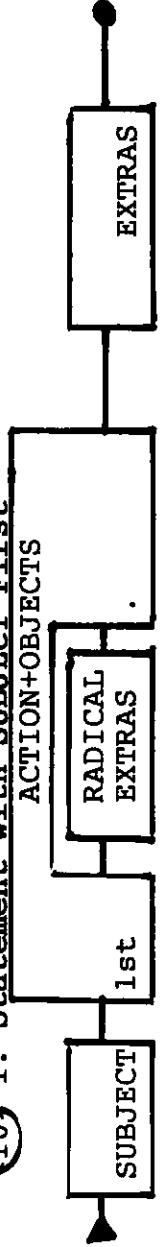


SENTENCES

The Six Sentence Forms

The word order given here only applies to the main SENTENCE. See chapter on CLAUSES for word order in CLAUSES.

10 1. Statement with SUBJECT First



Hun ser skal kan
 Jeg ikke aldrig
 Der kan

sådan ud.
 give dig det
 være sne

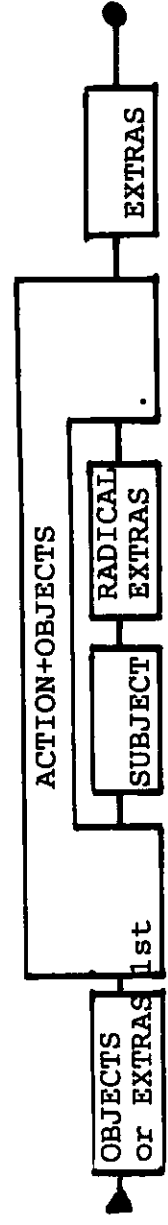
imorgen.
 i juli.

She looks that way.
 I will not give it to you tomorrow.
 There can never be snow in July.

Notes

- 1. When the ACTION is shown divided, only the first word of it comes before RADICAL EXTRAS.
- 2. See exercise 0 on word order.

10 2. Statements With Something Else First



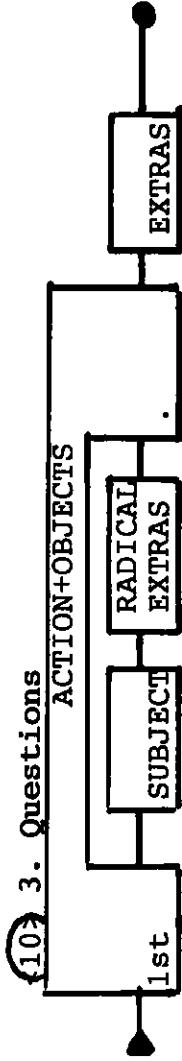
Imorgen skal kan vil
 I juli kan vil
 Ham

lave mad.
 være sne.
 se

nok
 aldrig
 gerne

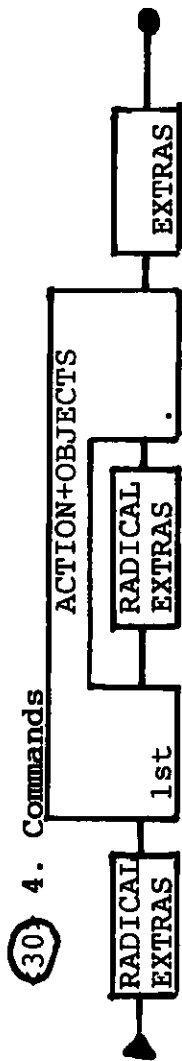
nu.

Tomorrow, I will cook.
 In July, there can never be snow.
 I would like to see him now.



Skal jeg lave mad imorgen?
 Har du alligevel penge nok?

Shall I cook tomorrow?
 Do you have enough money anyway?



Vent mig at male. som du lovede!
 Lær det
 gør det

Wait.
 Teach me to paint.
 Just do it as you promised!

Vær rare, mine børn. (3)

Be nice, my children.

Notes

1. Commands have no SUBJECT.
2. There are two positions for RADICAL EXTRAS in commands. "Bare" and "så" come first while all others come after the first VERB. Stressed negatives "ikke" and "aldrig" can also come first.
3. A command can be preceded by or followed by an address.

<60> 5. Parallel constructions

Jo længere jeg sover, jo trætttere jeg bliver. The longer I sleep, the more tired I get.
 Jo mere han læser, des hurtigere han kan læse. The more he reads, the faster he can read.

Notes

1. "Jo..jo" is equivalent to "jo..des".

70 6. CLAUSES Used as SENTENCES
 CLAUSE

Mon han har ret?
 Gid du nu vil holde op.
 Bare/blot hun ikke skyder mig.
 At du tør!

Is he right?
 If only you would stop!
 I hope she doesn't shoot me.
 How you dare!

