

ACTIVE DANISH

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Thanks to Lars, Brian, and Susanne

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INTRODUCTION  
ESSAYS

① 1. The Beginning (Read this first.)  
(an essay about how to use this book)

② 2. Letters

The Danish Alphabet is the same as the English plus the three letters "æ", "ø", and "å". "Å" used to be written "aa" and is still seen as such in some proper names. "Q", "x", and "z" are almost never used.

The handwritten letters are

A	<i>Aa</i>	B	<i>Bb</i>	C	<i>Cc</i>	D	<i>Dd</i>	E	<i>Ee</i>	F	<i>Ff</i>	G	<i>Gg</i>
H	<i>Hh</i>	I	<i>Ii</i>	J	<i>Jj</i>	K	<i>Kk</i>	L	<i>Ll</i>	M	<i>Mm</i>	N	<i>Nn</i>
O	<i>Oo</i>	P	<i>Pp</i>	Q	<i>Qq</i>	R	<i>Rr</i>	S	<i>Ss</i>	T	<i>Tt</i>	U	<i>Uu</i>
V	<i>Vv</i>	W	<i>Ww</i>	X	<i>Xx</i>	Y	<i>Yy</i>	Z	<i>Zz</i>	Æ	<i>Ææ</i>	Ø	<i>Øø</i>
Å	<i>Åå</i>												

③ 3. Gender

Danish has two genders, called the common gender and the neuter. This means that every NOUN is classified under one of the two genders, and you have to remember which gender each NOUN belongs to. Besides a few general guidelines given below, there is no rhyme or reason in the system. However, it is important. A table is neuter, and if you refer to it in the common gender, it is a gramatical mistake. This type of mistake sounds just as wrong to a Dane as "You is wrong." sounds to an English-speaker.

The common gender is called the "en" gender. "En pige" (a girl), "en mor" (a mother), "en læge" (a doctor), and all other NOUNS representing people are "en"-NOUNS. (Exception: "et barn") While it is associated with people, two-thirds of all other NOUNS are also "en"-NOUNS.

The neuter is called the "et" gender. "Et liv" (a life), "et sæt" (a set) and all other remaining NOUNS are "et"-NOUNS.

ADJECTIVES, THING-SUBSTITUTIONS, and THING-INTRODUCORS must, in some cases, agree with the NOUN they represent. Agreement involves a spelling change in the agreeing word based on the gender and number of the NOUN. There are three forms for agreement. They are:

1. agreement with singular "en"-NOUNS,
2. agreement with singular "et"-NOUNS, and
3. agreement with plural NOUNS. (both "en" and "et")

Examples:

In "en stor bjerge" (a big mountain), "en" and "stor" agree with the "en"-NOUN "bjerge". In "et stort hus" (a big house), "et" and "stort" agree with the "et"-NOUN "hus". In "flere store huse" (several big houses), "flere" and "store" agree with the plural NOUN "huse".

If a (singular) NOUN ends in:	It is:
-dom -skab -eri	usually an "et"-NOUN.
-hed -er -ing -ling -ning -inde -ske -else	usually an "en"-NOUN.
anything else	not governed by rules.

#### ⑤ 4. Countable and Noncountable

Every NOUN in Danish, like in English, is either countable or noncountable. This is not arbitrary like the assignment of gender, but completely logical and presents no problems once you are aware of it. A countable NOUN is one that can be counted and stated in the plural, like bricks, cups, ideas, and jobs. A noncountable NOUN is always in the singular and represents a quantity of something rather than a number of something, like water, sugar, interest, work, and attention. Many NOUNS can be used as both types at different times, like two characters (countable) and an amount of character (noncountable), or a glass (countable) and the material called glass (noncountable).

This is important because the English word "more" which does not distinguish between countable and uncountable, translates to both "mere" (countable) and "flere" (noncountable). Many other THING INTRODUCORS distinguish between countable and noncountable.

