

# Norwegian on the Web



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**Text book grammar**

**Collected texts from NoW Chapters 1 -10**

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This manuscript contains all grammar notes in the text book. Here all notes are organised according to word classes.

## Nouns

### NOUNS (Chapter 1)

Norwegian nouns have three genders: masculine, feminine and neuter. The indefinite articles are **en** (masculine), **ei** (feminine) and **et** (neuter). The corresponding indefinite articles in English are **a/an**.

<b>en</b> brus	a soda
<b>ei</b> jente	a girl
<b>et</b> kart	a map

(Feminine nouns can have the article **en** instead of **ei**: **ei/en** jente)

### Leaving out en/ei/et

Stating certain situations you can leave out **en/ei/et**:

Ken reiser med **tog**.

The same applies i.e. for occupations:

Jeg er **student**.

### NOUNS (Chapter 2)

In chapter 1 we presented the indefinite articles **en**, **ei** and **et** which indicate the gender of the noun (i.e. **a/an**). Norwegian is unusual in that the definite article, i.e. **the**, is formed by adding **-en** at the end of masculine words, **-a** at the end of feminine words and **-et** at the end of neuter words.

en brus	a soda	→	<b>brusen</b>	the soda
ei avis	a newspaper	→	<b>avisa</b>	the newspaper
et tog	a train	→	<b>toget</b>	the train

If the noun already ends with an **-e**, you just add the **-n** and the **-t** at the end of masculine and neuter words. When adding **-a** at the end of feminine words ending in **-e**, you drop the **-e**:

en pose	a plastic bag	→	<b>posen</b>	the plastic bag
ei jente	a girl	→	<b>jenta</b>	the girl
et frimerke	a stamp	→	<b>frimerket</b>	the stamp

## Plural forms

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The plural of indefinite nouns is normally formed by adding – **er**:

en bil	a car	→	to <b>biler</b>	cars
ei avis	a newspaper	→	to <b>aviser</b>	newspapers
et frimerke	a stamp	→	to <b>frimerker</b>	stamps

### Exception:

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Short one syllable **et**-words take no ending in the indefinite form plural:

et kart	a map	→	to <b>kart</b>	maps
et kort	a card	→	to <b>kort</b>	cards

In the definite form of the plural, the ending is usually – **ene**:

biler	cars	→	<b>bilene</b>	the cars
aviser	newspapers	→	<b>avisene</b>	the newspapers
frimerker	stamps	→	<b>frimerkene</b>	the stamps

## NOUNS (Chapter 3)

### Genitive

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To indicate who or what owns something you can:

- a) add an –**s** to the owner: **Marias** rom (in Norwegian without the apostrophe)

or

- b) use the preposition **til**. Note that what is owned is in the definite form:

gitare**n** **til** Maria.

### Special plural forms

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In chapter 2 we learnt that the indefinite and the definite plural form of the noun normally is formed by adding – **(e)r** and – **(e)ne**: **biler** (cars) and **bilene** (the cars).

Some nouns however do not follow the normal rule. Some of them are listed below:

- Short, monosyllabic neuter words have no plural – **(e)r** in the indefinite form:

et bord	bordet	<b>bord</b>	bordene
a table	the table	tables	the tables

2. Nouns ending in **-er**, mostly denoting persons, have the plural forms **-e** and **-ne**:

en italiener	italieneren	<b>italienere</b>	<b>italienerne</b>
an Italian	the Italian	Italians	the Italians

3. When the noun ends in **-el**, one **-e** is dropped when adding **-er** and **-ene**. Double consonant is reduced to one:

en nøkkel	nøkkelen	<b>nøkler</b>	<b>nøklene</b>
a key	the key	keys	the keys

Some nouns ending in **-er** also have reduced plural forms:

ei søster	a sister	søstera	<b>søstre</b>	<b>søstrene</b>
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**Some other irregular plural forms:**

ei bok	a book	boka	<b>bøker</b>	<b>bøkene</b>
en bror	a brother	broren	<b>brødre</b>	<b>brødrene</b>
en far	a father	faren	<b>fedre</b>	<b>fedrene</b>
ei mor	a mother	mora	<b>mødre</b>	<b>mødrene</b>
en nordmann	a Norwegian	nordmannen	<b>nordmenn</b>	<b>nordmennene</b>

## Verbs

### VERB IN THE PRESENT TENSE (Chapter 1)

You add **-r** to the infinitive to form the present tense:

Infinitive			Present tense
å komme	to come	→	kommer
å reise	to travel	→	reiser

It does not matter who is carrying out the verb. You add **-r** after *I, you, he, she, it, we, you* and *they*:

*Jeg kommer* fra England.

I come from England.

*Anna kommer* fra Italia.

Anna comes from Italy.

*Vi kommer* fra Norge.

We come from Norway.

Note that some verbs have irregular present tense forms:

å være	to be	→	<b>er</b>
å gjøre	to do	→	<b>gjør</b>

### VERBS (Chapter 2)

#### Auxiliary verbs + infinitive

<b>skal</b>	will, am/are/is going to
<b>vil</b>	want to/will
<b>kan</b>	can, be able to
<b>må</b>	have to, must

are followed by the infinitive (without the infinitive marker **å** in front):

Ken **skal sjekke** adressa.

Han **vil ta** en taxi.

Anna **kan betale** med kort.

Hun **må vente** på neste buss.

Skal + infinitive is often used to express future time.

#### Imperative form

The imperative form of the verb is made by removing the final –e from the infinitive :

å stoppe	to stop	→	<b>stopp</b>	Stop!
å vente	to wait	→	<b>vent</b>	Wait!

When the infinitive form is short (consists of only one syllable) the infinitive and the imperative form is the same:

å dra	to go	→	<b>dra</b>	Go!
å gå	to walk	→	<b>gå</b>	Go/Walk!

## VERBS (Chapter 4)

### Infinitive

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Some expressions with prepositions and some verbs are followed by an infinitive, e.g.

<b>for å</b>	in order to	Anna går til kassen <b>for å betale</b> .
<b>å ha lyst til</b>	want/would like to	Hun <b>har lyst til å kjøpe</b> en norsk roman.
<b>å begynne</b>	begin	Hun <b>begynner å lese</b> i boka.
<b>å like</b>	like	Hun <b>liker å lese</b> .

### Auxiliary verbs without the main verb (the infinitive)

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In certain situations you can omit the main verb (the infinitive) after the auxiliary verb:

Ken <b>vil</b> (dra) hjem.	→	Ken <b>vil</b> hjem.	Ken wants to go home
Anna <b>skal</b> (gå) ut	→	Anna <b>skal</b> ut.	Anna is going out

## VERBS (Chapter 5)

### Past tense

We use past tense when we want to describe something that has already happened at a certain time in the past (e.g. **i går** – yesterday)

Ken **kjøpte** ei jakke **i går**.

