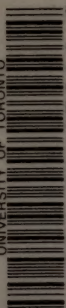


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NORWEGIAN AND DANISH  
-ENGLISH  
Conversation Teacher

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# NORWEGIAN-DANISH AND ENGLISH CONVERSATION TEACHER

Selvhjælp i Engelsk med fuldstændig Udtalebetegnelse særlig  
bestemt til Selvstudium for Nykommere og Andre,  
der i kort Tid vil erhverve sig Kjendskab  
til det engelske Sprog.

*Extensive Conversation Vocabulary for Both Languages*

## READING AND SPEAKING SELF-TAUGHT

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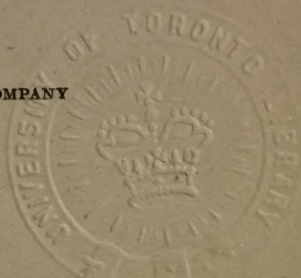
BY

PROF. C. M. STEVENS, PH. D.

Author of Instruction Books and Dictionaries in French, Italian,  
Spanish, German, Swedish and Norwegian-Danish.

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## DE ENGELSKE BOGSTAVER.

Det engelske Alfabet bestaar af 26 Bogstaver, nemlig:

<b>A a</b> . . . . . udtales ei	<b>N n</b> . . . . . udtales en
<b>B b</b> . . . . . bih	<b>O o</b> . . . . . oh
<b>C c</b> . . . . . sih	<b>P p</b> . . . . . pih
<b>D d</b> . . . . . dih	<b>Q q</b> . . . . . kju
<b>E e</b> . . . . . i	<b>R r</b> . . . . . ahr
<b>F f</b> . . . . . ef	<b>S s</b> . . . . . ess
<b>G g</b> . . . . . dschi	<b>T t</b> . . . . . tih
<b>H h</b> . . . . . eitsch	<b>U u</b> . . . . . ju
<b>I i</b> . . . . . ai	<b>V v</b> . . . . . vi
<b>J j</b> . . . . . dschei	<b>W w</b> . . . . . dobb'l'ju
<b>K k</b> . . . . . kei	<b>X x</b> . . . . . eks
<b>L l</b> . . . . . el	<b>Y y</b> . . . . . uai
<b>M m</b> . . . . . em	<b>Z z</b> . . . . . dsi

Vokalerne er: **a, e, i, o, u**. I Begyndelsen af en Stavelse er **w** og **y** Konsonanter, men i Enden Vokaler; de øvrige Bogstaver er Konsonanter.

### ARTIKLERNE.

Den bestemte Artikel er **the**, udt. the. Den forbliver stedse uforandret i alle Kjøen og Tal.

Den ubestemte Artikel er **a** foran Konsonanter og **an** foran Vokaler. Sommetider bruges ogsaa **an** foran Ord begyndende med **h**, selv hvor denne ikke er stum. Iøvrigt bruges **an** altid foran Ord begyndende med Vokaler og **h**, hvor denne ikke høres i Udtalen.

## Vokalernes Lyd.

**A** har fire Lyd:

- a i fate, paper, udtales som ei i rein, sein.
- a i fat, mat, udt. som æ i lærd, sværd.
- a i far, father, udt. som a rar, fader.
- a i false, falter, udt. som aa i Faar, Vaar.

**E** har to Lyd

- e i she, here, mé, udtales som i i vi, Strid.
- e i met, let, end, udt. som e i slet, Ret.

**I** har to Lyd:

- i, y i pine, by, udtales som ai i Hai.
- i, y i pin, synod, udt. som i mind, Vind.

**O** har fire Lyd:

- o i no, note, notice, udtales som o i stor, Ro.
- o i got, not, hot, udt. som o i vort, Sorg.
- o i nor, for, or, udt. som o i vor, Lov.
- o i move, prove, udt. som u i sur, Mur.\*)

**U** har tre Lyd:

- u i tube, cupid, mute udt. som ju i jubel, just.
- u i tub, cup, sup, udt. som kort aa i Kop og Top.
- u i pull, full, bull, udt. som u i fuld, Nul, dog lidt mere lukket.

---

\*) En Mellemlid mellem o og u.

Disse Bogstaver er ikke tilstrækkelige til at udtrykke alle de Lyd, som forekommer i Engelsk, derfor har de fleste af dem efter Omstændighederne flere end en Lyd og udtales altsaa paa flere forskellige Maader; endnu andre Lyd antydes ved at forbinde flere af Bogstaverne sammen for saaledes at erstatte Mangelen af enkelte Skriftegn.



**THE NORWEGIAN-DANISH ALPHABET.**

<b>A a</b>	is called	a pronounced (as a in arm.)
<b>B b</b>	.....	beh (as b in believe.)
<b>C c</b>	.....	seh.
<b>D d</b>	.....	deh (in decision.)
<b>E e</b>	.....	eh.
<b>F f</b>	.....	ef (as ef in effort.)
<b>G g</b>	.....	geh
<b>H h</b>	.....	haw
<b>I i</b>	.....	ee
<b>J j</b>	.....	yea.
<b>K k</b>	.....	caw
<b>L l</b>	.....	l.
<b>M m</b>	.....	m.
<b>N n</b>	.....	n.
<b>O o</b>	.....	o.
<b>P p</b>	.....	peh.
<b>Q q</b>	.....	cu (as cu in cushion.)
<b>R r</b>	.....	er (as er in error.)
<b>S s</b>	.....	s.
<b>T t</b>	.....	teh
<b>U u</b>	.....	u (as u in true.)
<b>V v</b>	.....	veh
<b>W w</b>	.....	double veh, (as va in vacant.)
<b>X x</b>	.....	ex.
<b>Y y</b>	.....	as French u or German ü.
<b>Z z</b>	.....	set.
<b>Æ æ</b>	.....	a (as a in dare.)
<b>Ø ø</b>	.....	(as German ö or French eu.)
<b>Aa aa</b>	.....	aw (as aw in awful.)