Notes

1. "Mon", "gid", "bare", and "blot" cannot normally introduce CLAUSES, but here they can be used as CLAUSE INTRODUCERS (when the CLAUSE is used as a whole SENTENCE).

Exceptions to Word Order

10 1. OBJECT before RADICAL EXTRAS
 SUBJECT SIMPLE VERB OBJECT RADICAL EXTRAS OTHER OBJECTS

Jeg	kender	ikke	Lars.	I do not know Lars.
Jeg	kender	ikke.	ikke.	I do not know him.
I	kom	sikkert	til festen.	You surely came to the party.
I	kom	sikkert.	her	You surely came here.

Notes

1. The OBJECT comes before the RADICAL EXTRA whenever
 - a. the OBJECT is a SUBSTITUTION ("mig", "dig", etc.) and
 - b. the ACTION is only one VERB.
2. This applies in statements, commands, and questions.

30 2. Negative OBJECTS come in the position of RADICAL EXTRAS

Jeg vil ingen kaffe have. I do not want any coffee.
 Hun kunne se, at der ingenting var. She could see that there was nothing.

Notes

1. A "negaive OBJECT" is "ingenting", or one that begins with "ingen" or "intet".
2. See exercise 0.

(20)

Du bliver hjemme, ikke? (1)

Jeg fik den største, ikke sandt? (1)

Det er for varmt, ikke også? (1)

Du er ikke trist, vel? (2)

(= Du er vel ikke tristø?)

Sentence Prefixes and Suffixes

You are staying home, aren't you?

I got the biggest one, didn't I?

It is too hot, don't you think?

You are not sad, are you?

Nej, det duer ikke. (3)

No, that is no good.

Notes

1. "Ikke" can only be used at the end of a positive sentence. Ie., it cannot be repeated.
2. "Vel" is normally used after negative sentences.
3. See SENTENCE Dictionary following for complete list of words that can be tacked onto the beginning of a SENTENCE.

DICTIONARY OF SENTENCES

① 1. Ja : Yes

Ja. (1)	Yes.
Jo. (1)	Yes.
Ja/Jo tak. (1)	Yes please.
Nej tak.	No thank you. / No thanks.
Nej.	No.
Vil du?	Do you want to?
Ja, det vil jeg. (1)	Yes, I want to.
Vil du ikke?	Don't you want to?
Jo, det vil jeg. (1)	Yes, I want to.

Notes

1. "Ja" is the answer to a positive question, or the basic word for "yes", while "jo" is a stressed "yes", contradicting a negative question.

② 2. Tak : Thanks

Værsgo.	Here.
Tak.	Go ahead.
Mange/Tusind tak.	Thank you. / Thanks.
Tak for -.	Thanks a lot.
(iaften, idag, osv.)	Thanks for the -.
Skål.	(evening, day, etc.)
Tak for mad.	Cheers.
Selv tak.	Thank you, (too).
Velbekomme. (1)	You're welcome.
Velkommen.	

Notes

1. Said by an onlooker to people who are eating, or by the host upon finishing a meal: "May the food be with you."

③ 3. Goddag : Hello

Goddag. / Hej. / Dav.	Hello. / Hi.
Velkommen.	Welcome.
God -.	Good -.
(morgen, aften, osv.)	(morning, evening, etc.)
Hav det godt. (1)	
Kan du have det godt. (1)	
(Tak,) i lige måde.	The same to you.
Farvel. / Hej. / Hej hej.	Good bye. / Bye.
Vi ses.	See you later.

Notes

1. Used in a farewell.

④ 4. Hvad siger du? : What?

Hvadbehar?	I beg your pardon?
Hvad siger du?	What?
Hvad?	What?

05 5. Undskyld : Sorry
 Undskyld.
 Det må du meget undskyld.
 Det er jeg ked af.

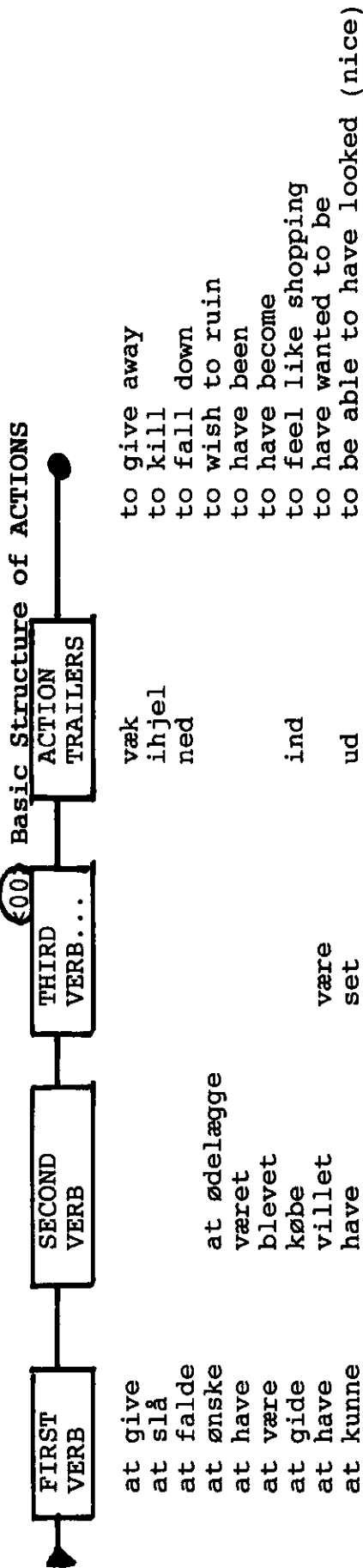
Excuse me.
 I am sorry.