A. The regular verbs are divided into four groups:

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Group 1: The verbs add the ending **-et**. In this group many verbs with two consonants in front of the infinitive **-e** and some verbs with **t, g,** and **d**:

Infinitive:	å snakke speak/talk	å vaske wash	å lage make
Past tense:	<b>snakket</b>	<b>vasket</b>	<b>laget</b>

Group 2: The verbs add the ending **-te**. Many verbs with one consonant and some with a double consonant belong in this group:

Infinitive:	å kjøpe buy	å spise eat	begynne begin
Past tense:	<b>kjøpte</b>	<b>spiste</b>	<b>begynte</b>

Group 3: The verbs add the ending **-de**. Some verbs with **v** and **ei** belong in this group:

Infinitive:	å prøve try	å greie manage	å leie rent
Past tense:	<b>prøvde</b>	<b>greide</b>	<b>leide</b>

Group 4: The verbs add the ending **-dde**. Many verbs ending in another vowel than **-e** belong in group 4:

Infinitive:	å bety mean	å bo live	å ha have
Past tense:	<b>betydde</b>	<b>bodde</b>	<b>hadde</b>

**B.** The irregular verbs have other forms. In most cases they change vowel:

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Infinitive:	å dra go/travel	å drikke drink	å finne find
Past tense:	<b>dro</b>	<b>drakk</b>	<b>fant</b>

Some other irregular verbs in chapter 5:

Infinitive:		Past tense
å bli	become	<b>ble</b>
å fortelle	tell	<b>fortalte</b>
å gå	walk	<b>gikk</b>
å hjelpe	help	<b>hjalp</b>
å møte	meet	<b>møtte</b>
å si	say	<b>sa</b>
å sitte	sit	<b>satt</b>
å spørre	ask	<b>spurte</b>
å stå	stand	<b>sto(d)</b>
å ta	take	<b>tok</b>
å treffe	meet	<b>traff</b>
å ville	want/wish	<b>ville</b>
å være	be	<b>var</b>



## VERBS (Chapter 6)

### Present perfect

The present perfect (icf. has bought) is formed with the verb **å ha** (to have) and the past participle of the verb: **har + kjøpt = har kjøpt**. The present perfect is used when we are focused on the consequences of an event and not the time when it happened:

Ken **har kjøpt** ei jakke.

Ken has bought a jacket.

The present perfect is also used when something started in the past and is still going on:

Peter **har vært** i Trondheim i ei uke.

Peter has been in Trondheim for one week  
(and he is still here)

### A. The regular verbs:

Group 1: The verbs add the ending –t.

Infinitive:	å snakke speak/talk	å vaske wash	å lage make
Past tense:	snakket	vasket	laget
Present perfect:	<b>har snakket</b>	<b>har vasket</b>	<b>har laget</b>

Group 2: The verbs add the ending –et.

Infinitive:	å kjøpe buy	å spise eat	begynne begin
Past tense:	kjøpte	spiste	begynte
Present perfect:	<b>har kjøpt</b>	<b>har spist</b>	<b>har begynt</b>

Group 3: The verbs add the ending –d.

Infinitive:	å prøve try	å greie manage	å leie rent
Past tense:	prøvde	greide	leide
Present perfect:	<b>har prøvd</b>	<b>har greid</b>	<b>har leid</b>

Group 4: The verbs add the ending –dd.

Infinitive:	å bety mean	å bo live	å nå reach
Past tense:	betydde	bodde	nådde
Present perfect:	<b>har betydd</b>	<b>har bodd</b>	<b>har nåd NB!</b>

### B. The irregular verbs have other forms:

Infinitive:	å dra go/travel	å drikke drink	å finne find
Past tense:	dro	drakk	fant
Present perfect:	<b>har dratt</b>	<b>har drukket</b>	<b>har funnet</b>

**More irregular verbs:**

<b>Infinitive</b>		<b>Present tense</b>	<b>Past tense</b>	<b>Past participle</b>
å bli	become	blir	ble	blitt
å brenne	burn	brenner	brant	brent
å dra	go/travel	drar	dro	dratt
å drikke	drink	drikker	drakk	drukket
å dø	die	dør	døde	dødd
å finne	find	finner	fant	funnet
å forstå	understand	forstår	forsto	forstått
å fortelle	tell	forteller	fortalte	fortalt
å fortsette	continue	fortsetter	fortsatte	fortsatt
å få	get/receive	får	fikk	fått
å gi	give	gir	ga(v)	gitt
å gjøre	do	gjør	gjorde	gjort
å gå	go/walk	går	gikk	gått
å hete	be called/ named	heter	het	hett
å hjelpe	help	hjelper	hjalp	hjulpet
å komme	come	kommer	kom	kommet
å le	laugh	ler	lo	ledd
å legge	lay/put	legger	la	lagt
å ligge	lie	ligger	lå	ligget
å møte	meet	møter	møtte	møtt
å se	see	ser	så	sett
å selge	sell	selger	solgte	solgt
å sette	set/put	setter	satte	satt
å si	say	sier	sa	sagt
å sitte	sit	sitter	satt	sittet
å skrive	write	skriver	skrev	skrevet
å sove	sleep	sover	sov	sovet
å spørre	ask	spør	spurte	spurt
å stå	stand	står	sto(d)	stått
å synge	sing	synger	sang	sunget
å ta	take	tar	tok	tatt
å treffe	meet	treffer	traff	truffet
å velge	choose	velger	valgte	valgt
å vite	know	vet	visste	visst
å være	be	er	var	vært

**Auxiliary verbs**

å burde	ought to	bør	burde	burdet
å kunne	can	kan	kunne	kunnet
å måtte	must/have to	må	måtte	måttet
å skulle	shall	skal	skulle	skullet
å ville	will	vil	ville	villet

## Adjectives

### ADJECTIVES (Chapter 3)

**Main pattern:** Most adjectives add – **t** in the neuter and – **e** in the plural. Below this is demonstrated with the adjective **brun** (brown).

#### Attributive form

Singular indefinite Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural indefinite
en <b>brun</b> stol	ei <b>brun</b> seng	et <b>brunt</b> bord	<b>brune</b> stoler <b>brune</b> senger <b>brune</b> bord
a brown chair	a brown bed	a brown table	brown chairs brown beds brown tables

#### Predicative form

Singular indefinite Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural indefinite
Stolen er <b>brun</b>	Senga er <b>brun</b>	Bordet er <b>brunt</b>	Stoler er <b>brune</b> Senger er <b>brune</b> Bord er <b>brune</b>
The chair is brown	The bed is brown	The table is brown	Chairs are brown Beds are brown Tables are brown
Singular indefinite Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural definite
Stolen er <b>brun</b>	Senga er <b>brun</b>	Bordet er <b>brunt</b>	Stolene er <b>brune</b> Sengene er <b>brune</b> Bordene er <b>brune</b>
The chair is brown	The bed is brown	The table is brown	The chairs are brown The beds are brown The tables are brown

## ADJECTIVES (Chapter 4)

In *Chapter 3* we learnt the main pattern for adjectives: Most adjectives add **-t** in the neuter and **-e** in the plural.