B, C, D, F, H, K, L, M, N, P, R, S, T, V, X udtales i de fleste Tilfælde omtrent som i Norsk, dog maa bemærkes:

- 1) B er undertiden stumt og høres ikke i Udtalen, navnlig naar det i den samme Stavelse følges af t eller kommer efter m: debt, limb. udt. dett, limm (Gjæld, Lem).
- 2) Om D maa mærkes, at det lyder som det norske d i Begyndelsen af Ord, aldrig som det bløde d i Ord som god, Mod osv.
- 3) F bliver blødt i of, som lyder omtrent ov. Dog maa mærkes, at v ikke maa lyde som u i Norsk, men som v i Begyndelsen af norske Ord (vor); paa den anden Side maa det heller ikke blive til f.
- 4) H lyder dels som norsk h, dels høres det i mange Ord slet ikke i Udtalen.
- 5) K høres ikke i Ord, hvor det kommer foran n i samme Stavelse: knee, know, udt. nih, noh.
- 6) L er ligeledes undertiden stumt, og det er navnlig Tilfældet, hvor det i den samme Stavelse kommer mellem a og k eller a og m, talk, at tale, udt. taak, calm kahm, og i adskillige andre Ord, som half, could, should, udt. hahf, kudd, shudd (halv, kunde, skulde) osv.
- 7) R skal i Engelsk lyde lidt blødere end i Norsk. Det er let at udtale, naar man hører det nogle Gange. Hvor det ender Stavelsen, er det derimod dunklere.
- 8) S er dels haardt som den norske s i sige, dels blødt, svarende til det tyske bløde s.
- 9) Uagtet den engelske T som oftest svarer til den norske, saa antager den dog i mange Tilfælde en Lyd, der omtrent svarer til sch. Dette finder Sted, naar t kommer umiddelbart efter den Stavelse, som er betonet i Udtalen, og følges af ia, ie, io, iu; nation udt. neisch'en, partial pahr-schel osv. T er ofte stumt, navnligt efter s og fulgt af Endelsen en, el og le: fasten, hasten, wrestle, epistle, læs: fæs-sn, hei-sn, res-sl, ipis-sl (gjøre fast, haste, brydes, Brev) osv., og i adskillige andre Ord.

**NORWEGIAN-DANISH PRONUNCIATION.**

**A a** named ah and is pronounced as in far.

**E e** named eh and is pronounced as **ea** in feather; in the middle of a syllable like **e** in pen. When final it is unaccented but is never mute.

**F f** is pronounced as in English, except when final, then it has the sound of **v**.

**G g** named gheh and is pronounced as in go, but is mute before **j**.

**H h** named haw and is pronounced as in house, but is mute before **j** and **v**.

**I i** named ee and is pronounced like **ee** in been, but not like **i** in pin.

**J j** named yod and is pronounced as in yes.

**O o** is pronounced like **o** in over.

**R r** is pronounced very hard.

**S s** is always sounded hard and hissing.

**U u** is like **oo** in moon.

**Y y** is like the French u or the German ü.

**Z z** is like English s, but is little used.

**Æ æ** is pronounced like **a** in dare.

**Ø ø** has no corresponding English sound; pronounced like German ö; French eu in feu.

Other letters are sounded as in English.

The double vowels are:

**aa**, like aw in saw.

**au, ou** like ou in plough.

**ei (ej)** like ay in pay.

**øi**, no corresponding sound in English; it is something like the French word oeil.

A har fire forskjellige Lyd:

1) Det lange engelske a, der forekommer i late, fate (silde, Skjæbne), der lyder som e i lede, dog med en svag Lyd af i efterpaa, saa disse Ord udtales altsaa leiht, feiht.

2) Den lange rene a-Lyd som i far (fjern), udt. fahr.

3) Den brede a-Lyd som i fall, call (falde, kalde), udt. faahl, kaahl, omtrent som aa i det norske Ord Aal, dog i Reglen endnu mere aabent.

4) Det korte a som i fat, carry (fed, bære); det lyder som norsk æ.

E har to Lyd:

1) Lang engelsk e: here, me, he (her, mig, han), udt. hir, mih, hih, svarende til den norske i f. Eks. i vide.

2) Kort e: get, met (faa, mødt), udt. gett, mett, omtrent som norsk e i net, let.

I har to Lyd:

1) Langt engelsk i: mine, line (min, Linie), udt. main, lain, norsk ai i svaie.

2) Kort i: spin, glitter (spinde, glimre), udt. omtrent spinn, glitt'r.

O har fire Lyd:

1) Langt engelsk o: no, note, remote (nei, Nota, fjern), ud. noh, noht, rimoh, omtrent som den norske o i Kjole, Pote, men dog lidt mere aabent.

2) Det lukkede o: move (bevæge) udt. muhv.

3) Det korte o: nor, for (ikke heller, for), udt. nor, for, som i det norske ord for.

4) Det endnu kortere o, som er kortere end nogen norsk o og er en Mellemlyd af a og o; not, got (ikke, fik), udt. nott, gott eller næsten som natt, gatt.

U har tre Lyd:

1) Langt engelsk u: tube, puny (Rør, svag), udt. tjuhb, pjuhni, omtrent som norsk ju i skjule.

2) Kort u: but, tub (men, Tønde), udt. bott, tobb. Den har en Mellemlyd af ø og o, og det mest korrekte er at udtales den saa den ligner ø og ø paa samme Tid.

Y, naar det er Vokal, er aldeles enslydende med i; som Konsonant svarer det til den norske Jod-Lyd; York, udt. jork.

Additional rules as to pronunciation :

d is mute after l, n, r; when final, as: **Vand** (water) pronounced vahnn; **Bord** (table) pronounced boar.

d after l or n, when commencing another syllable is also mute, but the sound of the preceding l or n is then double, as: **Vandet** (the water) pronounced Vahnnet.

kj both consonants sounded, as **kjær** (dear) pronounced keear.

skj like sh, as **skjære** (to cut), is pronounced shai'-reh.

sk before e, i, y like sh: **Ske** (spoon), pronounced sheh.

NOTE.—The Norwegian pronunciation is very distinct. Final consonants are very hard; **b** almost like **p**; **d** like **t**. In the following the vowel æ will be designated by the same character, as its pronunciation never changes; it is best compared to the English **a** in **dare**. The vowel ø will also be retained to designate the sound. The vowel y will be represented by the German ii, which sound is identical. It has no exact equivalent sound in English.

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It should be borne in mind, however, that where it is attempted to render the Norwegian-Danish pronunciation (or that of any other language) by using the English letters, the same can only be rendered approximately. We have therefore retained the symbols æ, ø, and ii to express these various sounds.

Andre Vokallyde dannes ved Kombinationer, nemlig:  
Ae forekommer i enkelte fremmede Ord, mest Navne, og udtales da som norsk i eller ih (langt i).

Ai lyder som eih, eller som den 1ste a-Lyd: tail, nail (Hale, Spiger), udt. teihl, neihl.

Au (aw) er enslydende med den tredie a-Lyd, altsaa omtrent som norsk aa: cause (Aarsag), udt. kaahs; dog lyder det som den 2den a-Lyd (far), eller som den rene norske a i Fader, naar det kommer foran n fulgt af en anden Konsonant: aunt, laundress (Tante, Vaskerkone), udt. ahnt, lahndress, etc. Aw er en anden Betegnelse for den samme Lyd.

Ay er lig med ai.