10 6. Klokken, Matematik : Time, Math
 Hvad er klokken? What time is it?
 Klokken/Den er tre. (1) It is three o'clock.
 $1 + 1 = 2$ $1 + 1 = 2$
 Et og et er to. One and one are two.
 Et plus et lig to. One plus one equals two.
 $2 \div 1 = 2$ $2 - 1 = 1$
 To minus et lig et. Two minus one equals one.
 $1 \times 1 = 1$ $1 \times 1 = 1$
 Et gange et lig et. One times one equals one.
 $4 : 2 = 2$ $4 \div 2 = 2$
 Fire divideret med to lig to.
 Four divided by two equals two.

Notes

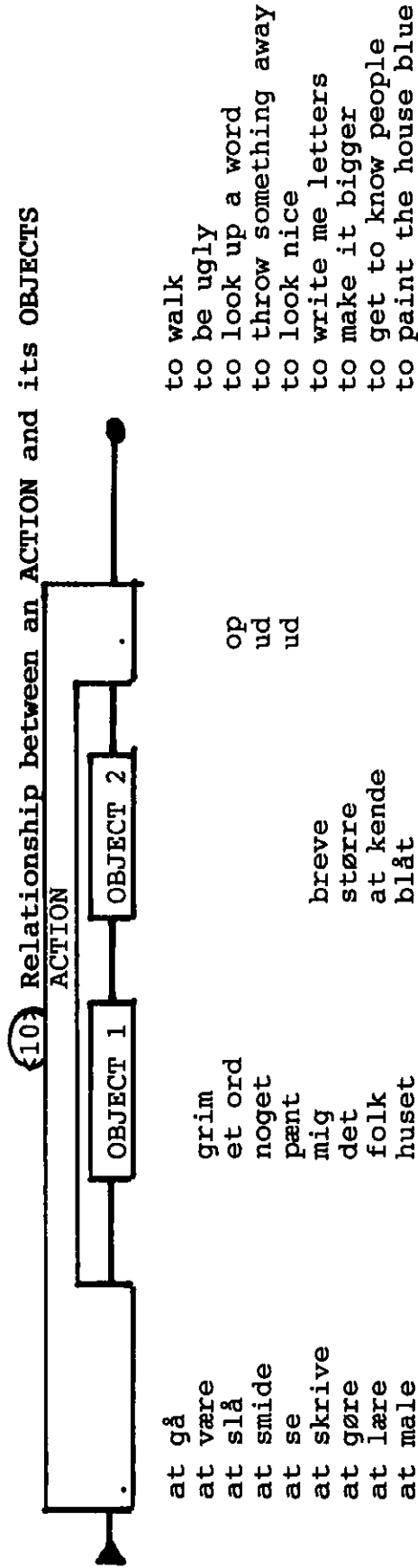
1. See Dictionary of EXTRAS for telling time.
2. See Dictionary of ADJECTIVES for names of numbers.

ACTIONS
(verbs, and verb phrases including adverbs)



Notes

1. An ACTION is a "whole verb", which may consist of one or more VERBS plus other words, called ACTION TRAILERS.
2. Although three VERBS are shown above, an ACTION could have more than three.



Luk varmen op. Luk op for varmen. (5)
 ,,Her er varmt, sagde du. (6)

Turn on the heat.

``It is warm here,`` you said.

Notes

1. An ACTION defines its OBJECTS. That is, a sentence with a particular ACTION, must have the right kind of OBJECTS to match the ACTION. Examples: The ACTION "at smide ud" has one OBJECT, which is a THING. "At se ud" requires one OBJECT, a DESCRIPTION. "At skrive" can have no OBJECTS, one OBJECT (a THING), or two OBJECTS (a person and a THING).
2. OBJECTS can be THINGS, DESCRIPTIONS, or INFINITIVE VERBS.
3. The whole ACTION precedes the OBJECTS, except the ACTION TRAILER, which comes last.
4. Do not say "at lære at kende folk". Rather, "folk" is the first OBJECT and "at kende" is the SECOND.
5. Sometimes the OBJECT can either be stated directly, or in a PHRASE introduced by "for" following the ACTION TRAILER.
6. Quoted material acts as an OBJECT.
7. See exercise 0.