### Attributive form

Singular			Plural
Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	
en <b>brun</b> stol	ei <b>brun</b> seng	et <b>brunt</b> bord	<b>brune</b> stoler/senger/ bord

### Predicative form

Singular indefinite			Plural
Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	indefinite
Stolen er <b>brun</b>	Senga er <b>brun</b>	Bordet er <b>brunt</b>	Stoler er <b>brune</b> Senger er <b>brune</b> Bord er <b>brune</b>
The chair is brown	The bed is brown	The table is brown	Chairs are brown Beds are brown The tables are brown

There are however some other patterns for adjectives as well:

### Other patterns

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Plural
1. en ny bil	ei ny veske	et <b>nytt</b> skjerf	nye biler
2. en billig bil	ei billig veske	et <b>billig</b> skjerf	billige biler
3. en tysk bil	ei tysk veske	et <b>tysk</b> skjerf	tyske biler
4. en praktisk bil	ei praktisk veske	et <b>praktisk</b> skjerf	praktiske biler
5. en moderne bil	ei moderne veske	et <b>moderne</b> skjerf	moderne biler
6. en grønn bil	ei grønn veske	et <b>grønt</b> skjerf	grønne biler

1. One-syllable adjectives ending in a stressed vowel take **-tt** in the neuter (**ny** – new)
2. Adjectives ending in **-ig** take no **-t** in the neuter (**billig** – cheap)
3. Adjectives denoting nationalities ending in **-sk** take no **-t** in the neuter (**tysk** - German)
4. Foreign adjectives ending in **-isk** take no **-t** in the neuter (**praktisk** – practical)
5. adjectives ending in **-e** take no **-t** in the neuter (**moderne** – modern)
6. Most adjectives with a double consonant drop one consonant before **-t** (**grønn-** green)

**Two special adjectives:**

**Liten** (small) and **annen** (other) are irregular adjectives:

Singular			Plural
Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	
en <b>liten</b> bil	ei <b>lita</b> bok	et <b>lite</b> skjerf	<b>små</b> biler <b>små</b> bøker <b>små</b> skjerf
a small car	a small book	a small scarf	small cars small books small scarfs

Singular			Plural
Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	
en <b>annen</b> bil	ei <b>anna</b> bok	et <b>annet</b> skjerf	<b>andre</b> biler <b>andre</b> bøker <b>andre</b> skjerf
another car	another book	another scarf	other cars other books other scarfs

Singular			Plural
Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	
Bilen er <b>liten</b>	Boka er <b>lita</b>	Skjerfet er <b>lite</b>	Bilene er <b>små</b> Bøkene er <b>små</b> Skjertifene er <b>små</b>
The car is small	The book is small	The scarf is small	The cars are small The books are small The scarfs are small

**Annen** (other) is not used in predicative form.

**ADJECTIVES (Chapter 5)**

**Other patterns**

Adjectives ending in – **el** and – **en**, like **gammel** (old) and **sulten** (hungry) do not follow the main pattern for adjectives. One –**e** disappears when adding the plural –**e**. In addition, adjectives with a double consonant drop one consonant in the plural form:

Singular			Plural
Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	
en gammel bil	ei gammel veske	et gammelt bord	<b>gamle</b> biler <b>gamle</b> vesker <b>gamle</b> bord
an old car	an old handbag	an old table	old cars old handbags old tables

en sulten gutt	ei sulten jente	et sultent barn	<b>sultne</b> gutter <b>sultne</b> jenter <b>sultne</b> barn
a hungry boy	a hungry girl	a hungry child	hungry boys hungry girls hungry children

<b>Singular</b>			<b>Plural</b>
<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>	
Bilen er gammel	Veska er gammel	Bordet er gammelt	Bilene er <b>gamle</b> Veskene er <b>gamle</b> Bordene er <b>gamle</b>
The car is old	The handbag is old	The table is old	The cars are old The handbags are old The tables are old
Gutten er sulten	Jenta er sulten	Barnet er sultent	Guttene er <b>sultne</b> Jentene er <b>sultne</b> Barna er <b>sultne</b>
The boy is hungry	The girl is hungry	The child is hungry	The boys are hungry The girls are hungry The children are hungry

### Adjectives in combination with the verb to look

The expression **to look + adjective** (He looks old) is in Norwegian constructed by the verb å **se + adjective + (the adverb) ut**. The adjectives follow the pattern described under 1 in Chapter 3, 4 and 5. Below this is demonstrated with the adjectives *fin* (here: nice) and (*ny* (new)).

<b>Singular</b>			<b>Plural</b>
<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>	
Bilen ser <b>fin</b> ut The car looks nice	Boka ser <b>fin</b> ut The book looks nice	Huset ser <b>fint</b> ut The house looks nice	Bilene ser <b>fine</b> ut The cars look nice
Bilen ser <b>ny</b> ut The car looks new	Boka ser <b>ny</b> ut The book looks new	Huset ser <b>nytt</b> ut The house looks new	Bilene ser <b>nye</b> ut The cars look new

**ADJECTIVES (Chapter 6)**

The adjective appears, as we have seen in *Chapter 3* and *4*, in the following positions:

- as attributes (in front of) describing indefinite nouns: en **stor bil**
- as predicatives after verbs like å være (to be): bilen er **stor**

In *en stor bil* the adjective is placed in front of a noun in indefinite form. However, attributive adjectives can also describe definite nouns (i.e. the big car). Then the adjectives end in **-e** (just like the plural form). In addition, the adjectives require the definite articles: **den, det** and **de** which agree in gender and number with the noun: **den + store + bilen = den store bilen** (the big car).

Singular			Plural
Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	
en stor bil	ei stor veske	et stort bord	store biler store vesker store bord
a big car	a big handbag	a big table	big cars big handbags big tables
<b>den store bilen</b>	<b>den store veska</b>	<b>det store bordet</b>	<b>de store bilene</b> <b>de store veskene</b> <b>de store bordene</b>
the big car	the big handbag	the big table	the big cars the big handbags the big tables

Note the irregular form of **liten** (small):

Singular			Plural
Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	
en liten bil	ei lita veske	et lite skjerf	små biler små vesker små skjerf
a small car	a small handbag	a small scarf	small cars small handbags small scarfs
<b>den lille bilen</b>	<b>den lille veska</b>	<b>det lille skjerfet</b>	<b>de små bilene</b> <b>de små veskene</b> <b>de små skjerfene</b>
the small car	the small handbag	the small scarf	the small cars the small handbags the small scarfs

## ADJECTIVES (Chapter 8)

### Comparison

a) Normally the adjectives are compared in the following way:

Absolute	Comparative (+ <b>enn</b> (than))	Superlative	
fin	finere	finest	fine-finer-finest
kald	kaldere	kaldest	cold colder-coldest
varm	varmere	varmest	warm-warmer-warmest

Example:

Vinteren er **kald** i Trondheim  
The winter is cold in Trondheim.