Ea er den af de Lyde i Engelsk, som frembyder de største Vanskeligheder. Den lyder dels som lang i eller som den første Lyd af e, dels som kort e, eller den anden Lyd af den engelske e, og i nogle Ord som lang norsk e, som: beam, lease (Straale, Forpagtning), udt. bihm, lihs; meadow, learned (Eng, lærd), udtalt meddo, lern'd; bear, break, tear, pear (Bjørn, brække, Taare, Pære) osv., udt. behr, breihk, tehr, osv.

Eau forekommer i nogle fremmede Ord og lyder som oh, d. e. den første o-Lyd: beau (Modeherre), boh; beauty og beautiful (Skjønhed, skjøn), udt. bjuhti, bjuhtiful.

Ee lyder som langt i eller som den første e-Lyd: meet, mihl.

Ei lyder i de fleste Tilfælde som eih, eller er lig med den 1ste a-Lyd: deign, vein, rein (værdige, Aare, Tøile), udt. deihn, vei hn, rei hn. Undertiden udtales det ogsaa som ih: deceit, ceiling (Bedrag, Loft), udt. desiht, sihling. I height og sleight (Høide, Fif) lyder ei som norsk ai, udt. haiht, slaiht.

Eo. I denne Forbindelse høres som oftest hver Vokal for sig: geometry, geography, udt. dshi-om-metri, dschi-og-grafi. People (et Folk) udt. pihp'l; leopard, og jeopardy (Fare), udt. lepp'rd og dschepp'rdi.

Eu og ew er Betegnelser for samme Lyd og udtales i Regelen som norsk ju eller som den første u-Lyd: feud, (Feide), few, (faa), udt. fjuhd, fjuh. Efter r mister w i Regelen Jod-Lyden og udtales som norsk u: crew (Skibsmandskab), brew (brygge), udt. kruh, bruh.

**Adverbs.**

Yes	Ja (jo, after a negative)	yah (yoh)
no	nei	nay
indeed	virkelig	veer <sup>3</sup> -keh-lihg
surely	sikkert (vist)	sik <sup>3</sup> kert (vist)
only (but)	blot (bare)	blot (bah-reh)
quite (entirely)	ganske (aldeles)	gahnskeh (ahl-deh-les)
thus, so	saa, saaledes (saa-dan)	saw, saw <sup>3</sup> leh-des (saw <sup>3</sup> -dahn)
how	hvor	vore
how?	hvorledes? hvordan	vore-leh <sup>3</sup> des? (vor-dahn?)
not	ikke	ik <sup>3</sup> keh
out	ud	oot
out (outside)	ude	oo <sup>3</sup> teh
in (into)	ind	inn
in (within)	inde	in-deh
home	hjem	yem
at home	hjemme	yem <sup>3</sup> -meh
up	op (oppe)	op (op <sup>3</sup> -peh)
down	ned (nede)	nehd (neh <sup>3</sup> -deh)
perhaps	maaske (kanske)	maw-skeh <sup>3</sup> (kahn-sheh)

**Prepositions.**

In (at)	i	ee
on (upon)	paa	paw
to	til	till
by (on)	ved	vehd
of	af	ahv
from	fra	frah
for	for	for
with	med	mehd
about	om (omkring)	om (om-kring <sup>3</sup> )
under	under	oon <sup>3</sup> -nerr
over, above	over	oh <sup>3</sup> -verr
past	forbi	for-bee <sup>3</sup>
before	foran (før)	for <sup>3</sup> ahn
after	efter	ef <sup>3</sup> -terr.

Ey er en anden Betegnelse for ei og lyder, naar den har Tonen, som ei, eller ai, eller som ay, eller den første Lyd af a = eh, grey (graa) prey (Bytte) udt. greih, preih. Key (en Nøgle) udtales kih. Ubetonet lyder ey som ee = ih: volley (en Sværm) udt. vol'lih; eye (Øie) udtales ai.

Ia, i Endestavelserne ian, ial, iard og iate, danner en Stavelse, hvor "i" antager den norske j-Lyd: Christian (en Kristen), filial (datterlig), poniard (en Dolk), conciliate (forsone) udtales krist-jen, fil-jel, pon-jerd, konsil-jeiht. — Carriage (en Vogn), marriage (Giftermaal), parliament (Parlament) og miniature udt. kærriidsch, mærridsch, pahr-liment, min-i-a-tschur.

Ie læses som ee eller norsk i, i<sub>a</sub> griev (sørge), fiend (et Trolld), udt. grihv, fi<sub>h</sub>nd. Die (at dø), hie (haste), lie (ligge), pie (Postei), tie (binde), vie (kappes) udtales dai, hai, lai, pai, tai, vai. Friend (en Ven) udtales frennd.

Oa udtales oh, eller lig den første o-Lyd: boat (en Baad), coat (en Trøje) udt. boht, koht. Broad (bred) og abroad (ude, fra Hjemmet), udt. braahd, æbraahd; her lyder oa altsaa som au eller aw, eller den tredie a-Lyd.

Oi læses som norsk oi, som noise (Larm) udt. nois, boil (koge) udt. boil. Choir (et Kor) og chorister (en Korsanger) udt. kvair og kvairister; men det første skrives ogsaa som det udtales, quire, og chorister udtales ogsaa kor-rist'r, ligesom mange ogsaa udtaler det første kohr.

Oo lyder som norsk u, food (Føde) udt. fuhd. Blood (Blod) flood (Oversvømmelse) udt. blodd, flodd; door (Dør), floor (Gulv) udt. dohr, flohr.

Ou har ikke mindre end 6 forskellige Lyd:

1) lig norsk ou eller au, bound (springe) udt. baund eller bound.

2) lig kort o eller lig den anden Lyd af u: journey (en Reise) udt. dschørni, flourish (at blomstre) udt. flør'isch osv. Det lyder saaledes i en hel Del Ord.

3) lig norsk u, eller engelsk oo: group (en Gruppe) udtales som gruph, you udt, juh, wound (saare) udt. vond. (Om W se Side 18.)

4) lig den første engelske o-Lyd, eller norsk oh; court (Hof), dough (Deig), doughy (blød), udt. kohrt, doh, doh-i.



**Conjunctions.**

And	og	awg
also	ogsaa	awg-saw
even	endog (endogsaa)	end'awg (end'awg-saw)
or	eller	ell'lerr
nor (neither)	heller ikke	hell'err ikkeh
neither (nor)	hverken (eller)	vair'ken (ell'lerr)
either	enten	en'ten
that	at	ahtt
but	men	men
for	thi (for)	tee (for)

**At the Table.**

The table cloth	Dugen	doo'ken
the napkin	Servietten	sair-vee-et'ten
the plate	Tallerkenen	tahl-lær'keh-nen
the dish	Fadet	fah-det
the knife	Kniven	k-nee'-ven
the fork	Gaffen	gahf'-len
the spoon	Skeen	sheh'-en
the cup	Koppen	kop'-pen
the saucer	Skaalen	skaw'-len.