⑩ Definition of Active and Passive

Active

Han glemmer.
 Rotten åd.
 Alle læste det.
 Jeg ejer gården.

Passive

Han glemmes.
 Rotten blev ædt.
 Det blev læst af alle.
 Gården ejes af mig.

He forgets. He is forgotten.

The rat ate. The rat was eaten.

Everyone read it. It was read by everyone.

I own the farm. The farm is owned by me.

Notes

1. Every ACTION is either a command, an active statement, or a passive statement.
1. In active constructions, the SUBJECT is the actor; the ACTION describes what the SUBJECT does. In passive constructions, the SUBJECT and OBJECT are swapped, such that the (passive) SUBJECT is the receiver; the ACTION describes what gets done to the SUBJECT.
2. The actor can be expressed in passive constructions by a phrase introduced by "af".
3. See exercise 0.

15 Reflexive and Reciprocal VERBS**15** 1. Normal

at se (1a)
 at ses (1b)
 at se sig (1c)
 Jeg åbner biografen. (1a)
 Biografen åbnes. (1b)
 Blomster åbner sig. (1c)
 De flyttede sengen. (1a)
 De flyttedes. (1b)
 De flyttede sig. (1c)

Jeg ser mig. Vi ser os. (3)
 Du ser dig. I ser jer. (3)
 Hun ser sig. De ser sig. (3)

Notes

1. Normal VERBS have the three forms:

- a. active (SUBJECT acts on a different OBJECT)
- b. passive (SUBJECT is acted upon)
- c. active + "sig" (SUBJECT acts on itself)

2. Not all normal VERBS can make all three forms.

3. "Sig" is the OBJECT which is identical to the SUBJECT. First- and second-person SUBJECTS, however, use their own OBJECTS instead of "sig". (See THING SUBSTITUTIONS.)

4. See exercise 0.

15 2. VERB Always With "sig"

at tænke to think
 at tænke sig (1) to consider
 at rejse to travel
 at rejse sig (2) to stand up

Notes

1. Some VERBS use "sig" grammatically in the same way as normal VERBS above, but do not mean that the SUBJECT literally acts on itself.

2. Some VERBS with and without "sig" mean quite different things.

to see
 to be seen
 to see oneself
 I open the cinema.
 The cinema opens.
 Flowers open.
 They moved the bed.
 They were moved.
 They moved.

I see myself. We see ourselves.
 You see yourself. You see yourselves.
 She sees herself. They see themselves.

3. See exercise 0.

15 3. Always-Passive VERB

at synes (1) to think/feel
 at slå to hit
 at slås (2) to fight
 at møde to meet (someone)
 at mødes (2) to meet (with each other)

Notes

1. Some VERBS are always grammatically passive but mean something active.
2. Some VERBS mean something different in the active and passive.
3. See exercise 0.

15 The Basic ACTION Constructions

See the chapter on VERBS to learn the verb forms: command, infinitive-active, present-active, past-active, infinitive-passive, present-passive, past-passive, present-participle, and past-participle.

There are more possible ACTIONS than could be listed in a dictionary. Therefore, only the component VERBS are listed. The following constructions are then used one or more at a time in an uncountable number of combinations with the VERBS to make whole ACTIONS. Consider the following another kind of dictionary, as each construction (like each VERB) has a meaning.

ACTIONS in statements and questions are always constructed with the first VERB in the present or past form (active or passive), while the infinitive and past participle can only be used as subsequent VERBS in the ACTION. Infinitives (active or passive) are preceded by "at" except after KSVMTBG-VERBS (see chapter on VERBS).

An ACTION thus always has one of the above three forms (active, passive, or active + "sig"), plus it has one or more of the following constructions. See exercise 0 on constructing ACTIONS.

05 1. Command.

Hent mine briller. (2)
 Hjælp mig. (2)

Get my glasses.
 Help me.

Du skal betale det hele. (3)
 I skal holde op med at drille. (3)

You must pay all of it.
 You have to stop teasing.

Kan du sove godt!(4)
 Vil du så hjælp os!(4)

Sleep well!
 You will help us!

Notes

1. There are three ways to give commands.
2. The first is to use the command form of the VERB with no subject.
3. The second is to use "skal" (heavily stressed) followed by the infinitive.
4. The third is to use "kan" or "vil" in the form of a question, but spoken like a command.

05 2. Present

Jeg arbejder. (1)
 Jeg arbejder om lørdagen. (1)
 Aviser trykkes om natten. (1)

I work.
 I work on Saturdays.
 Newspapers are printed at night.