Vinteren er **kaldere** på Oppdal **enn** i Trondheim  
The winter is colder in Oppdal than in Trondheim.

Vinteren er **kaldest** på Røros  
The winter is coldest in Røros.

b) Exceptions:

1) Adjectives ending in **-(l)ig** and **-som** take only **-st** in the superlative form:

Absolute	Comparative (+ <b>enn</b> (than))	Superlative	
billig	billigere	billigst	cheap
hyggelig	hyggeligere	hyggeligst	nice
morsom	morsommere	morsomst	amusing/funny

2) An **-e** disappears in the comparative and superlative form when the adjectives end in **-el**, **-en** and **-er**:

Absolute	Comparative (+ <b>enn</b> (than))	Superlative	
enkel	enklere	enklest	simple
moden	modnere	modnest	ripe, mature
vakker	vakrere	vakrest	beautiful

3) Many adjectives ending in **-sk** and adjectives ending in **-e** are compared with **mer** (more) and **mest** (most). Adjectives from the present perfect (example: berømt) and several long words and some foreign words are also compared in the same way:

Absolute	Comparative (+ <b>enn</b> (than))	Superlative	
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praktisk	<b>mer</b> praktisk	<b>mest</b> praktisk	practical
moderne	<b>mer</b> moderne	<b>mest</b> moderne	modern
berømt	<b>mer</b> berømt	<b>mest</b> berømt	famous
interessant	<b>mer</b> interessant	<b>mest</b> interessant	interesting
absurd	<b>mer</b> absurd	<b>mest</b> absurd	absurd

c) Some adjectives have irregular comparative and superlative forms:

Absolut	Comparative (+ enn = than)	Superlative	
dårlig	verre	verst	bad
god/bra	bedre	best	good
gammel	eldre	eldst	old
ung	yngre	yngst	young
stor	større	størst	big
liten	mindre	minst	small
lang	lengre	lengst	long
tung	tyngre	tyngst	heavy

Example:

Ken er <b>ung</b> .	Ken er <b>yngre enn</b> Peter.	Maria er <b>yngst</b> .
Ken is young.	Ken is younger than Peter.	Maria is (the) youngest.

Note the following:

- 1) The comparative form is invariable. The gender of the noun and the number (singular or plural) does not matter:

*Ken er **yngre** enn Peter.*  
*Maria er **yngre** enn Ken.*  
*Maria og Ken er **yngre** enn Peter.*

- 2) When the superlative form is placed in front of a definite noun the adjectives end in **-e**. In addition, the definite articles **den**, **det** and **de**, which agree in gender and number with the noun, are required (see also Adjectives, the double definite construction, chapter 6):

<b>den yngste jenta</b>	<b>det fineste huset</b>	<b>de beste bøkene</b>
the youngest girl	the nicest house	the best books

- 3) When the superlative form appears as predicate after verbs like *å være* (to be) we can use the indefinite or the definite form of the superlative:

Maria er **yngst** i klassen. Maria er **den yngste** i klassen.  
 Maria is (the) youngest in her class.

- 4) We use the superlative form when we compare two items:

Hvem er **eldst/den eldste**, Peter eller Ken?

Who is older/the oldest, Peter or Ken?

Hvilken jakke er **billigst/den billigste**, den røde eller den svarte?

Which jacket is cheaper/the cheapest, the red or the black one?

Hvilken by er **størst/den største**, Trondheim eller Oslo?

Which city is bigger/the biggest, Trondheim or Oslo?

## Adverbs

### ADVERBS (Chapter 3)

Some adverbs have two forms, one indicating movement, the other for stationary situations:

<u>Movement:</u>		<u>Stationary:</u>	
Han går <b>inn</b>	in	Han er <b>inne</b>	in/inside
Han går <b>ut</b>	out	Han er <b>ute</b>	out/outside
Han går <b>opp</b> i andre etasje	up	Han er <b>oppe</b>	up/upstairs
Han går <b>ned</b> i første etasje	down	Han er <b>nede</b>	down/downstairs
Han går <b>hjem</b>	home	Han er <b>hjemme</b>	at home

Note that there are also two forms for "here" and "there".

<u>Movement:</u>		<u>Stationary:</u>	
Han kommer <b>hit</b>	here	Han er <b>her</b>	here
Han går <b>dit</b>	there	Han er <b>der</b>	there

## Pronouns

### PERSONAL PRONOUNS (Chapter 1)

#### Subject form

<b>jeg</b>	I	
<b>du</b>	you	(singular)
<b>han</b>	he	
<b>hun</b>	she	
<b>det/den</b>	it	
<b>vi</b>	we	
<b>dere</b>	you	(plural)
<b>de</b>	they	

### PERSONAL PRONOUNS – object form (Chapter 2)

Subject form		Object form	
jeg	I	<b>meg</b>	me
du	you	<b>deg</b>	you (singular)
han	he	<b>ham (han)</b>	him
hun	she	<b>henne</b>	her
det/den	it	<b>det/den</b>	it
vi	we	<b>oss</b>	us
dere	you	<b>dere</b>	you (plural)
de	they	<b>dem</b>	them

### PERSONAL PRONOUNS (Chapter 3)

#### Den/det

Both **den** and **det** mean *it*. **Den** is used to replace masculine and feminine nouns, **det** replaces neuter nouns:

Ken har <i>en hybel</i> .	<b>Den</b> er i første etasje.
Anna har <i>ei veske</i> .	<b>Den</b> er fin.
Hybelen har <i>et skap</i> .	<b>Det</b> er stort.

### REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS (Chapter 3)

Many Norwegian verbs need a reflexive pronoun. Reflexive verbs indicate that the subject is performing an action upon itself. The verb **å vaske seg** (to wash oneself) is reflexive, the verb **å vaske noe/noen** (to wash something/someone) is not:

Reflexive pronouns are identical to object pronouns (see *Chapter 2*) except for **ham**, **henne**, **dem** where the pronoun **seg** is used

Jeg	vasker <b>meg</b> .	myself
Du	vasker <b>deg</b> .	yourself
Han	vasker <b>seg</b> .	himself
Hun	vasker <b>seg</b> .	herself
Vi	vasker <b>oss</b> .	ourselves
Dere	vasker <b>dere</b> .	yourselves
De	vasker <b>seg</b> .	themselves

Some other reflexive verbs are:

å barbere seg	to shave
å glede seg til	to look forward to
å kle på seg	to dress
å sette seg	to sit down
å tørke seg	to dry oneself

### QUESTION WORDS (Chapter 1)

<b>hva</b>	what	Hva heter du?	What is your name?
<b>hvem</b>	who	Hvem er det?	Who is it?
<b>hvor</b>	where (how)	Hvor bor du?	Where do you live?
		Hvor gammel er du?	How old are you?
<b>hvordan</b>	how	Hvordan går det?	How are you?