#### ⑩ 5. Danish and English

Danish and English, along with German, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, and the language of the Faeroe Islands, are descendants of old German. Danish resembles Norwegian very closely and Swedish almost as closely, while German and English are more distant cousins. There are two large sets of words that are similar in Danish and English. Simple everyday words that come from old German are often in common: arm/arm, hånd/hand, brød/bread, give/give, træ/tree. There is even more similarity if you allow for a few regular spelling conversions. These are: v/w (sav/saw), hv/wh (hvad/what), k/c (ko/cow), g/k (tage/take), and f/ph (fysik/physics). The other set of common words are those taken from foreign sources by both Danish and English: injektion/injection, diskutere/discuss, biografi/biography, doktrin/doctrine, epilog/epilogue.

#### ⑩ 6. The Parts of Speech

It is essential that you learn to recognize the parts of speech, if you are to learn Danish to a significant level.

I have taken the liberty to change the names of the parts of speech to make them more obvious, but I have also given the common names below and at the top of each of the chapters covering parts of speech. Each time I use the parts of speech in capital letters, it refers to a specific definition. For example, a "thing" is a

real object, while a "THING" is a group of words (following specific rules) describing the object.

See exercise 0.

**SENTENCE:** A complete idea, with a SUBJECT and ACTION, starting with a capital letter, and ending with a period, question mark, or exclamation point. (. ? !)

- Rundt om på marken, går der masser af køer. (A bunch of cows are walking around the field.)
- Ja, det vil jeg gerne. (Yes, I would like to.)

**ACTION** (complete verb phrase): A word or set of words telling what happens or is done, or telling a condition or possibility or almost anything else. It plays the most definitive role.

ACTIONS can consist of VERBS, ACTION TRAILERS, and the word "at". (Usually in this book, ACTIONS standing alone are preceded by "at", corresponding to "to".)

- at være (to be)
- at skrive (to write)
- at have fundet (to have found)
- at burde blive kørt ned (to ought to be run over)

**ACTION TRAILER** (adverb): a (usually short) word at the end of some ACTIONS, which can not stand alone as an ACTION, change forms, or indicate tense. Often, ACTIONS both with and without a certain TRAILER exist, which mean slightly different things. Some ACTION TRAILERS could be called EXTRA WORDS, as the distinction is weak.

- at komme / at komme ind (to come / to come in)
- at se / at se ud (to see / to look: as in "to look good")

**VERB:** Any single word in an ACTION, except "at" and the ACTION TRAILER. Each VERB has many forms.

- at kunne fungere (to be able to function)
- Hun døde. (She died.)

**THING** (whole noun phrase): The name of an object, person, place, idea, or anything else named. THINGS consist of either: THING INTRODUCORS, DESCRIPTIONS, and NOUNS; or: THING SUBSTITUTIONS.

- en dag (a day)
- flere rimelig betydningsfulde foreslag (several reasonably meaningful proposals)
- mig (me)

**THING INTRODUCOR** (article, adjective): A word (or sometimes two) that usually precedes NOUNS to indicate quantity and definitiveness.

- en dag
- flere rimelig betydningsfulde foreslag

**DESCRIPTION** (whole adjective phrase): A word or group of words describing a THING, made up of DEGREES and ADJECTIVES.

- flere rimelig betydningsfulde foreslag
- den første gang (the first time)

**ADJECTIVE:** The essential word in a DESCRIPTION that directly describes a THING. ADJECTIVES have several forms.

- høj (tall)
- rimelig betydningsfulde

**DEGREE** (adverb of degree): The word in a DESCRIPTION that describes or limits the ADJECTIVE, or describes or limits an EXTRA WORD (below), ACTION TRAILER, or another DEGREE.

- rimelig betydningsfulde
- at gå meget langt væk (to walk very far away)

**NOUN:** A THING minus all introduction and description. A NOUN has several forms.

- en dag
- flere rimelig betydningsfulde foreslag

**SUBJECT:** A THING that does the ACTION, or a THING that receives the ACTION if the ACTION is passive. In either case, the SUBJECT is always directly before or after the first VERB in the ACTION.

- Jeg spiller bordtennis. (I play ping-pong.)
- Flere rimelig betydningsfulde foreslag blev talt. (Several reasonably meaningful proposals were counted.)

**OBJECT:** Any other THING besides a SUBJECT.

- Jeg spiller bordtennis. (I play ping-pong.)
- Han fandt det i haven. (He found it in the yard.)

**THING SUBSTITUTION** (pronoun, demonstrative adjective): A word that represents and takes the place of any THING. Some have different forms to distinguish between when the THING is a SUBJECT or an OBJECT.