Notes

1. Use the present tense of the VERB (active, passive, or active + "sig").

05 3. Future Stressing Intention

Jeg arbejder i morgen.
 Jeg vil arbejde.
 Vil du arbejde?

I (will) work tomorrow.
 I will work.
 Will you work?

Notes

1. Use either the present or "vil" + infinitive.
2. Stressed, "vil" means "want to".

05 4. Future Stressing Necessity or Fact

Jeg arbejder i morgen. (1)
 Jeg skal arbejde. (1)
 Jeg skal ikke arbejde. (1)
 Du skal arbejde. (1)
 Skal du arbejde? (1)

I (will) work tomorrow.
 I am going to work.
 I am not going to work.
 You are going to work.
 Are you going to work?

Du bliver træt. (3)

You will get tired.

Notes

1. Use either the present or "skal" + infinitive.

2. Stressed, "skal" means "must" or "have to".
 3. "Bliver" + ADJECTIVE means "will be..." or "will get...". ("Blive" also means "stay" and "become".)

05) 5. Simple Past

Jeg arbejdede. (1)
 Avisen trykkedes. (1)

I worked.

The newspaper was printed.

Notes

1. Use the past tense of the VERB (active, passive, or active + "sig").

10) 6. "Before" Tenses

Jeg har arbejdet. (1)
 Jeg havde arbejdet. (1)
 Jeg skal have arbejdet. (1)

I have worked. / I worked.

I had worked.

I will have worked.

Jeg er blevet klog. (2)

I have become smart.

Jeg er kommet. (3)

I have come.

Jeg var kommet. (3)

I had come.

Jeg skal være kommet. (3)

I will have come.

Hun har rejst. (4)

She (has) traveled.

Hun er rejst. (4)

She is gone.

Notes

1. "Have" (in any tense) + past participle means the ACTION is completed before the time specified by the tense of "have". It is used more freely than the corresponding tense in English.
 2. The VERB "blive" is constructed: "være" (in any tense) + "blevet".
 3. VERBS describing motion ("komme", "gå", "rejse", "flytte", etc.) as well as "begynde" (begin) and "ske" (happen) are usually constructed with "være" as in (2) instead of "have".
 4. Where there is a choice, "have" stresses the whole completed action, while "være" stresses the change of state or movement.

15) 7. Expressing Continuity

Jeg er ved at arbejde. (1a)
 Jeg er i færd med at arbejde. (1b)

I am working.

I am working.

Jeg står og kikker. Jeg sidder og læser. (1c)
 (Lit: I stand and look. I sit and read.)

I am looking. I am reading.

Jeg bliver ved med at arbejde.
 Jeg plejer at arbejde.

I continue to work.
 I usually work.

Notes

1. To stress that the ACTION is immediate and continuous, use one of the constructions:
 - a. "være ved at" + infinitive
 - b. "være i færd med at" + infinitive
 - c. a verb showing rest + "og" + the VERB
2. All of the examples apply in any other tense: "Jeg var ved at arbejde.", etc.

15 8. Permission

Må jeg se det? (1)
 Du må godt se det. (1)
 Han må gerne se det. (1)
 Hun måtte se det. (2)
 Hun vil måtte se det. (2)
 I må ikke se det. (3)
 I skal ikke se det. (3)

May I see it?
 You may see it.
 He may see it.
 She was able to see it.
 She will be able to see it.
 You may not see it.
 You must not see it.

Notes

1. Use "må godt" or "må gerne" in statements, or just "må" in questions.
2. These can also be used in the past, future, and with other constructions.
3. Negative forms are "må ikke" and "skal ikke".

15 9. Necessity and Authority

Du skal se det. (1)
 Skal jeg se det? (1)
 Vi skal ikke se det. (3)
 Vi behøver se det. (1)
 Vi behøver ikke se det. (3)
 Hun skulle se det. (2)
 Hun er nødt til at se det. (1)
 Hun vil ikke være nødt til at se det. (2,3)

Jeg skulle se det. (4)
 Du bør/burde se det. (4)

Notes

1. Use one of: a stressed "skal"; "er nødt til at" + infinitive; or "behøver" + infinitive.
2. These can also be used in the past, future, and with other constructions.
3. Note that negatives of the different forms are not equivalent.
4. For necessity with moral obligation, use "skulle", "bør", or "burde".

15 10. Will

Jeg vil møde jer. (1)
 Jeg ville møde jer. (1,4)
 Jeg vil gerne møde jer. (1)
 Vil du godt møde mig? (1)
 De har lyst til at mødes. (1)
 De skal have lyst til at mødes. (1,4)

De vil gerne have et hus. (2)
 De har ikke lyst til det. (2)

Gider du hente en kop kaffe til mig? (3)
 Jeg gad ikke lytte mere. (3,4)

Notes

1. Use "vil" (stressed), "vil gerne", "vil godt", or "har lyst til at", each followed by the infinitive.
2. When followed by THINGS, use "vil have", "vil gerne have", "vil godt have", or "har lyst til".