### QUESTION WORDS (Chapter 2)

question words in Norwegian. **Hvilken** (which) is in general used to single out one object among many. This question word agrees with the noun's gender and number.

<b>Hvilken</b> buss tar du?	<b>hvilken</b> in front of a masculine noun (en buss)
<b>Hvilken</b> avis leser du?	<b>hvilken</b> in front of a feminine noun (ei avis)
<b>Hvilket</b> kart vil du ha?	<b>hvilket</b> in front of a neuter noun (et kart)
<b>Hvilke</b> aviser leser du?	<b>hvilke</b> in front of plural nouns (aviser)

### DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS (Chapter 4)

Demonstrative pronouns specify objects as well as distance to the objects. **Denne** and **den** is used with masculine and feminine nouns. **Dette** and **det** is used with neuter nouns. Note that the nouns following the demonstratives take the definite form: *denne bilen* etc..

	Near		Far	
Masculine	<b>denne</b> bilen	this car	<b>den</b> bilen	that (car
Feminine	<b>denne</b> veska	this handbag	<b>den</b> veska	that handbag
Neuter	<b>dette</b> kartet)	this map	<b>det</b> kartet	that map
Plural	<b>disse</b> bilene	these cars	<b>de</b> bilene	those cars

### POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (Chapter 7)

The possessive pronouns give information about ownership.

If the owner is **jeg** (I), you indicate possession by using either **min**, **mi** or **mitt** (my/mine) dependent on the gender of the "owned" noun. If the "owned" noun is in plural, you choose **mine**:

<i>Faren</i> <b>min</b> er lærer.	My father is a teacher.
<i>Mora</i> <b>mi</b> er også lærer.	My mother is also a teacher.
<i>Huset</i> <b>mitt</b> er gammelt.	My house is old.
<i>Bøkene</i> <b>mine</b> ligger i sekken.	My books are in the bag.

The possessives **din** (your/yours) and **vår** (our/ours) also agree in number and gender with the noun while **hans** (his), **hennes** (her/hers) and **deres** (their/theirs) are invariable.

Owner	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
I	faren <b>min</b> my father	mora <b>mi</b> my mother	huset <b>mitt</b> my house	bøkene <b>mine</b> my books
you	faren <b>din</b> your father	mora <b>di</b> your mother	huset <b>ditt</b> your house	bøkene <b>dine</b> your books
he	faren <b>hans</b> his father	mora <b>hans</b> his mother	huset <b>hans</b> his house	bøkene <b>hans</b> his books
she	faren <b>hennes</b> her father	mora <b>hennes</b> her mother	huset <b>hennes</b> her house	bøkene <b>hennes</b> her books
we	faren <b>vår</b> our father	mora <b>vår</b> our mother	huset <b>vårt</b> our house	bøkene <b>våre</b> our books
you	faren <b>deres</b> your father	mora <b>deres</b> your mother	huset <b>deres</b> your house	bøkene <b>deres</b> your books
they	faren <b>deres</b> their father	mora <b>deres</b> their mother	huset <b>deres</b> their house	bøkene <b>deres</b> their books

In Norwegian, the possessive pronouns can be placed either after the "owned object", like in the table above, or in front of the "owned object": *faren min* or *min far*.

Note that the noun takes the definite form in the first case while it takes the indefinite form in the latter:

<b>faren</b> min	<i>but</i>	min <b>far</b>
<b>mora</b> di	<i>but</i>	di <b>mor</b>
<b>huset</b> hennes	<i>but</i>	hennes <b>hus</b>
<b>bøkene</b> våre	<i>but</i>	våre <b>bøker</b>
<b>faren</b> deres	<i>but</i>	deres <b>far</b>

## POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (Chapter 8)

### sin - si - sitt - sine

In chapter 7 you were introduced to the possessive pronouns - the different forms of **min** (my/mine), **din** (your/yours singular) and **vår** (our/ours) and **hans** (his), **hennes** (her/hers) and **deres** (your/yours plural + their/theirs).

There is, however, a reflexive form of **hans/hennes** (3. person singular) and **deres** (3. person plural: their/theirs). The reflexive form is used when the subject of the sentence owns the object, and the other form is used when the subject does not own the object:

Peter tok bilen sin.                      →              Peters bil  
Peter took his car.

Peter tok bilen hans.                      →              Franks bil  
Peter took his car.

The form, **sin**, agrees in gender and number with the owned noun, where **sin** is the masculine singular form, **si** the feminine singular, **sitt** the neuter singular form and **sine** the plural form (see table).

	Owner	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
SINGULAR	I	faren min my father	mora mi my mother	huset mitt my house	bøkene mine my books
	you	faren din your father	mora di your mother	huset ditt your house	bøkene dine your books
	he	faren hans his father faren <b>sin</b> his (own) father	mora hans his mother mora <b>si</b> his(own) mother	huset hans his house huset <b>sitt</b> his (own) house	bøkene hans his books bøkene <b>sine</b> his (own) books
	she	faren hennes her father faren <b>sin</b> her(own) father	mora hennes her mother mora <b>si</b> her(own) mother	huset hennes her house huset <b>sitt</b> her(own) house	bøkene hennes her books bøkene <b>sine</b> her(own) books

PLURAL	we	faren vår our father	mora vår our mother	huset vårt our house	bøkene våre our books
	you	faren deres your father	mora deres your mother	huset deres your house	bøkene deres your books
	they	faren deres their father faren <b>sin</b> their (own) father	mora deres their mother mora <b>si</b> their (own) mother	huset deres their house huset <b>sitt</b> their (own) house	bøkene deres their books bøkene <b>sine</b> their (own) books

**Other examples:**

Peter finner ikke *mobiltelefonen sin*. → Peters mobiltelefon  
Peter can not find his cell phone.

Peter finner ikke *mobiltelefonen hans*. → Kens mobiltelefon  
Peter can not find his cell phone.

Etterpå går Peter til *rommet sitt*. → Peters rom  
Afterwards, Peter goes to his room.

Han (Peter) skriver en tekstmelding til *mora si*. → Peters mor  
He writes a text message to his mother.

Han (Peter) har gledet seg til turen sammen med de nye *vennene sine* på norskkurset. → Peters venner  
He has been looking forward to the trip with his new friends from the Norwegian course.

Note that **sin - si - sitt - sine** can not be used in the subject:

**Subject**

*Mobiltelefonen hans* er ny  
His cell phone is new

but:

**Subject**

Han finner ikke

**Object**

*mobiltelefonen sin*  
He can not find his cell phone



## Determinatives

Possessives, demonstratives and quantifiers (articles, numerals, indefinite pronouns) are not treated as belonging to the same word class in this short grammar. See the large grammar.