- noget (something)
- hende (her)

**EXTRA:** Any word or group of words that is not strictly necessary in a SENTENCE but gives additional information about place, time, frequency, value, etc. There are three types called EXTRA WORDS, PHRASES, and CLAUSES. They can either relate to the whole SENTENCE or describe a particular THING, in which case they follow the THING.

**EXTRA WORD** (adverb): A type of EXTRA that is one word.

- Det gik godt. (It went well.)
- Jeg er sandsynligvis ikke her. (I am most probably not here.) (three individual EXTRA WORDS)

**PHRASE** (prepositional phrase): A type EXTRA that is group of words introduced by an INTRODUCOR and containing a THING.

- et æble i et træ (an apple in a tree)
- at drømme af en grund (to dream for a reason)

**PHRASE INTRODUCOR** (preposition): A word that introduces a PHRASE and usually tells where or when.

- et æble i et træ
- at drømme af en grund

**CLAUSE:** A type of EXTRA that is like a whole SENTENCE: it contains a SUBJECT, ACTION, and other parts of speech, and is introduced by an INTRODUCOR.

- en pige, der tog fejl (a girl who made a mistake)
- fordi det er nat (because it is night)

**CLAUSE INTRODUCOR** (subordinating conjunction): A word that introduces a CLAUSE, and usually tells when or why.

- en pige, der tog fejl
- fordi det er nat

**CONNECTOR** (coordinating conjunction): A word (or sometimes two disconnected words) that connects two equivalent parts of speech to form complex parts of speech.

- en dør og en ramme (a door and a frame)
- I skal blive enten udenfor eller indenfor. (You should stay either outside or inside.)

Although these parts of speech may appear to be fixed and independent of each other, some of them overlap in definition, and are not possible to clearly distinguish. In some cases, there is a grey area between one part of speech and the next. For example,

in: "Der er noget, jeg ser på." (There is something I am looking at.), "der" could be both an EXTRA WORD, and "noget" the SUBJECT; or "der" could be the SUBJECT and "noget", the OBJECT. Neither way of looking at it is more correct. In the same sentence, "ser på" could be considered the ACTION, or "ser" alone could be considered the ACTION with "på" as the beginning of the implied PHRASE, "på noget". In the sentence "Kampen blev vundet." (The fight was won.) "vundet" is both a VERB in the passive ACTION "blev vundet", and an ADJECTIVE describing "kampen".

### ⑩ 7. Word Formation

Danish words are often made up of smaller words or fragments, each with their own meanings. The meanings of the fragments can give clues to the meaning of the whole word. Examples: "Videnskab" (science) is made up of "viden" (knowledge), and "skabe" (create). "Århundrede" (century) is made up of "år" (year) and "hundrede" (hundred). "Et øjeblik" (a moment) is made up of "øje" (eye) and "et blik" (a glance). "Åndssvag" (retarded) is made up of "ånd" (spirit) and "svag" (weak). "At deltage" (to take part) is made up of "del" (part) and "at tage" (take). And so on.

Word fragments are put together with "s", "e", or no letter in between. Examples: "landsmand" (countryman), "udenrigspolitik" (outside-the-[common]wealth-politics, or foreign policy), "juletræ" (Christmas tree), "barnebarn" (child-child, or grandchild). See Word List 0.

Some words can take different prefixes or endings to give related words. Examples: "stilling" (position), "omstilling" (adjustment), "fremstilling" (production), "udstilling" (display), "forestilling" (notion, presentation), "indstilling" (attitude); "ro" (tranquility), "rolig" (tranquil), "berolige" (relax). See Word List 0.

Sometimes a VERB with a VERB TRAILER tacked on the front gives a new VERB. For example, "at taste" (to type) and "at indtaste" (to type in); "at søge" (to seek) and "at undersøge" (to investigate). There can also be two forms for the same ACTION: "at tale om" = "at omtale" (to speak about), "at bringe med" = "at medbringe" (to bring with).

Often when there are two such forms, the connected form is used in some derivatives while the disconnected form is preferred in ACTIONS. "At tale om" as an ADJECTIVE must be "omtalt" (spoken-about). "At gøre rent" (to clean) becomes "rengøring" (cleaning). "At bringe med" becomes "medbragt" (that which is brought along). The connected form (omtale) in ACTIONS is more formal than the broken form (tale om).