You must see it.

Must I see it?

We must not see it.

We have to see it.

We do not have to see it.

She had to see it.

She has to see it.

She will not have to see it.

I should see it.

You ought to see it.

I want to meet you.

I wanted to meet you.

I would like to meet you.

Would you like to meet me?

They want to meet.

They are going to want to meet.

They would like a house.

They do not want to.

Would you get me cup of coffee?

I did not feel like listening any more.

3. "Gider" means "to feel like..."
 4. These can also be used in the past, future and other constructions.

15 11. Ability

Du kan læse. (1)

Du kunne læse. (1,3)

Du kan ses. (1,2)

Du er til at se. (2)

You can read.

You could read.

You can be seen.

You are to be seen.

Notes

1. Use "kan" + infinitive.
2. "Er til at" + active infinitive is another way of saying "kan" + passive infinitive.
3. These can also be used in the past, future and other constructions.

20 12. Near Past and Future

Jeg skulle lige lukke døren.

Jeg skal lige lukke døren.

I just closed the door.

I am just going to close the door.

Notes

1. Use "skulle" (in whatever tense) + "lige" to express nearness in time.
2. Or, use the EXTRAS "lige nu" or "(lige) om lidt". (See chapter on EXTRAS.)

20 13. Passive with "Blive"

Jeg bliver hentet i aften. (1)

Køer slagtes her. (2)

Koen bliver slagtet her. (2)

Denne sang synges tit. (2)

Denne sang blev sunget engang. (2)

I will be picked up tonight.

Cows are slaughtered here.

The cow will be slaughtered here.

This song is often sung.

This song was once sung.

Notes

1. Besides the regular passive form of most VERBS, the use of "blive" (in whatever tense) + past participle also expresses the passive.
2. The regular passive form of the VERB (eg. bygges, byggedes) is used in general cases or ACTIONS of long duration. The passive using "blive" + past participle is used much more frequently, especially for single short actions, and is almost always preferred when the ACTION is in the past.

25 14. Wholly Completed Actions

Jeg får nu vasket bilen.
 Jeg fik vasket bilen.
 Jeg skal få vasket bilen.

I am getting the car washed.
 I got the car washed.
 I have to get the car washed.

Notes

1. Use "få" (in whatever tense) + past participle.
2. This is much like the "before" tenses using "have" + past participle, but using "få" stressed that the action is wholly completed.

25 15. Should Have But Didn't

Jeg skulle have låst døren.

I should have locked the door.

Notes

1. Use "skulle have" + past participle.

25 16. Daring

Jeg tør ikke gå.
 Hun turde råbe.

I do not dare to go.
 She dared to shout.

Notes

1. Use "tør" + infinitive.
2. This can also be used in the past, future and other constructions.

25 17. Conditional

I ville undgå det, hvis I vidste.
 I ville ikke have set det, hvis I ikke kikkede.

You would avoid it, if you knew.
 You would not have seen it, if you did not look.

Notes

1. Use "ville" + infinitive. The sentence must have a CLAUSE introduced by "hvis", or an implied condition.

30 Combining Constructions and ACTION-Forms

Jeg gider ikke ses.

(present "gide" + passive infinitive)
 Han plejer at skynde sig.

I do not feel like being seen.

He usually hurries.

(present "pleje" + infinitive + "sig")
 Er du blevet klippet?

(before-present of "blive" + past participle)
 Vi havde behøvet at skynde os.

(before-past + past participle + infinitive + "sig": "sig" becomes "os")
 Du skulle have fået gjort noget.

("skulle" + before-present + past participle of "få" + past participle)
 Vi skal lige være begyndt at mødes.

("skal lige" + before-infinitive + past participle + "at" + passive-infinitive)
 Blev I ved med at kunne fanges?

(past of "blive ved med at" + "kunne" + passive-infinitive)
 Did you go on being able to be caught?

Have you gotten a haircut?

(passive: have you gotten clipped)

We had had to hurry.

You should have gotten something done.

We will have just begun to meet.

Did you go on being able to be caught?

Notes

1. These examples show a few ways of combining ACTION forms. There is no complete list.

30 Substitutions

Jeg kører oftere med tog end du gør.

Du arbejdede. Det gjorde jeg også.

I travel in trains more often than you.

You worked. I did too.

Notes

1. "Gøre" acts as a substitute for any implied VERB.

35 Implied Words in ACTIONS

Jeg skal (tage) til København. (2)

Han må ikke (tage) til Odense. (2)

Vil du (komme) med? (2)

Vil du (gå) i gang med vores project? (2)

Hvorfor vil I (gøre) det? (3)

I am going to Copenhagen.