Possessives, demonstratives and quantifiers are discussed in the following chapters in the short grammar:

Possessives	see <i>Pronouns chapter 7, 8</i>
Demonstratives	see <i>Pronouns chapter 4</i>
Quantifiers	
Articles	see <i>Nouns Chapter 1</i>
Numerals	see <i>Extras Chapter 1, 3</i>
Indefinite articles	see <i>the large grammar</i>

## Prepositions

### PREPOSITIONS (Chapter 3)

Which preposition with places? **I** or **på**?

<b>i</b>	in	+ continents, countries, counties, cities
<b>på</b>	in/on/at	+ inland cities, areas, institutions

<b>i</b>	_____	<b>på</b>	_____
<b>i</b>	Europa	<b>på</b>	Røros, Lillehammer
<b>i</b>	Norge	<b>på</b>	Gløshaugen, Dragvoll, Lade
<b>i</b>	Sør-Trøndelag	<b>på</b>	NTNU, universitetet, Sintef
<b>i</b>	Trondheim		

### PREPOSITIONS (Chapter 8)

#### Time expressions

A lot of time expressions are formed together with prepositions. Below you are presented with some of these expressions:

**The preposition "I" is used**

a) in front of years, months, holidays and other expressions regarding time:

**i 2009, i oktober, i jula** (for/during Christmas),  
**(i) neste uke** (next week), **i kveld** (tonight), **i morgen** (tomorrow).

b) in front of seasons. The season you refer to is a specific one, and the tense of the verb will indicate whether you refer to the present season, to the coming season or to the last season. Note that we use the indefinite form of the noun (the season):

Peter *går* på norskkurs **i høst**.  
 Peter takes a Norwegian course this autumn.

Ken *skal studere* psykologi **i høst**.  
 Ken is going to study psychology this autumn.

**I høst** *dro* studentene på hyttetur.  
 This autumn the students went on a cabin trip.

c) in front of periods of time:

Anna har bodd i Trondheim **i tre måneder**.  
 Anna has lived in Trondheim for three months.

Hun skal være her **i to år**.  
 She is going to stay here for two years.

### The preposition "OM" is used

- a) in front of seasons and other periods of time when the periods are repeated. Note the definite form of the noun:

Marinela liker å bade **om sommeren**.  
Marinela likes to go for a swim in the summer.

**Om kvelden** ser Ken på TV.  
In the evening, Ken watches TV.

- b) to express future:

Studentene skal reise på tur **om to dager**.  
The students are going for a trip in two days.

Kurset begynner **om 15 minutter**.  
The course starts in 15 minutes.

### The discontinuous preposition FOR – SIDEN

We use the discontinuous preposition **for - siden** to express **ago**:

Anna kom til Trondheim **for tre måneder siden**.  
Anna came to Trondheim three months ago.

### The preposition "PÅ"

Together with weekdays we use **på**:

Bussen drar klokka 16.00 **på søndag**.  
The bus leaves at 4 pm on Sunday.

Maria er på Dragvoll **på fredager**.  
Maria is at Dragvoll on Fridays.

## PREPOSITIONS (Chapter 10)

### More about prepositions in connection with place

**Bak** (behind), **foran** (in front of), **i** (in), **på** (on), **over** (over), **under** (under) and **ved siden av** (next to) are typical prepositions in connection with place.

In the following we will have a closer look at the difference between **i** and **på** and in addition explain the use of two other prepositions; **til** (to) and **hos** (at).

## I

---

**I** is used when something is placed inside something, within borders or walls:

Peter har vondt **i** halsen.  
Peter has a sore throat.

Jakka ligger **i** kofferten.  
The jacket is in the suitcase.

Koppene står **i** skapet.  
The cups are in the cupboard.

Studentene sitter **i** klasserommet.  
The students are in the classroom.

**I** is also used together with

continents:	<b>i</b> Europa, <b>i</b> Asia
countries and states:	<b>i</b> Norge, <b>i</b> Kina, <b>i</b> Texas
counties:	<b>i</b> Sør-Trøndelag, <b>i</b> Nord-Trøndelag
the following Norwegian regions	<b>i</b> Nord-Norge, <b>i</b> Midt-Norge
municipalities	<b>i</b> Trondheim, <b>i</b> Malvik
cities:	<b>i</b> Trondheim, <b>i</b> Oslo, <b>i</b> Beijing
street names/addresses:	<b>i</b> Prinsens gate, <b>i</b> Herman Kragstveit 22

## På

---

**På** is often used to indicate that something is on top of something else:

Boka ligger **på** bordet.  
The book is on the table.

**På** is also used in the following connections:

<b>på</b> skolen	at school
<b>på</b> kino, teater	at the cinema, theatre
<b>på</b> restaurant, kafé	in/at a restaurant, café
<b>på</b> biblioteket	at the library
<b>på</b> jobb/arbeid	at work
<b>på</b> (ved) universitetet	at the university

In the following connections **i** is also used:

<b>på/i</b> butikken	in/at the shop
<b>på/i</b> kjøkkenet, stua	in the kitchen, living room

**På** is also used together with

- islands: **på** Grønland (When the island is a state we use **i**: **i** Irland. Sometimes we can use both: **på/i** Sri Lanka.)
- the following Norwegian regions: **på** Vestlandet, **på** Sørlandet, **på** Østlandet
- many inland cities in Norway: **på** Røros, **på** Lillehammer
- many names of places: **på** Lade, **på** Moholt, **på** Dragvoll

It is often difficult to explain the use of **i** and **på** together with Norwegian names of places. The topography or even the name itself often decides the preposition, but there are lots of exceptions and also local differences.

## Til

---

**Til** is the most frequent preposition when there is some kind of movement:

Peter skal reise **til** Tyskland snart.  
Peter is going to Germany soon.

Skal du dra **til** Dragvoll i dag?  
Are you going to Dragvoll today?

## Hos

---

We use **hos** in front of names and occupational groups.

Peter skal på fest hjemme **hos** Eva.  
Peter is going to a party at Eva's place.

Peter er **hos** politiet for å hente passet sitt.  
Peter is at the police to pick up his passport.

When involving movement, we use **til**:

Peter må dra **til** legen.  
Peter has to go to the doctor's.

Han skal gå **til** politiet og hente passet sitt.  
He is going to the police to pick up his passport.

## Conjunctions and subjunctions

### CONJUNCTIONS (Chapter 1)

The conjunctions **og** (and) and **men** (but) connect sentences (main clauses):

Jeg heter Anna, **og** jeg kommer fra Italia.  
 My name is Anna, and I come from Italy.  
 Jeg snakker italiensk, **men** jeg snakker ikke tysk.  
 I speak Italian, but I do not speak German.