### ⑩ 8. Spelling Changes Associated with Adding Endings

NOUNS and ADJECTIVES can undergo spelling modifications when ending are added. See exercise 0.

tal + et.....	tallet (1)	number
butik + er.....	butikker (1)	shops
dom + e.....	domme (1)	judgements
flot + e.....	flotte (1)	pretty
side + en.....	siden (2)	the page/side
kvinder + ene.....	kvinderne (2)	the women
cirkel + en.....	cirklen (3)	the circle

moden + est.....	modnest (3)	ripest
sommer + e.....	somme (3a)	summers
gammel + e.....	gamle (3a)	old

1. NOUNS and ADJECTIVES ending in a stressed short vowel + consonant double the consonant when adding an ending beginning with "e".
2. After NOUNS ending with "e" or "er", the ending drops any leading "e".
3. NOUNS and ADJECTIVES ending in an unstressed "el", "en", or "er" may drop the "e" when adding an ending, but not all do.
  - a. If there is a double-consonant before the "e", it becomes a single-consonant.

### 25 9. Constructions You Cannot Directly Translate

A few English constructions have no Danish equivalent, and so must be reworded in the translation. See exercise 0.

1. Present Participles describing SUBJECTS: "Coming in, I saw you." has to be reworded to "When I came in, I saw you.": "Da Jeg kom ind, så jeg dig."
2. Present Participles describing OBJECTS in English become infinitives in Danish: "I saw you coming in.": "Jeg så dig komme ind."
3. Present Participles as main VERBS in English become simple present active VERBS in Danish: "I am staying at the hotel.": "Jeg bor på hotellet."



## PRONUNCIATION

## ① Introduction

The written Danish language is not a copy of the spoken language. If you learn the spoken language faster, you will have more trouble spelling what you can say, but if you learn the written language faster, you will have more trouble pronouncing what you can write.

## 1. Definitions

A vowel is one of the letters A, E, I, O, U, Y, Æ, Ø, Å. A consonant is any other letter (B, C, D, F, etc.) A syllable is a part of a word with only one vowel sound. For example, "aftermath" is made up three syllables: af-ter-math. Any vowel standing alone counts for a syllable, and two vowels together also form a single syllable, even though both sounds are pronounced (quickly) in their own right.

## 2. Stress

The stress is usually placed on the first syllable in a word. However, foreign words do not follow this rule. Accent marks (eg. é or ó) can occasionally be used over vowels to show stress.

## 3. Individual Sounds

Most Danish letters are pronounced similarly to English. The letters and combinations with the most significant differences are:

AF	AF at the beginning of a word is pronounced as in English OW (now) (afgøre, afmærke). Occasionally also AG: (daglig). This is a double-vowel sound.
AU,AV	AU and AV are pronounced like AF above (havn, pause)
D	D is often silent when next to another consonant (godt, ord, forhold). D at the beginning of a syllable is pronounced as D in English, but at the end of a syllable is pronounced as in English "there" (tråd, ledning).
EJ,EG	EJ and EG are pronounced like the English letter I (I, fly) (meget, vejen). This is a double-vowel sound.
G	G is usually silent when following a vowel, but has a very slight sound after O and A (ærlig, bog, tage). G can also have a more pronounced sound of a short I (følge, tegn). At the beginning of a syllable, G is as in English.
HJ,HV	In HJ and HV, the H is silent (hvem, hjemme).
I	I is pronounced both as in English "sip" (tid, interesse) and "peek" (vi, farlig). It is usually the latter.
J	J is pronounced as the English Y (jul, ja, Sjælland) or as the English J in foreign words (subjektiv, Johnny).
KK	KK is often pronounced as G (klokke, ikke).
KN	The K in KN is pronounced (knud, knække).
R	R is never pronounced as an English R. At the beginning of a syllable, R is a voiced H, as if the speaker was clearing his throat (træt, frokost). After a vowel, R changes the pronunciation of the vowel slightly (steder, far).
TH	TH is pronounced as T.
V	V can sound like both of the English letters V and W. V is hard like the English V when a vowel follows (love,

	haven) but soft like the English W when no vowel follows (havn, blev).
W	W (very rare) is interchangeable with V.
Y	Y has a sound made by having the tongue in the position of an I (keep), but the lips in the position of a U (food) only even more forward. (flyve, skyld). French: U. German: Ü.
Æ	Æ is usually pronounced like the English E (bed) (vældig, præst).
Ø	Ø has a sound made by having the tongue in the position of an I (sit), but the lips rounded as in U (food) (lød, køleskab). French: EU. German: Ö.
ØG, ØJ	ØG and ØJ are pronounced like the English OI (oil) (røj, nøgen). This is a double-vowel sound.
Å	Å is pronounced like the English O (old) (råd, blå).

