



**Basic Grammar**

**Nouns (Substantiv)**

<b>Gender</b>	Norwegian nouns have three genders: masculine (maskulin), feminine (feminin), and neuter (intetkjønn). In Bokmål, masculine and feminine genders are often merged into a common gender (felleskjønn).
<b>Articles</b>	Definite articles are suffixes attached to the noun (e.g., <b>huset</b> - the house). Indefinite articles precede the noun (e.g., <b>et hus</b> - a house).
<b>Singular Definite</b>	Masculine: <b>-en</b> (e.g., <b>bilen</b> - the car) Feminine: <b>-a</b> (e.g., <b>boka</b> - the book, Bokmål can use <b>-en</b> ) Neuter: <b>-et</b> (e.g., <b>huset</b> - the house)
<b>Singular Indefinite</b>	Masculine: <b>en</b> (e.g., <b>en bil</b> - a car) Feminine: <b>ei/en</b> (e.g., <b>ei bok</b> - a book, <b>en bok</b> also correct in Bokmål) Neuter: <b>et</b> (e.g., <b>et hus</b> - a house)
<b>Plural Definite</b>	<b>-ene</b> (e.g., <b>bilene</b> - the cars, <b>bøkene</b> - the books, <b>husene</b> - the houses)
<b>Plural Indefinite</b>	Usually <b>-er</b> or <b>-r</b> (e.g., <b>biler</b> - cars, <b>bøker</b> - books, <b>hus</b> - houses)

**Verbs (Verb)**

<b>Infinitive</b>	Verbs in the infinitive form usually start with <b>å</b> (to) (e.g., <b>å snakke</b> - to speak).
<b>Present Tense</b>	Often formed by adding <b>-r</b> to the infinitive stem (e.g., <b>snakker</b> - speaks, is speaking).
<b>Past Tense</b>	Regular verbs often add <b>-et</b> , <b>-te</b> , <b>-de</b> to the stem (e.g., <b>snakket</b> - spoke).
<b>Future Tense</b>	<b>skal</b> + infinitive (e.g., <b>Jeg skal snakke</b> - I will speak).
<b>Perfect Tense</b>	<b>har</b> + past participle (e.g., <b>Jeg har snakket</b> - I have spoken).
<b>Passive Voice</b>	Often formed by adding <b>-s</b> (e.g., <b>snakkes</b> - is spoken).

**Adjectives (Adjektiv)**

<b>Agreement</b>	Adjectives must agree in gender and number with the noun they modify.
<b>Masculine/Feminine Singular</b>	Basic form (e.g., <b>en stor bil</b> - a big car, <b>ei stor bok</b> - a big book).
<b>Neuter Singular</b>	Add <b>-t</b> (e.g., <b>et stort hus</b> - a big house).
<b>Plural</b>	Add <b>-e</b> (e.g., <b>store biler</b> - big cars).
<b>Definite Form</b>	Add <b>-e</b> (e.g., <b>den store bilen</b> - the big car).

**Essential Phrases**

**Greetings and Introductions**

Hello	<b>Hallo</b>
Good morning	<b>God morgen</b>
Good day/Good afternoon	<b>God dag</b>
Good evening	<b>God kveld</b>
Good night	<b>God natt</b>
Goodbye	<b>Ha det</b> (short), <b>Farvel</b> (formal)
My name is...	<b>Jeg heter...</b>
What is your name?	<b>Hva heter du?</b>

**Basic Communication**

Yes	<b>Ja</b>
No	<b>Nei</b>
Please	<b>Vær så snill</b>
Thank you	<b>Takk</b>
You're welcome	<b>Vær så god</b>
Excuse me	<b>Unnskyld</b>
I don't understand	<b>Jeg forstår ikke</b>
Do you speak English?	<b>Snakker du engelsk?</b>

**Essential Questions**

How are you?	<b>Hvordan har du det?</b>
I'm fine, thank you	<b>Jeg har det bra, takk</b>
Where is...?	<b>Hvor er...?</b>
How much does it cost?	<b>Hvor mye koster det?</b>
What time is it?	<b>Hvor mye er klokken?</b>
Can you help me?	<b>Kan du hjelpe meg?</b>

**Vocabulary**

**Basic Words**

Man	<b>Mann</b>
Woman	<b>Kvinne</b>
Child	<b>Barn</b>
House	<b>Hus</b>
Car	<b>Bil</b>
Food	<b>Mat</b>
Water	<b>Vann</b>
Day	<b>Dag</b>
Night	<b>Natt</b>

**Common Verbs**

To be	<b>Å være</b>
To have	<b>Å ha</b>
To do	<b>Å gjøre</b>
To say	<b>Å si</b>
To go	<b>Å gå</b>
To know	<b>Å vite / Å kjenne</b>
To think	<b>Å tenke</b>
To see	<b>Å se</b>
To come	<b>Å komme</b>

**Numbers**

One	<b>En/Ett</b>
Two	<b>To</b>
Three	<b>Tre</b>
Four	<b>Fire</b>
Five	<b>Fem</b>
Six	<b>Seks</b>
Seven	<b>Sju/Syv</b>
Eight	<b>Åtte</b>
Nine	<b>Ni</b>
Ten	<b>Ti</b>

**Pronunciation Guide**

## Vowels

<b>a</b>	Similar to 'a' in 'father'.
<b>e</b>	Similar to 'e' in 'bed'.
<b>i</b>	Similar to 'ee' in 'see'.
<b>o</b>	Similar to 'o' in 'note'.
<b>u</b>	Similar to 'oo' in 'moon'.
<b>y</b>	Similar to the French 'u' or German 'ü'.
<b>æ</b>	Similar to 'a' in 'cat'.
<b>ø</b>	Similar to the German 'ö'.
<b>å</b>	Similar to 'aw' in 'paw'.

## Consonants

<b>kj</b> and <b>skj</b>	Pronounced like the 'sh' in 'ship'.
<b>rs</b>	Often pronounced as a single sound, similar to a retroflex 's'.
<b>rd</b> , <b>rɿ</b> , <b>rn</b> , <b>rt</b>	Retroflex consonants, where the tongue curls back slightly.
<b>g</b>	Hard 'g' as in 'go' before <b>a</b> , <b>o</b> , <b>u</b> . Soft 'g' as in 'yes' before <b>i</b> , <b>y</b> , <b>ei</b> , <b>øy</b> and at the end of words.

## Stress

Stress is usually on the first syllable of a word.