**Imperative Phrases.**

Come here!	Kom hid!	Kom heet!
Come back!	Kom tilbage!	Kom till-bah-keh!
Come with me!	Kom med mig!	Kom meh may!
Wait a little!	Vent lidt!	Vent litt!
Be quick!	Vær snar!	Vær snahr!
Go on!	Gaa videre!	Gaw vee'deh-reh!
Follow me!	Følg med mig!	Føhl meh may!
Call him!	Kald paa ham!	Kahl paw hahm!
Let him know!	Sig ham til!	See hahm till!
Listen!	Hør efter!	Hør ef'ter!
Listen to me!	Hør paa mig!	Høhr paw may!
I say	Hør engang (Hør)!	Høhr engahng! (høhr)
Answer me!	Svar mig!	Svahr may!
Be done!	Hold op!	Hol op!
Leave that alone!	Lad det være!	Lah deh væ-reh!
Wait for me!	Vent paa mig!	Vent paw may!
Do not forget!	Glem det ikke!	Glem deh ik'-keh!

5) lig norsk aa eller engelsk au eller aw, eller den tredie a-Lyd: ought (bør, burde), bought (kjøbte), sought (søgte), udt. aaht, baaht, saaht. — Det er foran ght, at ou ofte faar denne Lyd; gh forbliver da aldeles stumt.

6) Lig norsk kort u i would, could, should (vilde, kunne, skulde) udt. wudd, kudd, schudd. Cough (Hoste) og trough (Trug) udt. koff og troff, med den Lyd, som o har i not, d. e. den 4de o-Lyd.

Ow er en anden Betegnelse for ou; dens regelmæssige Lyd er derfor ou eller au, men den lyder ogsaa ofte som oh; eller den første o-Lyd, saa at w altsaa er stumt. Bow (et Buk, eller at bukke) udt. bou; bow en Bue) udt. boh; low (at brøle som en Ko udt. lau eller loh; low (lav) udt. loh; sow (en So) udt. sau; sow (at saa) udt. soh; prow (Forstavn i et Skib udt. prau eller proh; knowledge (Kundskab) udt. nolledsch med kort o som i not.

Oy er lig oi, norsk oi.

Ua lyder som engelsk wa, det er omtrent som u-a: equal (lig) udt. ih-kuel; men guard (en Vagt) og guardian (en Formynder) udt. gahrd, gahrdjen; victuals (Fødemidler) med dets Afledninger: victualler, victualling, læses: vittls, vittler, vittling.

Ue lyder omtrent som u-e: conquest (Erobring) udt. kong-ku-est — men mange Steder, navnlig efter g og q, høres u slet ikke, og i mange Ord, som ender paa gue og que er baade u og e stumme, saa at disse Endelser lyder g og k: guess (gjætte), guest (Gjæst) udt. gess, gest; plague (Pest), rogue (en Landstryger, Skjælm); antique (som angaar Oldtiden); oblique (skraa) udt. pleig, roh, antihk, aablihk'.

Ui lyder omtrent som u-i: anguish (Angst); vanquish (seire) udt. ængu-isch, vænku-isch. I en Del Ord bliver u stumt, især efter g, og ui lyder da dels som ei, dels som kort i: guide (lede); disguise (forklæde); beguile (narre), udt. gaid, disgais, bigail; derimod guilt (Brøde); build (bygge); guinea (Guine); circuit (Omkreds); biscuit (en Tvebak), udt. gilt, bild, gin-ni, sørkit, biskit. Kommer ui efter r, lyder det som langt u: bruise (saare) fruit (Frukt) udt. bruhs, frucht; den samme Lyd har ui i juice (Saft) sluice (en Sluse) udt. dschuhs, sluhs; suit (passe til) og pursuit (forfølge) udt. suht og pørsuht.

**Interrogative Phrases.**

Who is there?	Hvem er der?	Vemm ær dær?
Is it you?	Er det Dem?	Ær det demm?
Has he come?	Er han kommen?	Ær hahn kohm'-men?
What is it?	Hvad er det?	Vah ær deh?
Who said so?	Hvem sagde det?	Vem sag'deh deh?
Who did that?	Hvem har gjort det?	Vem hahr yohrt deh?
Have you found it?	Har De fundet det?	Hahr dee foon'net deh?
Will you tell me?	Vil De sige mig?	Vil dee see'eh may?
What are you doing?	Hvad bestiller De?	Va' beh-stil'er dee?
Why do you do that?	Hvorfor gjorde De det?	Vor'for yoh're dee deh?
Whose is this?	Hvis er denne (dette)?	Viss ær den'-neh? (det'-teh)?
Is that yours?	Er det Deres?	Ær deh deh'ress?
May I take it?	Maa jeg tage det?	Maw yay tah' deh?
Did you not hear?	Hørte De ikke?	Hør'teh dee ik'keh?
What is your name?	Hvad heder De?	Vah heh'der dee?
Where is it?	Hvor er det?	Vohr ær deh?
Where are you?	Hvor er De?	Vohr ær dee?
Where do you live?	Hvor bor De?	Vohr bohr'dee?

**Anger and Reproof.**

I am angry	Jeg er vred	Yay ær vrehd
Don't be angry	Vær ikke vred	Vær ik-keh vrehd
I am very much vexed	Jeg er meget ærgerlig	Yay ær meh-get ær'-gher-lig
That is provoking	Det er ærgerligt	deh ær ær'gher-ligt
It is a shame!	Det er en Skam!	deh ær ehn skahm!
You ought to have told me	De burde have sagt mig det	dee boor-deh hah sackt may deh
It is very wrong	Det er meget urigtigt	deh ær meh'get oo-rick-tigt
That is your fault	Det er Deres Skyld	deh ær deh'res shüll
You must not do that again	De maa ikke gjøre det mere	dee maw ik-keh yø-reh deh meh'-reh

Uy forekommer i buy (kjøbe), som er det eneste Ord, hvor det er betonet, og det udtales her ai, altsaa bai. Andre Steder lyder uy som norsk i, plaguy (plagende), rogyu (skjælmsk) udt. pleihgi, rohgi.

Uoy findes kun i Ordet buoy (en Bøie), som udtales baa'-ih.

Foruden de ovenomtalte Konsonanter staar endnu G, J, Q, W og Z tilbage, som tildels ganske afviger i deres Lyd fra de tilsvarende norske, hvorfor endnu tilføies nogle faa Fingerpeg med Hensyn til disse, saavel som til de særegne Konsonantlyde, som Englænderne betegner ved at forbinde flere Konsonanter sammen.