He must not go to Odense.

Are you coming?

Do you want to get started on our project?

Why do you want to do that?

Jeg er (blevet) født den første august. (4)

Manden var (blevet) dræbt. (4)

I was born on August first.

The man was killed.

Notes

1. The words in parentheses above would usually be left out.
2. The words "tage", "komme", and "gå" (only when "tage" means "go") are most often left out.

3. "Gøre" can sometimes be left out.
4. "Blevet" can only be left out in the two examples shown.
5. The first word in an ACTION can never be left out. In (2) and (3), the implied word must follow "skal", "skulle", "vil", "ville", "bør", "burde", "må", or "måtte".

(40) Relating Tenses

Du sagde: ,,Jeg kommer.`` (1)
 Du sagde, at du kom. (1)
 Du sagde: ,,Jeg kom.`` (1)
 Du sagde, at du var kommet. (1)

You said, ``I am coming.``
 You said that you came.
 You said, ``I came.``
 You said that you had come.

Notes

1. If a quote (direct speech) is changed to a CLAUSE introduced by "at" (indirect speech), the tense in the CLAUSE may change. If the main SENTENCE is in the past, the CLAUSE must be in the past or before-past.

VERBS
(Verbs)

05 Spelling the Regular VERB FORMS

Form	"ede" group (90%) Ending Example	"te" group (10%) Ending Example
Command	- vask (wash)	. læs (read)
Active		
infinitive-active	+e vaske	. læse
present-active	+er vasker	. læser
past-active	+ede vaskede	+te læste
Passive		
infinitive-passive	+es vaskes	. læses
present-passive	+es vaskes	. læses
past-passive	+edes vaskedes	+tes læstes
Participles		
present-participle	+ende vaskende	. læsende
past-participle	+et vasket	+t læst

Notes

1. Every regular VERB is either an "ede"-VERB or a "te"-VERB; thus the choice of which form to use depends on which VERB it is.
2. The "te" group differs from the "ede" group only in the past. All other endings are the same.

Notes

1. VERBS built up from those listed below plus prefixes follow the same irregular pattern.
 2. Some VERBS built up from irregulars become regular.

20 2. List of Irregular VERBS

- Forms not given are regularly constructed or do not exist.
 - Listed in order of the stressed vowels.
 - infinitives in bold indicate common words, while other bolds are irregular.

infinitive-active	present-active	past-active	past-participle
(infinitive = past)			
burde	bør	burde	burdet
kunne	kan	kunne	kunnet
måtte	må	måtte	måttet
skulle	skal	skulle	skullet
turde	tør	turde	turdet
ville	vil	ville	villet
-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-
dø	dør	døde	død
falde	falder	faldt	faldet
græde	græder	græd	grædt
have	har	havde	haft
hedde	hedder	hed	heddet
holde	holder	holdt	holdt
komme	kommer	kom	kommet
løbe	løber	løb	løbet
sove	sover	sov	sovet
-A-	-A-	-O-	-A-
drage	drager	drog	draget
jage	jager	jog	jaget
lade	lader	lod	ladt
tage	tager	tog	taget
			ought
			dare
			die
			fall
			cry
			have
			be called
			hold
			come
			run
			sleep
			draw
			hunt
			let
			take, go

-E-	bede	-E-	bedt	ask, pray
le	ler	lo	let	laugh
se	ser	så	set	see
-I-	bide	-E-	bidt	bite
fise	fiser	fes	fiset	suffer
lide	lider	led	lidt	throw
slide	slider	sled	slidt	fight
smide	smider	smed	smidet	become, stay
stride	strider	stred	stridt	glide
-I-	blive	-E-	blevet	rub
drive	driver	blev	drevet	catch
glide	glider	drev	gledet	pinch
gnide	gnider	gled	gnedet	squeak
gribe	griber	gned	grebet	ride
hive	hiver	greb	hevet	tear
knibe	kniber	hev	knebet	slip
pibe	piber	kneb	pebet	scream
ride	rider	peb	redet	write
rive	river	red	revet	grind
skide	skider	rev	skedet/skidt	sneak
skride	skrider	sked	skredet	climb
skrige	skriger	skred	skreget	scorch
skrive	skriver	skreg	skrevet	retreat
slibe	sliber	skrev	slebet	bring
snige	sniger	sleb	sneget	say
stige	stiger	sneg	steget	
svide	svider	steg	svedet	
vige	viger	sved	veget	
vride	vriider	veg	vredet	
-I-	bringe	vred	-A-	
sige	bringer	-A-	bragt	
	siger	bragte	sagt	