#### (40) Description of Pronunciation

Pronunciation is composed of:

1. Individual sounds, ie. positions of the mouth.
2. Lengths of these sounds and transitions between them.
3. The stød, a sudden break in speech (almost a period of total silence) which occurs in vowels or after consonants.
4. Accent, or relative volume of parts of words. Normally the first syllable in a word is accented. Stødet sounds can only occur in accented syllables.
5. Intonation, or how high words are spoken on the musical scale. For statements, intonation falls at the end of the sentence. For questions, it rises. (As in English.)

#### (50) The Individual Sounds and Patterns

Each letter in a word represents both an individual sound and a pattern: the sound is determined by the position of the mouth; and the pattern is its progression over time, composed of elements 2 and 3 above.

##### 1. Vowel Patterns

Vowels has three possible patterns: short, long, and long-stødet (long with a break). The sound quality and volume of short and long (non-stødet) vowels is consistent from beginning to end; long vowels are simply longer in duration. Long-stødet vowels, however, start at normal volume, decrease, and rise again in volume while being pronounced. A stødet vowel thus sounds like a sudden break or perhaps a hiccup. If a vowel is accented, it can be any of these three patterns. If it is not accented, it can only be short or long.

##### 2. Consonant Patterns

Consonants have four patterns: short, long, short-stødet, and long-stødet. Non-stødet consonants are consistent from beginning to end as with vowels. A short-stødet consonant starts at normal volume, but decreases rapidly and is followed by a short break. A long-stødet is a short-stødet plus a long: thus it starts at normal volume, decreases, and rises again in volume while being pronounced.

Consonants are normally short. Long consonants act like vowels, as they count for a whole syllable to themselves. Only J,

L, M, N, NG, V, and R can be long or stødet. These few can be stødet only when they follow a short vowel and are accented. They can be long non-stødet when they follow another consonant.

### 3. Letters and Sounds

Each letter has a principle sound, but can often be pronounced differently. The name of a sound is a symbol in square brackets, eg. [e]. Do not confuse this with the letter E. While E is often pronounced [e], it can be pronounced as other sounds, and other letters can be pronounced as [e]. Thus, you can never be completely sure how to pronounce a word by its spelling. In the following tables, the last column gives the letters that the sound commonly has. (While letters have different possible sounds, a whole word is not pronounced in different ways by the same person.)

Systems of writing down pronunciation vary. The most standard and complete system (Danias Lydskrift) is described following, while dictionaries will often omit some of the symbols. The sound-symbols are in square brackets: [öewilnø]. The pattern of vowels is represented by a dot for a long vowel [e·] or an apostrophe for a stødet vowel [e'], while short vowels are unmarked. Stødet consonants are followed by an apostrophe [n'], and long consonants have a dot underneath [ŋ], while short unstødet consonants are unmarked. Consonants that are both long and stødet have the sound written twice: [n'ŋ]. See exercise 0.

### 4. Sounds of Vowels and Long Consonants

Sound	Danish Example	Eng Example	Lips	Tongue	Associated Letters
[i]	vi	we	spread	forw,h4	I J
[y]	ny		rounded	forw,h4	Y
[e]	leve	it	spread	forw,h3	E I
[ø]	ønske		rounded	forw,h3	Ø Y
[æ]	tres	bet	spread	forw,h2	Æ E
[ø]	søn		rounded	forw,h2	Ø
[æ]	gade		spread	forw,h1	A
[y]	gør		rounded	forw,h1	ØR
[a]	varm		spread	forw,h0	AR RA
[æ]	ret		spread	forw,h0	RE RÆ
[a]	mand	ahh	spread	middle,h0	A
[u]	ulige	food	rounded	back,h4	U
[o]	også		rounded	back,h3	O U
[å]	stå	ocean	rounded	back,h2	Å O
[å]	går		rounded	back,h1	ÅR OR
[ɔ]	kommer		rounded	middle,h1	Å O ER
[ə]	male	amass	neutral		E
[i]	støjen				J
[l]					L
[m]					M
[n]	atten	doin'			N
[d]	tiden				D
[ŋ]	tasken				NG
[v]	færge				V G