G har en haardere Lyd, svarende til den norske Lyd i gaa, give: go (gaa) gate (Port), God (Gud), gun (et Gevær) udt. goh, geiht, godd, gønn; og en blødere, der er lig det engelske j og lyder omtrent som dsh, men blødere end det tyske sch; genius (Geni), giant (Kjæmpe), rage (Raseri) læs: dschini-ø's, dschaint, reidsch. Den bløde Lyd har g alene foran e, i og y, men dog kan det ogsaa i mange Ord have den haarde Lyd foran disse Vokaler; derimod har det stedse den haarde Lyd foran a, o, u og foran alle Konsonanter. I Slutningen af en Stavelse maa det aldrig antage den norske jod-Lyd, men beholder stedse den haarde g-Lyd. G er i mange Tilfælde stumt, navnlig foran n i Begyndelsen af Ord i den samme Stavelse, gnaw (gnave) udt. naah, og i nogle andre Tilfælde. I adskillige Ord lyder gh som f, som laugh (le), laughter (Latter) udt. læhf, læhf'ter. I Forbindelsen ght er gh altid stumt; fight (fægte), fought (fægtede) udt. faitt, faaht.

J lyder overalt foran alle Vokaler som det bløde g, altsaa omtrent dsch: joy (Glæde) udt. dschoi; denne Lyd antydes i det følgende ved dsch. J-Lyden er aldeles den samme som den bløde G-Lyd.

Q er altid fulgt af u, og qu lyder da omtrent saaledes som de samme Bogstaver vilde lyde paa norsk, naar man udtaler dem i et med den paafølgende Vokal, dog saaledes, at man vogter sig for at give u den norske v-Lyd, thi u maa her beholde sin tykke eller brede Lyd, som naar man paa norsk udtaler Ku-inde for Kvinde: Queen (Dronning), quill (en Fjær), udt. kuihn, kuill. I adskillige, dog især fremmede Ord, lyder qu dog ganske som k.

**Food.**

cheese	Ost	ohst
bread	Brød	brød
salt	Salt	sahl
pepper	Peber	peb'ber
mustard	Sennep	sen-nep'
vinegar	Eddike	ed'dee-keh
salad	Salat	sah-laht'
milk	Mælk	melk
cream	Fløde	flø-deh
sugar	Sukker	sook'-ker
tea	The	teh
coffee	Kaffe	kahf'feh
chocolate	Chokolade	shoh-koh-lah'-deh
water.	Vand	vahn

**Breakfast.**

Is breakfast ready?	Er Frokosten fær-dig?	ær froh-kos-ten fær'-dig?
Come to breakfast	Kom og spis l'io-kost	kom og spees froh'-kost
Does the water boil?	Koger Vandet?	koh-ker vahn-net?
This water has not boiled	Dette Vand er ikke kogt	det-teh vahn ær ik-keh kohkt
Is the tea made?	Er Theen færdig?	ær teh'en fær-dig?
Give me a cup of coffee	Giv mig en Kop Kaffe	yee may ehn kop kahf-feh?
A roll	Et Franskbrød	ett fransk'brøhd
Do you drink tea?	Drikker De The?	drik-ker dee teh?
No, give me coffee, please	Nei, maa jeg bede om Kaffe	nay, maw yay beh ohm kahf'-feh
This cream is sour	Denne Fløde er sur	den-neh flødeh ær soor
Another lump of sugar	Et Stykke Sukker til	ett stjik-keh sook-ker till
Pass me the butter	Ræk mig Smørret	reck may smøh'ret
Will you have an egg?	Vil De have et Æg?	vil dee hah ett egg?
Give me the salt	Giv mig Saltet	yee may sahl-tet

W har en særegen Lyd, der kommer det norske u temmelig nær, hvis man i Udtalen trækker det sammen med den følgende Vokal; det er den samme Lyd, som vi har forsøgt at beskrive ovenfor ved Udtalen af u efter q: well (vel), wish (ønske). Det er urigtigt at udtale w med en Forlyd af h; dette er kun Tilfældet, hvor det følges af h, som da altid maa høres i Udtalen: what (hvad) udt. huatt. Foran r i den samme Stavelse er w altid stumt, ligesaa i Ordene who, whom, whose (som, hvem, hvis), udt. huh, huhm, huhs; wreck (et Vrag) udt. rekk; ligesaa whole (hel) whoop (raabe eller skraale) udt. hohl, huhp. Sword (Sværd), answer (Svar eller at svare), two (to), toward (henimod), udtales med stumt w: sord, ansr, toerd.

Z er Betegnelsen for den bløde s-Lyd, som svarer til det bløde s. Det har en hvislende Lyd, som lettest kan frembringes ved at udtale s, medens man bevæger Tunge-spidsen nedad og stærkt trykket mod Tænderne.

Blandt de Konsonantforbindelser, som i Engelsk anvendes for at betegne særegne Lyd, maa især mærkes:

Ch danner en særegen Lyd, der udtales som sch med t foran: child (Barn), tschild; rich (rig), ritsch. Dog lyder ch i fremmede, navnlig fra Græsk og Latin optagne Ord, saavel som foran en Konsonant, som k: character (Karakter) udt. kærækt'r. Stavelsen arch (erke, som Erkebiskop) udtales i Regelen ahrk foran en Vokal, men foran en Konsonant ahrtsch.

Sh lyder som det tyske sch: short (kort), udt. schaart. Denne Lyd svarer nærmest til skj-Lyden i skjorte og har altid samme Lyd i engelske Ord.

Sch udtales som sk: scheme (Schema eller Plan), udt. skihm; school (Skole), skuhl.

Sc udtales foran Konsonanter som sk, foran Vokalerne e og i som s, men foran andre Vokaler som sk: scorn (at foragte eller Spot), udt. skaarn; scene (Skueplads) sihn; scissors (Sax), sissers; scalp (Hovedhud), skælp; scrape (at skrabe) skreip.