-I-	gide	-I-	gider	-A-	gad	-I-	gidet		feel like
give	giver		gaver	gav	gav		givet		give
klinge	klinger		klanger	klang	klang		klinget		kling
sidde	sidder		siddet	sad	sad		siddet		sit
stinke	stinker		stinker	stank	stank		stinket		stink
tie	tier		tier	tav	tav		tiet		be quiet
-I-	binde	-I-	binder	-A-	bandt	-U-	bundet		tie
drikke	drikker		drikker	drak	drak		druknet		drink
finde	finder		finder	fandt	fandt		fundet		find
slippe	slipper		slipper	slap	slap		sluppet		let go
spinde	spinder		spinder	spandt	spandt		spundet		spin
springe	springer		springer	sprang	sprang		sprunget		jump
stikke	stikker		stikker	stak	stak		stukket		stick
svinde	svinder		svinder	svandt	svandt		svundet		fade
tvinde	tvinder		tvinder	tvandt	tvandt		tvundet		force
tvinge	tvinger		tvinger	tvang	tvang		tvunget		win
vinde	vinder		vinder	vandt	vandt		vundet		
-I-	ligge	---	ligger	---	lå	-I-	ligget		lie
vide	ved		ved	vidste	vidste		vidst		know
-Y-	betyde	-Y-	betyder	-Ø-	betød	-Y-	betydet		mean
flyde	flyder		flyder	flød	flød		flydt		flow
fortryde	fortryder		fortryder	fortrød	fortrød		fortrydet		regret
gyde	gyder		gyder	gød	gød		gydt		pour
lyde	lyder		lyder	lød	lød		lydt		sound
nyde	nyder		nyder	nød	nød		nydt		enjoy
snyde	snyder		snyder	snød	snød		snydt		cheat
-Y-	bryde	-Y-	bryder	-Ø-	brød	-U-	brudt		break
byde	byder		byder	bød	bød		budt		offer
skyde	skyder		skyder	skød	skød		skudt		shoot

-Y-	flyve	-Y-	fløjer	-Ø-	fløjet	fly
flyve	fyge	fløjer	føg	føget	føget	creep
krybe	krybe	krøbe	krøb	krøbet	krøbet	lie (tell a lie)
lyve	lyve	løje	løj	løjet	løjet	smoke
ryge	ryge	røg	røg	røget	røget	stroke
stryge	stryger	stryg	strøg	strøget	strøget	
-Y-	-Y-	---	---	---	---	
fryse	fryser	frøs	frøs	frosset	frosset	be cold, freeze
synge	synger	sang	sang	sunget	sunget	sing
synke	synker	sank	sank	sunket	sunket	sink
-Æ-	-Æ-	-A-	-A-	-A-	-A-	
gælde	gælder	gjaldt	gjaldt	-	-	be worth
kvæle	kvæler	kvalte	kvalte	kvalt	kvalt	choke
lægge	lægger	lagde	lagde	lagt	lagt	lay
række	rækker	rakte	rakte	rakt	rakt	reach
strække	strækker	strakte	strakte	strakt	strakt	stretch
sætte	sætter	satte	satte	sat	sat	set
tælle	tæller	talte	talte	talt	talt	count
vælge	vælger	valgte	valgte	valgt	valgt	choose
-Æ-	-Æ-	-A-	-A-	-Å-	-Å-	
bære	bærer	bar	bar	båret	båret	carry
skære	skærer	skar	skar	skåret	skåret	slice
stjæle	stjæler	stjal	stjal	stjålet	stjålet	steal
-Æ-	-Æ-	-A-	-A-	-U-	-U-	
hjælp	hjælper	hjalp	hjalp	hjulpet	hjulpet	help
sprække	sprækker	sprak/sprakkede	sprak/sprakkede	sprukket	sprukket	crack
træffe	træffer	traf	traf	truffet	truffet	meet
trække	trækker	trak	trak	trukket	trukket	pull
-Æ-	-Æ-	---	---	---	---	
hænge	hænger	hæng/hængte	hæng/hængte	hængt	hængt	hang
kvæde	kvæder	kvad	kvad	kvædet	kvædet	swear
sværge	sværger	svor	svor	svoret	svoret	sell
sælge	sælger	solgte	solgte	solgt	solgt	step
træde	træder	tråd	tråd	trådt	trådt	feed
æde	æder	åd	åd	ædt	ædt	
-Æ-	-Æ-	---	---	---	---	

være	er	var	været	be
-Ø-	-Ø-	----	---	
gøre	gør	gjorde	gjort	do
dølge	dølger	dulgte	dulgt	follow
følge	følger	fulgte	fulgt	spread
smørre	smørrer	smurte	smurt	ask
spørge	spørger	spurgte	spurgt	
-Å-	-Å-	----	-Å-	
få	får	fik	fået	get
gå	går	gik	gået	walk
slå	slår	slog	slået	hit
stå	står	stod	stået	stand