Notes

1. In the last column, the highlighted letters are the main letters that correspond to the sound.

### 3. Sounds of Short Consonants

Sound	Danish Example	English Example or Explanation	Associated Letters
[b]	bo	bill	B
[d]	dåse	day	D
[ð]	mad	there	D
[f]	for	fix	F
[g]	gå	go	G
[h]	hej	hi	H
[j]	ja	yes	J
[ç]	støjer (2)	yes	J
[k]	kys	kiss	K
[l]	larm	love	L
[m]	mere	more	M
[n]	nej	nej	N
[ŋ]	syng	sing	NG
[p]	pung	purse	P
[r]	rose (3)	a voiced H	R
[ɹ]	mor (3)	lips spread; tongue middle, h0	R
[s]	salt	salt	S
[ʃ]	sjæl (4)	short	SJ GE
[t]	tyk	tough	T
[v]	hav	we	V
[V]	vi	vote	V HV

#### Notes

- In the last column, the highlighted letters are the main letters that correspond to the sound.
- The two forms of J are practically the same.
- There are three different kinds of R's in Danish, none of which resemble the English R.
  - The hard R (rose) is pronounced by pulling the back and root of the tongue against the uvula (an organ in the back of the mouth) shutting the nasal passage, and producing a voiced sound.
  - The soft R (mor) is pronounced as a short almost-silent vowel which does not count for a syllable. The lips are spread and the tongue is as low as possible.
  - In many instances, a written R should be treated as a unit with the preceding vowel or can be considered silent. For example, ER usually makes only one sound, but it is different from the sound E usually makes.
- SJ is pronounced starting with a pure S and followed by a short I, which together blur into what sounds similar to the English SH.

#### Exceptions

##### 1. VERBS That Are Cut Off in Speech

VERB	PRONUNCIATION
lide	li
have	ha
bliver	bli'r
blive	bli'e

kan	ka
kunne	ku
skal	ska
skulle	sku
give	gi
lade	la
bede	be

## 2. Prominent Exeptional Words

af (as PHRASE INTRODUCOR)	α	of
af (as ACTION TRAILER)	d'	off
at (before infinitive VERB)	∩	to
at (as PHRASE INTRODUCOR)	at, α	that
mig	mxi	me
dig	dxi	you
sig	sai	itself...
det	de	it, that
de (De)	di	they (you)
lagde	la·e	laid
havde	ha·de	had
sagde	sa·e	said
seksten	saisden	sixteen
fyrre		forty
også	∩se	also

## WORD LISTS

**05** 1. Question Words

hvad	what
hvem	who
hvilken, hvad for en (2)	which, what
hvis	whose
hvor	where
hvor meget, hvor varm, ..	how much, how warm, ..
hvordan	how
hvornår	when

Hvad sagde du?

What did you say?

Hvad for en bog er det?

What book is that?

**Notes**

1. The translations given apply only when the words are used in questions. Consult dictionary for complete definitions.
2. "hvilken" and "hvad for en" must agree with the NOUN they introduce.

**15** 2. Countable NOUNS in Danish That Are Uncountable in English

flere penge	some money
flere renter	some interest (ie. money)
flere oplysninger	some information
flere råd	some advice
flere møbler	some furniture
(et møbel)	(a piece of furniture)
en saks	a pair of scissors

Jeg har færre penge nu.

I have less money now.

**Notes**

1. The Danish words are in the plural (countable), while the English equivalents are singular (uncountable).
2. See exercise 0.