Th danner en Lyd, som maa tilegnes gennem at høre det udtalt. Det er den vanskeligste Lyd i det engelske Sprog for Begyndere at lære. Th har to Lyd, en blød og en haardere. Disse Lyd forekommer lige hyppigt i Begyndelsen af en Stavelse som i Slutningen af Ord. De har

**Dinner.**

To what may I help you?	Hvad maa jeg byde Dem?	vah maw yay bü dem?
Will you have some soup?	Vil De have Suppe?	vil dee hah soop-peh?
Yes, if you please	Ja, Tak	yah, tahk
Help yourself	Forsyn Dem	for-sühn' dem
I like Norwegian cookery	Jeg liker norsk Mad	yay lee'ker norsk maht
Do you use pepper?	Bruger De Peber?	broo'ker dee peh'-ber?
Cayenne pepper	Kayenne Peber	kah-yen'neh

**Evening.**

It is late	Det er sent	Deh ær sehnt
It has struck ten	Klokken har slaaet ti	Klock-ken hahr slaw-et tee
Are you tired (sleepy)?	Er De søvnig?	Ær dee søv'nig?
It is too early to go to bed	Det er for tidligt at gaa tilsengs	Deh ær for teed'-ligt ahht gaw til sengs
It is a fine evening	Det er en vakker Aften	Deh ær ehn vahk-ker ahf'ten
The Summer evenings are very light	Sommeraftnerne er meget lyse	Som'mer-ahft'-ner-neh ær meh'get lii'-seh
One cannot go to sleep	Man kan ikke falde isøvn	Mahn kahn ik-keh fahl-leh ee-søvn

**Colors.**

White	hvid	veed
black	sort	sohrt
brown	brun	broon
grey	graa	graw
blue	blaa	blaw
red	rød	røhd
green	grøn	grønn
yellow	gul	gool
purple	purpur	poor'poor
violet	violet	feoh-lett'.

ingen tilsvarende Lyd i Norsk. Den dannes ved at sætte Tungespidsen mellem Tænderne; idet denne hurtigt trækkes tilbage, medens man udtaler, fremkommer Lyden nøiagtigt, blødere eller haardere, eftersom man lægger Taleorganerne an. Den haarde th-Lyd herefter vil blive antydet ved federe Bogstaver: **th**, medens den bløde vil udtrykkes ved **th**. I Almindelighed udtales **th** blødere foran den korte i-Lyd f. Ex. i think (tænke), og foran den længere e-Lyd i these (disse) og lignende. Den haarde Lyd derimod i that (den eller hint), **thæt**; thought (tanke), **thaa**t.

De følgende Ord indeholder de vigtigste i det engelske Sprog forekommende Lyd, hvilke man derfor gjør vel i at lade sig foresige af en Lærer, der udtaler korrekt:

Fate, far, fall, fat; me, met; pine, pin; no, move, nor not; tube, tub, bull; oil; pound; thin (haardt **th**); this (blødt **th**).

Nedenstaaende Betegnelser vil i det følgende blive anvendt til at antyde de engelske Lyd, som ikke lader sig udtrykke ved norske Bogstaver. Det bør alligevel erindres som gennemgaaende Regel, at hvor der er Tale om at udtrykke det engelske eller hvilketsomhelst andet Sprogs Udtale ved et andet Sprogs Lydbetegnelser, dette altid kun lader sig gjøre mere eller mindre tilnærmelsesvis:

Kort **a** eller den 4de Lyd af **a** gives ved **aa**.

Den længere **e**-Lyd ved **ih**.

Kort **o** eller den 4de Lyd af **o**, ved **u**.

Kort **u** eller den 2den Lyd af **u**, ved **aa**.

Den bløde Lyd af **g** samt **j**-Lyden og **ch**-Lyden ved **tsch**.

Den bløde **th**-Lyd, ved **th**.

Den haarde **th**-Lyd, ved **th**.

**W** vil antydes ved **oi** med den følgende Vokal efter.

**Wh** ved **hu**, med den følgende Vokal efter.



**Time and Weather.**

What time is it?	Hvad er Klokken?	vah ær klok-ken?
It is one o'clock	Klokken er et	klock-ken ær ett
It is a quarter past	Den er et Kvarter over	den ær ett kvahr- tehr' oh'ver
It is half-past two	Den er halv tre	den ær hahl treh
It is a quarter to five	Den mangler et Kvarter paa fem	den mahng-ler ett kvahr-tehr' paw fem
Ten minutes past six	Ti Minuter seks	tee mee-noo-ter oh-ver sex
Call me at seven	Væk mig Klokken syv	væk may klokck'- ken sühv
How is the weather?	Hvordan er Veir- ret?	vore-dahn ær yay- ret?
Is it fine?	Er det pent Veir?	ær deh pehnt vair?

**Visiting.**

There is a knock	Det banker	deh bangh-ker
It is Mr. A.	Det er Herr A.	deh ær hæer A.
It is Mrs. B.	Det er Fru B.	deh ær froo B.
I am glad to see you	Det glæder mig at se Dem.	deh glæ-der may ahtt seh dem.
Pray be seated	Vær saa god at sidde ned	vær saw gohd aw seed'-deh neh
Will you not take off your things?	Vil De ikke tage Tøiet af?	vil dee ik'keh tah tøi'et av?
Thank you, but I must not stop	Tak, jeg kan ikke være længe	tahk, yay kahn ik- keh væ-reh læn- geh
I must go very soon	Jeg maa gaa ret straks	yay maw gaw rett strahx

**Sorrow and Joy.**

I am sorry	Det gjør mig ondt	deh yør may ohnt
I am very sorry	Det gjør mig me- get ondt	deh yør may meh'- get ohnt
It is a sad thing	Det er rigtig leit	deh ær rick-tee late (short ei)
It is unfortunate	Det er uheldigt	deh ær oo-hell-digt
How tiresome!	Det var da kjede- ligt!	deh vahr dah k-yeh'-deh-ligt!
It is very disagree- able	Det er meget ube- hageligt	deh ær meh-get oo- beh-hah'-ghe-ligt
I am glad	Det glæder mig	deh glæ-der may

**PRONOMEN ELLER STEDORD.****Personlige.**

	Flertal.		Enkelttal.
Vi	<b>we</b> (oih)	Jeg	<b>I</b> (ai)
os	<b>us</b> (oss)	mig	<b>me</b> (mih)
I	<b>you</b> (juh)	Du	<b>thou</b> (thou)
Eder	<b>you</b> (juh)	dig	<b>thee</b> (thih)
De	<b>they</b> (thei)	Han	<b>he</b> (hih)
dem	<b>them</b> (them)	Ham	<b>him</b> (him)
De	<b>they</b> (thei)	Hun	<b>she</b> (shih)
dem	<b>them</b> (them)	Hende	<b>her</b> (her)

**Eiendomspronomen.**

Kunjunktiviske, eller som  
staar foran Hovedord som  
Bestemmelsesord. De saa-  
kaldte bundne:

Absolute eller ubundne,  
som staar med Eftertryk  
eller alene og viser tilbage  
paa et foregaaende Ord:

