor?	(<i>en</i>)	Har du en penna? (<i>repeat</i>)

🔊 Exercise 9.12: Replace a Word in the Sentence

Example	
YOU HEAR:	YOU ANSWER:
Jag har två bilar.	Jag har två bilar.
(<i>vän</i>)	Jag har två vänner.

Grammar: General Grammar Exercise

🔊 **Exercise 9.13: Replace the Correct Word in the Sentence**

In this exercise you need to understand which word in the sentence that can be replaced with the new word to make a correct and understandable sentence. You also need to consider that changing one word might make it necessary to change the form of another word in the sentence.

The exercise will train your feel for the construction of sentences in Swedish, as well as grammar.

Read and listen to the example, and notice when words change their form. For example, verbs might change tense or nouns might change between singular and plural.

Example

YOU HEAR:

Jag har tre söner nu.

(*en*)

(*paket*)

(*köper*)

(*igår*)

YOU ANSWER:

Jag har tre söner nu.

Jag har en son nu.

Jag har ett paket nu.

Jag köper ett paket nu.

Jag köpte ett paket igår.

Grammar: Word Order

Word Order When Using "Inte" and Other Sentence Adverbials

In unit 4, we learned that the word "inte" comes after the first verb in the sentence. "Inte" belongs to a group of words called *sentence adverbials*, and there are many other words belonging to this group in Swedish.

A sentence adverbial is a word that affects the meaning of the whole sentence. All sentence adverbials in Swedish have the same position in the sentence as the word "inte": after the first verb in the sentence.

The following list contains all the sentence adverbials that we have learned so far in this course:

inte
också
bara
gärna
alltid
aldrig
faktiskt
verkligen
till exempel

WORD ORDER WITH SENTENCE ADVERBIALS

SUBJECT	VERB 1	SENTENCE ADVERBIAL	VERB 2	
Jag	förstår	inte.		
Vi	kan	till exempel	köpa	smörgåsar.
Vi	kan	också	köpa	några kakor.
Boken	är	verkligen		bra.
Han	brukar	alltid	cykla	till skolan.

Please repeat the exercises with "inte" in unit 4 if you feel unsure about word order with "inte". There you practice the same word order as in the following exercises, but now we are going to use different sentence adverbials.

Comment about sentence adverbials:

You should know that some sentence adverbials can be used either as a sentence adverbial (appearing after the first verb), or as a normal adverb (appearing after the object in the sentence). For example, this applies to the word "också". You can say: "Jag vill också ha ett äpple" which translates to: "I also want an apple". But you can also say: "Jag vill ha ett äpple också" which translates to: "I want an apple as well". This will not be practiced in this unit.

Grammar: Sentence Adverbials

🔊 Exercise 9.14: Example Sentences

TRANSLATION	SWEDISH
1. For example, I booked hotels.	1. Jag bokade till exempel hotell.
2. You also speak good Swedish!	2. Du pratar också bra svenska!
3. I just need one chair.	3. Jag behöver bara en stol.
4. I gladly grab a coffee after school.	4. Jag tar gärna en fika efter skolan.
5. That's really good.	5. Det är verkligen bra.
6. I usually always grab a coffee after school.	6. Jag brukar alltid fika efter skolan.
7. It is actually (in fact) a common name.	7. Det är faktiskt ett vanligt namn.
never	aldrig [alldrig]
8. I never drive (the car) in winter.	8. Jag kör aldrig bil på vintern.

🔊 Exercise 9.15: Add the Sentence Adverbial to the Sentence!

Example		
YOU HEAR:	(CUE)	YOU ANSWER: (Repeat answer)
Det är bra.	(<i>verkligen</i>)	Det är verkligen bra. (<i>repeat</i>)
Jag behöver en bil.	(<i>bara</i>)	Jag behöver bara en bil. (<i>repeat</i>)