### CONJUNCTIONS (Chapter 7)

#### Subordinating conjunctions

#### Som = who/which/(that)

**Who/which/(that)** - which mostly refers to a noun in front - is simply **som** in Norwegian, regardless of whether it is referring to people, animals or objects:

Jeg har en bror. Han er 30 år gammel. I have a brother. He is 30 years old.	→ Jeg har en bror som er 30 år gammel. I have a brother who is 30 years old.
Jeg har en katt. Den er søt. I have a cat. It is cute.	→ Jeg har en katt som er søt. I have a cat which is cute.
Jeg har en bil. Den er ny. I have a car. It is new.	→ Jeg har en bil som er ny. I have a car which is new.

#### Da - når = when

Both **da** and **når** mean when.

We use **da** about a single happening or period of time in the past:

Jeg danset ballett **da** jeg var lita.  
I used to dance ballet when I was little.

We use **når** for customary or repeated actions, even for repeated actions in the past:

Jeg liker å slappe av **når** jeg kommer hjem fra universitetet.  
I like to relax when I come home from the university.

Jeg likte alltid å slappe av **når** jeg kom hjem fra universitetet.  
I always liked to relax when I came home from the university.

We also use **når** for actions in the future:

Jeg skal ta eksamen **når** kurset er ferdig.

I will take the exam when the course is finished.

## **Interjections**

Interjections are not introduced as such in the grammatical sections in the grammar section of the text book. See the large grammar.

## Sentences

### WORD ORDER (Chapter 1)

#### Main clauses (sentences)

---

In a main clause the verb is the second element:

Jeg **snakker** norsk.  
I speak Norwegian.

#### Negation

---

In a narrative clause the negation **ikke** (not), which is an adverb, usually comes after the verb:

Jeg snakker **ikke** spansk.  
I do not speak Spanish.

Adverbs like **også** (also/too) comes after the verb as well:

Jeg snakker **også** spansk.  
I also speak Spanish.

#### Questions

---

In questions with question words the verb is also the second element:

Hva **heter** du?  
What is your name?  
Hvor **kommer** du fra?  
Where do you come from?

In questions without a question word the sentence starts with the verb:

**Snakker** du norsk?  
Do you speak Norwegian?



## WORD ORDER (Chapter 2)

As mentioned in *Chapter 1* the verb is the second element when the person(s) is carrying out the action:

Jeg **snakker** norsk.

The verb is also the second element when the sentence starts e.g. with words for time or place:

Nå (now)	<b>kommer</b>	bussen.
Der (there)	<b>ligger</b>	resepsjonen.

Note that we by verb mean **finite verb** when describing word order. A finite verb is a verb in present or past tense (preterite). In the following examples the finite verb (the auxiliary verbs **vil** and **skal**) is placed in the second position of the sentences while the main verb comes later.

Ken	<b>vil</b>	gjern <i>ta</i> (main verb) en taxi
Nå	<b>skal</b>	han <i>dra</i> (main verb)
Der	<b>vil</b>	han <i>bo</i> (main verb)

## WORD ORDER (Chapter 6)

There are two types of clauses in Norwegian: main clauses and subordinate clauses.

### Main clauses

A main clause is an independent sentence. The verb is the second element except from questions without a question word where the verb is in initial position.

Peter **bor** på Moholt.  
 Hva **studerer** han?  
**Studerer** han på NTNU?

Adverbs like **ikke** (not) are placed after the verb:

Peter **kommer ikke** fra England.  
 Maria **studerer ikke** på Gløshaugen.  
 Ken **snakker ikke** tysk.

The conjunctions **og** (and) and **men** (but) start main clauses:

Peter bor på Moholt, **og** han studerer på NTNU.  
 Peter like ikke te, **men** han drikker kaffe.

## 2. Subordinate clause

A subordinate clause is not independent. Normally it goes together with a main clause.

A subordinate clause starts with a subordinating conjunction. In chapter 6 you are presented to three of them: **fordi** (because), **at** (that) and **om** (if).

When there is no adverb in the subordinate clause, it has the same word order as the main clause:

Peter: Jeg har lært litt norsk	<b>fordi</b>	<u>jeg har en norsk venn.</u>
Anna: Jeg hørte	<b>at</b>	<u>du fortalte det til læreren.</u>
Læreren spør	<b>om</b>	<u>Peter har gått på norskkurs før.</u>

### WORD ORDER (Chapter 9)

#### Main clause

A main clause is an independent sentence. It contains a subject (the person or thing that carries out the action) and a verb. Often there are other grammatical units in the sentence, such as an object and an adverb.

In a narrative clause the finite verb (= verb in present or past tense) is the second element. Different elements can be placed in the front field such as the subject (sentence 1), adverbs indicating time or place (sentence 2), question words (sentence 3) and other elements.

In sentences like 2 and 3, the subject has to move to its assigned place after the verb. In questions without a question word (**hva** (what), **hvem** (who) etc.) the front field is empty and the sentence starts with the verb (sentence 4).

Adverbs like **ikke** (not) are normally placed after the finite verb.

	Front	verb	subject	adverb	verb	object	adverb
1.	Han	vil	-	ikke	spise	kake	i kantina i dag
2.	I dag	vil	han	ikke	spise	kake	i kantina
3.	Hvorfor	vil	han	ikke	spise	kake	i kantina i dag?
4.		Vil	han	ikke	spise	kake	i kantina i dag?

1. He does not want to eat cake in the canteen today.
2. Today, he does not want to eat cake in the canteen.
3. Why doesn't he want to eat cake in the canteen today?
4. Doesn't he want to eat cake in the canteen today?

Note that the subject (here: Peter) is placed after **ikke** in inverted sentences when it is a noun:

Front	verb	adverb	subject	verb	object	adverb
I dag	vil	ikke	Peter	spise	kake	i kantina

Today, Peter does not want to eat cake in the canteen.

### Subordinate clause

A subordinate clause also contains a subject and a verb, but it is not an independent sentence. It goes together with a main clause. A subordinate clause normally starts with a subordinating conjunction. Some frequent subordinating conjunctions are: **fordi** (because), **at** (that), **hvis** (if), **om** (if – together with the verb **å spørre** (to ask)), **da** (when), **når** (when).

In subordinate clauses the word order is fixed. The subordinating conjunction is followed by the subject of the sentence. Other elements can not be moved to the front field.

Adverbs like **ikke** are placed in front of the verb:

		conjunc -tion	front (subject)	adverb	verb	object	adverb
1.	Peter er stresset	fordi	foreldrene		kommer		
2.	Peter sier	at	han	ikke	kan ta	en pause	
3.	Peter blir glad	hvis	Eva		hjelper	ham	
4.	Eva spør Peter	om	han	ikke	liker	kake	

1. Peter is stressed because his parents are coming.
2. Peter says that he can not take a break.
3. Peter will be happy if Eva helps him.
4. Eva asks Peter if he does not like cake.