Min	<b>my</b> (mai)	<b>mine</b> (main)
Din	<b>thy</b> (thai)	<b>thine</b> thain)
Hans	<b>his</b> (his)	<b>his</b> (hiss)
Hendes	<b>her</b> (her)	<b>hers</b> (hers)
Dens, dets	<b>its</b> (its)	<b>its</b> (its)
Vor	<b>our</b> (aur)	<b>ours</b> (aurs)
Eders	<b>your</b> (juhr)	<b>yours</b> (juhrs)
Deres	<b>their</b> (ther)	<b>theirs</b> (thers)

**Henvisende, demonstrative.**

	Enkelttal.		Flertal.
Denne, dette	<b>this, this</b>	disse	<b>these</b> (thihs)
Hin	<b>that, that</b>	hine	<b>those</b> (thohs)

### The Laundry.

The laundress is here	Vaskerkonen er her	Vah'sker-koh-nen ær hær
I want to see her	Jeg vil tale med hende	Yay vill tah'leh meh henn'neh
Can I have my linen back on Friday next?	Kan jeg faa mit Tøi igjen paa Fredag?	Kahn yay faw mit tøy e-yen paw freh'-dag?
I like my collars very stiff	Jeg vil gjerne have mine Kraver me- get stive	Yay vill yær'neh hah mee-neh krah- verr meh-get stee'- veh
Be sure to bring the things in good time	Lad det være sik- kert at De bringer Tøiet itide	Lah deh væ-reh sik'-kert ahtt dee bring'-err tøy'et ee-tee-deh
You have not starched the col- lars enough	De har ikke stivet Snipperne nok	De har ik-keh stee- vet snip'-per-neh nock
I miss a cuff	Jeg savner en Man- chet	Yay sahv'nerr ehn mang-shet
This shirt is not well ironed	Denne Skjorte er ikke pent strøget	Den'neh shorr'teh ær ik-keh pehnt strø-get
You must take it back	De maa tage den tilbage	De maw tah den til-bah'-keh
A handkerchief is wanting	Der mangler et Lommetørklæde	Dær mahng-ler ett Lom'meh-tur-klay
Have you brought your bill?	Har De bragt Reg- ningen med?	Hahr dee brackt ray-ning-en meh?

### Inquiring for a Person.

Do you know Mr. N.?	Kjender De N.?	Herr K-yen-ner de Hærr N.?
I do not know anybody by that name	Jeg kjender ingen af det Navn	Yay k-yen-ner in'- gen ahv deh nahvn
Does he live here?	Bor han her	Bore hahnn hær?
He lives in this house	Han bor her i Hu- set	Hahnn bore hær ee hoo'-set
On the second floor	I anden Etage	Ee ahn'nen eh-tah'- sheh
On the third floor	I tredie Etage	Ee treh'de eh-tah'- sheh
Is he in?	Er han hjemme?	Ær hahn yem-me?

### Relative, tilbagevisende.

Alle Kjø̄n og Tal.

Som	<b>who</b>	(huh)	bruges kun om Personer og fornuftige Væsener.
Hvis	<b>whose</b>	(huhs)	
Hvem	<b>whom</b>	(huhm)	

Som, hvilken, hvilket, hvilke, **which** (uitsch).

hvis, **whose** eller **of which** (huhs, ov uitsch).

hvilken, **which, to which.**

Dette bruges ikke om Personer, men kun om Dyr og livløse Ting.

Som, der, hvilken  
hvilket, hvilke **that, that.**

er ens i alle Kjø̄n og Tal, mangler Genitiv eller Eiendoms-  
kasus; det bruges istedet for **who** og **which**, altsaa om  
baade Personer og Ting.

### Spørgende.

Disse er de samme som de relative, med Undtagelse af **that**, som ikke kan bruges spørgende; men spørgende kan **which** ogsaa bruges om Fornuftvæsener. De spørgende og relative Pronomener faar noget mere almindeligt i deres Betydning ved at udvides paa følgende Maade:

<b>hvosomhelst</b>	whoever whosoever
<b>hvilkensomhelst</b>	whichever whichsoever

### The Hotel.

Which is the best hotel?	Hvilket er det bedste Hotel?	Vil'ket ær de bes'teh ho-tel'?
There are several very good ones	Her er flere meget gode Hoteller	Hær ær fleh'reh meh'get goh'-deh hotel'ler.
Drive me to the Hotel Victoria	Kjør mig til Victoria Hotel	Keør may til Victoria Ho-tel'
Can I have a room on the second floor?	Kan jeg faa et Værelse i anden Etage?	Kahn yay faw et væ'relseh e ahn-nen ehtah'sheh?
I am very tired	Jeg er meget træt	Yay ær meh'get trætt.
Let us have supper soon	Lad os faa Aftensmad straks	Lah os faw ahf'tensmaht strax.
You will find it ready in the dining room	Aftensmaden staar allerede færdig i Spisesalen	Ahf'-tens-mah-den stawr ahllereh'de fær'dig i spih'se-sahlen
We wish to have supper a la carte	Vi ønsker at spise a la carte	Vee øn'-sker ahtt spee'-seh ah lah cart
Are our rooms ready?	Er vore Værelser istand?	Ær voh'reh væ'rel-ser e-stahn'?

### In the Town.

Show me the way, please	Vær saa snil at vise mig Veien	Vær saw snill ahtt vee'se may vey'en
Is it far from here?	Er det langt herfra?	Ær deh lahngt hærfrah?
Is it difficult to find?	Er det vanskeligt at finde?	Ær deh vahn'skeh-ligt ahtt fin'neh?
What time is the museum open?	Naar er Musæet aabent?	Nawr ær moo-seh'-et aw'bent?
What days is the (National) Gallery open?	Hvilke Dage er (National) Galleriet aabent?	Veel'keh dah'-geh ær (Nah-shoh-nahl') Gahl-leh-ree'-et aw'bent?
Is the church open at this hour?	Er Kirken aaben ved denne Tid?	Ærr keer'ken aw'-ben vehd den'-ne teed
Where is the post-office?	Hvor er Postkontoret?	Vohr ær pawst'-kon-toh'ret?
Where is the bank?	Hvor er Banken?	Vohr ær bahng'-ken?

## De reflexive.

Jeg — selv	<b>I — myself</b> , ai maiself.
Jeg — mig	
Du — selv	<b>thou — thyself</b> , thou — thaiself.
Du — dig	
Han — selv	<b>he — himself</b> , hih — himself.
Han — sig	
Hun — selv	<b>she — herself</b> , schih — hørself.
Hun — sig	
Den, det — selv	<b>it — itself</b> , itt — ittself.
Den, det — sig	
Man — selv	<b>one — one's self</b> , uonn — uonn-
Man — sig	self.
Vi — selv	<b>we — ourselves</b> , uih — ourselvs.
Vi — os	
I — selv	<b>you — yourselves</b> , juh — juhr-
I — eder	selvs.
De — selv	<b>they — themselves</b> , thei — them-
De — sig	selvs.