**15** 3. Uncountable NOUNS in Danish That Are Countable in English

lidt aske	few ashes
lidt indhold	few contents
lidt havre	few oats
lidt rigdom	few riches
lidt løn	few wages

**Notes**

1. The English words are in the plural (countable), while the Danish equivalents are singular (uncountable).

**15** 4. Related ACTION TRAILERS and EXTRA WORDS

## ACTION TRAILER

## EXTRA WORD

bort	borte	away
hen	henne	over
hjem	hjemme	home, at home
ind	inde	in
ned	nede	down
om	omme	over
op	oppe	up

over  
ud

ovre  
ude

over  
out

## Notes

- .  
.  
1. See exercise 0.

**25** 5. Prefixes

kende, genkende  
tage, gentage  
binde, forbine  
del, fordel  
søge, besøge  
leve, overleve  
veje, overveje  
venlig, uvenlig  
forstå, misforstå  
gøre, afgøre  
vise, afvise  
vise, undervise  
del, underdel  
syn, eftersyn  
ligne, efterligne

know, recognize  
take/go, repeat  
tie, connect  
part, advantage  
seek, visit  
live, survive  
weigh, consider  
friendly, unfriendly  
understand, misunderstand  
do, decide  
show, refuse  
show, teach  
part, lower part  
sight, inspection  
look like, imitate

**25** 6. Suffixes

tro, trolig  
bo, bolig  
natur, naturlig  
mulig, mulighed  
fri, frihed  
intet, intethed  
forhold, forholdsvis  
heldig, hildigvis  
barn, barndom  
tyv, tyveri  
dansk, dansker  
lære, lærer  
gås, gæsling

belief, believable  
live, residence  
nature, naturally  
possible, possibility  
free, freedom  
nothing, nothingness  
relationship, relatively  
lucky, luckily  
child, childhood  
theaf, theft  
danish, dane  
teach, teacher  
goose, gosling

**30** 7. Some Words That Are the Same or Nearly the Same in Danish and English

(The Danish spellings are listed, where "c" becomes "k" or other simple changes occur.)

arm  
cigaret  
epilog  
hologram  
kan  
golf  
radio  
salt  
student  
varm

anatomi  
coda  
excellence  
industri  
kold  
malaria  
paranoia  
sand  
tolerance  
vind

astronomi  
computer  
hat  
information  
logik  
mild  
positiv  
slang  
under  
yoga

**30** 8. Possibly Confusing Word Pairs

Danish = English

Danish = English

aktuel = current  
 anger = remorse  
 en forening = a union  
 at fordrage (1)  
 en fotograf = a photographer  
 hvid = white  
 at kilde = to tickle  
 at lege = to play  
 en sky = a cloud  
 at sørge = to grieve  
 en time = an hour  
 at tælle = to count

virkelig = actual  
 vred = anger  
 en foretning = a store  
 en foredrag = a lecture  
 en fotografi = a photograph  
 vid = wide (big)  
 at dræbe = to kill  
 at leje = to rent  
 en himmel = a sky  
 at sørge for = to see that  
 en tid = a time  
 at fortælle = to tell

**Notes**

1. "Jeg kan ikke fordrage..." means "I can't stand..."

**40** 9. Related Words With Different Vowels

VERB

NOUN

ADJECTIVE

at brænde = to burn	en brand = a fire	
at burde = to ought to	en byrde = a burden	
at dræbe = to kill	et drab = a death	
at dømme = to judge	en dom = a judgement	
at fylde = to fill	fyld = filling	fuld = full
at give = to give	en gave = a gift	
at glæde sig = to look forward to	glæde(-n) = happiness	glad (2) = happy
at kræve = to demand (1)	et krav = a demand	
at kæmpe = to fight	en kamp = a fight	
	en magt = a power	mægtig = mighty
at ryge = to smoke	røg (-et) = smoke	
at skyde = to shoot	et skud = a shot	
at sove = to sleep	søvn (-en) = sleep	søvnig = tired
at styrke = to strengthen	styrke = strength	stærk = strong
at synge (2) = to sing	en sang = a song	
at sørge = to grieve	en sorg = a sorrow	sørgelig = sorrowfull
at tie = to be quiet		tavs = quiet
at tvinge = to force	tvang = force (1)	
at tænke = to think	en tanke = a thought	
at tælle = to count	et tal = a number	tallige = countable

**Notes**

1. Consult dictionary for a fuller definition.  
 2. Other forms of the shown words (eg. comparatives, plurals, past actives) may be more similar to the other related words. (eg. glæden, glædere; Jeg sang en sang.)