The subordinate clause may also be placed in the front field of the main clause. As for main clauses, the subject then moves to its assigned place after the verb:

Front	verb	subject	
1. Hvis Eva hjelper ham,	blir	Peter	glad
2. Fordi foreldrene hans kommer,	er	Peter	stresset

1. If Eva helps him, Peter will be happy.
2. Because his parents are coming, Peter is stressed.

## FORDI - DERFOR

The use of **fordi** and **derfor** might seem a bit confusing.

### Fordi

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**Fordi** (because) indicates reason. It is a subordinating conjunction and starts a subordinate clause:

Han er stresset **fordi** foreldrene hans kommer på besøk.  
 He is stressed because his parents are coming for a visit.

Han vil gjerne utsette møtet **fordi** han skal til legen.  
 He would like to postpone the meeting because he is going to the doctor's.

**or:**

**Fordi** foreldrene hans kommer på besøk, er han stresset.  
 Because his parents are coming for a visit, he is stressed.

**Fordi** han skal til legen, vil han gjerne utsette møtet.  
 Because he is going to the doctor's, he would like to postpone the meeting.

### Derfor

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**Derfor** (therefore) indicates consequence and is an adverb. **Derfor** is followed by the verb:

Foreldrene hans kommer på besøk. **Derfor** er han stresset.  
 His parents are coming for a visit. Therefore he is stressed.

Han skal til legen. **Derfor** vil han gjerne utsette møtet.  
 He is going to the doctor's. Therefore, he would like to postpone the meeting.

## SHORT ANSWERS (Chapter 9)

In English you might give short answer to questions like : *Yes, I have. Yes, I do. No, I haven't. No, I don't* etc.

In Norwegian you make short answers in the following ways:

- 1) To answer questions starting with **har** (has/have) og **er** (am/is/are) you use **har** and **er** in the answer:

**Har** du et kart?  
 Do you have a map?

Ja, det **har** jeg.      Nei, det **har** jeg ikke.  
 Yes, I have.          No, I haven't.

<b>Er du norsk?</b> Are you Norwegian?	<b>Ja, det er jeg.</b> Yes, I am.	<b>Nei, det er jeg ikke.</b> No, I'm not.
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2) To answer questions starting with **modal verbs** you use the modal verb in the answer:

<b>Kan</b> du snakke norsk? Can you speak Norwegian?	<b>Ja, det kan jeg.</b> Yes, I can.	<b>Nei, det kan jeg ikke.</b> No, I can't.
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<b>Skal</b> du dra på konferanse? Are you going to a conference?	<b>Ja, det skal jeg.</b> Yes, I am.	<b>Nei, det skal jeg ikke.</b> No, I'm not.
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<b>Vil</b> du se byen? Do you want to see the city?	<b>Ja, det vil jeg.</b> Yes, I do.	<b>Nei, det vil jeg ikke.</b> No, I don't.
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<b>Må</b> du sjekke e-posten? Do you have to check the e-mail?	<b>Ja, det må jeg.</b> Yes, I do.	<b>Nei, det må jeg ikke.</b> No, I don't.
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3) When the questions contain other verbs than the ones mentioned in 1) and 2) you use **gjør** (do/does) in your answer:

<b>Skriver</b> du et essay? Are you writing an essay?	<b>Ja, det gjør jeg.</b> Yes, I am.	<b>Nei, det gjør jeg ikke.</b> No, I'm not.
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<b>Leser</b> du tekstboka? Are you reading the textbook?	<b>Ja, det gjør jeg.</b> Yes, I am.	<b>Nei, det gjør jeg ikke.</b> No, I'm not.
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<b>Snakker</b> du norsk? Do you speak Norwegian?	<b>Ja, det gjør jeg.</b> Yes, I do.	<b>Nei, det gjør jeg ikke.</b> No, I don't.
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Note the following:

When the subject in the questions is **det** (it) or **den** (it) the verb in the short answer is followed by **det** or **den**:

<b>Er det</b> kaldt? Is it cold?	<b>Ja, det er det.</b> Yes, it is.	<b>Nei, det er det ikke.</b> No, it isn't.
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<b>Er den</b> ny? Is it new?	<b>Ja, det er den.</b> Yes, it is.	<b>Nei, det er den ikke.</b> No, it isn't.
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When the questions contain a negation you use **jo** instead of **ja** if your answer is positive:

<b>Kommer du ikke</b> fra England? Are you not from England?	<b>Jo, det gjør jeg.</b> Yes, I am.
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**SÅ (10)**

Different types of words sometimes have the same form and are therefore a bit confusing. The form **så** is one of these:

- 1) **Så** = then, afterwards This type of **så** is an adverb.

Etter lunsj dro vi til Akershus festning. **Så** gikk vi til Rådhuset.  
After lunch we went to Akershus fortress. Then we went to the City Hall.

- 2) **Så** = so, very This type of **så** is also an adverb. It is normally placed in front of adjectives:

Det var **så** interessant på Vikingskipshuset.  
It was so interesting at the Viking Ship Museum.

- 3) **Så** = so, for that reason This type of **så** is a conjunction. The conjunction is followed by a main clause:

Peter har ikke møtt Evas familie før, **så** han er litt nervøs.  
Peter has not met Eva's family before, so he is a bit nervous.

- 4) **Så** = saw **Så** can also be the past tense of the verb **å se** (to see):

Vi **så** et stykke av Henrik Ibsen.  
We saw a piece by Henrik Ibsen.

**ORTHOGRAPHY****COMMA RULES (Chapter 10)**

- 1) We always use a comma in front of **men** (but):

Anna bor i Trondheim, men hun kommer fra Italia.  
Anna lives in Trondheim, but she comes from Italy.

- 2) We use a comma in front of the conjunctions **og** (and), **for** (because) and **så** (so) when the following sentence is a complete main clause:

Han har bodd i Norge i tre måneder, og han jobber på NTNU.  
He has lived in Trondheim for three months, and he works at NTNU.

**But:**

Han har bodd i Norge i tre måneder og jobber ved NTNU.  
He has lived in Trondheim for three months and works at NTNU.

- 3) We use a comma before and after a parenthetical clause:

Peter, som kommer fra Tyskland, jobber på NTNU.  
Peter, who comes from Germany, works at NTNU.

- 4) We always use commas by enumeration:

Ken spiser vanligvis kylling, laks, pasta, ris og grønnsaker til middag.  
Ken usually has chicken, salmon, pasta, rice and vegetables for dinner.

- 5) We use a comma after the subordinate clause when it is placed in front of the main clause:

Hvis Eva hjelper ham, blir Peter glad.  
If Eva helps him, Peter will be happy.

- 6) We use a comma after direct speech:

”Vil du ha hjelp”, spør Eva.  
”Would you like some help”, Eva asks.