## Adjektiver.

Positiv.	Komparativ.	Superlativ.
Wise, uais, vis, klog,	wiser, uaiser, visere, klogere,	wisest, uaisest, visest, klogest.
Sweet, suit, sød,	sweeter, suiter, sødere,	sweetest, suitest, sødest.
Great, greiht, stor,	greater, greihter, større,	greatest, greihtest, størst.
Clean, klihn, ren,	cleaner, klihner, renere,	cleanest, klihnest, renest.
Cold, kohld, kold,	colder, kohlder, koldere,	coldest, kohldest, koldest.
Hard, hard, haard,	harder, hahrder, haardere,	hardest, hahrdest, haardest.
Sharp, sharp, skarp, hvas,	sharper, sharper, skarpere,	sharpest, sharpest, skarpest.
Bright, brait, klar,	brighter, braiter, klarere,	brightest, braitest, klarest.

**In the Country.**

I shall leave the town to-night	Jeg reiser fra Byen iaften (ray'-ser; ee-ahf'tn)
Into the country.	Ud paa Landet
Into the interior of Norway	Til det indre af Norge
One of the valleys	En af Dalene
A mountain district	En Fjeldegn
I am going to ascend the mountain	Jeg skal bestige Fjeldet? (beh-stee'-ge f-yell'-et)
Are the roads good?	Er Veiene gode?
Are there many hills?	Er der mange Bakker?
Can I have a horse?	Kan jeg faa Hest?
Shall I have to wait	Maa jeg vente?

**The Railway.**

How much is a first-class (second, third class) ticket to Drammen?	Hvormeget koster en første Plads (anden, tredie) Plads Billet til Drammen?	Vohrmeh'get kos-ter ehn første plahss (ahn'den, trehd'ye plahss billet' till Drammen?
Round-trip ticket	Tur og Returbillet	Toor aw Retoohr'-billet'
When does the train start?	Naar gaar Trænet? (Toget)	Nawr gawr tray'-net? (toh'get)
Is it an express?	Er det et Hurtigtog?	Ær deh ett hoor'-tig-tohg?
An ordinary train	Et ordinært Tog	Ett or-dee-næhrt' tohg
A freight train	Et Godstog	Ett gohss-'tohg
Will I have to pay for excess baggage?	Maa jeg betale for Overvægt?	Maw yay be-tah'le for aw'vervækt?
Is this the train for Drammen?	Er dette Toget til Drammen?	Ær det'-teh toh'-get till Drahm'-men?
Will I have to change cars?	Maa jeg skifte Tog?	Maw yay shif'-teh tohg?

<b>rich</b> , ritsch, rig,	<b>richer</b> , ritscher, rigere,	<b>richest</b> , ritschest, rigest.
Hans is <b>proud</b>	Peter is <b>prouder</b>	John is <b>proudest</b>
Hans er stolt	Peter er stoltere	John er stoltest
Hans is proud	Piter is prauder	Dshan is praudest

Følgende Adjektiver kompareres paa uregel-  
mæssig Maade:

<b>many</b> , mænni, mange.	<b>more</b> , maar, flere.	<b>most</b> , mohst, flest.
<b>much</b> , maatsch, meget.	<b>more</b> , maar, mere.	<b>most</b> , mohst, mest.
<b>little</b> , lit'tl lidet.	<b>less</b> , less, mindre.	<b>least</b> , lihst, mindst.
<b>bad</b> , bæd, ond, slet.	<b>worse</b> , uørs, værre.	<b>worst</b> , uørst, værst.
<b>good</b> , gudd, god.	<b>better</b> , bet'-ter, bedre.	<b>best</b> , best, bedst.
<b>far</b> , far, fjern, langt.	<b>farther</b> , further, farther, førther, fjernere.	<b>farthest</b> , furthest, farthest, furthest, fjernest.
<b>near</b> , nehr, nær.	<b>nearer</b> , nehr'er, nærmere.	<b>nearest</b> , nehr'est, nærmest.
		<b>next</b> , nekst, næst.
<b>old</b> , ohld, gammel.	<b>elder</b> , older, el'der, ol'der, ældre.	<b>eldest</b> , oldest, el'dest, ol'dest, ældst.

### Tid og Aarstider.

#### Time and Seasons.

Tiden	the time	the taim
Aarstiden	the season	sih'sn
Foraaret	the spring	spring
Sommeren	the summer	saam'mr
Efteraaret	the autumn	aah'tm
Vinteren	the winter	oin'tr
Aaret	the year	yihr
Skudaaret	the leap-year	lih'p'yihr
et Aarhundrede	a century	ei sentjuri



**The Steamboat.**

At what hour do we start?	Hvad Tid gaar vi?	Yah teed gawr ve?
With the tide	Med Floden (Høi-vande)	Meh floh'den (høy-vahn-neh)
Let us go down into the cabin	Lad os gaa ned i Kahytten	Lah oss gaw neht ee kah-hüt'ten
Where is my berth?	Hvor er min Køie?	Vor ær min køy'-eh?
Your name is on it	Deres Navn staar paa den	Deh-res navn stavr paw den
I prefer a top berth	Jeg vil helst have en Overkøie	Yay vill helst hah en oh-ver-køy'eh
I am going on deck	Jeg gaar op paa Dækket	Yay gawr op paw dæck'-ket
The sea is rough	Det er Sjøgang	Deh ær shø'gahng
The wind is high	Det blæser stærkt	Deh blæ-ser stærkt
It is a head wind	Vi har Modvind	Ve hahr moht-vin
I feel sea-sick	Jeg er sjøsyg	Yay ær shø'siik
Steward, bring me some brandy	Opvarter, bring mig lidt Cognac	Op-vahr'ter, bring may lit kon'-yak
The sea is calm	Søen er rolig	Shøehn ær roh'lig
We have had a good passage	Vi har havt en god Overreise	Ve har hahft en gohd oh'ver-rayseh

**Walking.**

Shall we take a walk?	Skal vi gaa ud at spadsere?	Skahll ve gaw oot ahtt spah-seh'reh?
Yes, let us take a walk	Ja, lad os gaa en Tur	Yah, lah oss gaw eh'n toor
Where shall we go?	Hvor skal vi gaa hen?	Vor skahll ve gaw hen?
On the high road	Ad Landeveien	Ahd lahn-neh-vay-en
There is a good deal of dust	Der støver meget	Dær støh'ver meh-get

**Shooting.**

Can I obtain permission to shoot here?	Kan jeg faa Tilladelse til at gaa paa Jagt her?
To whom must I apply? (vem; hen-ven'-deh)	Til hvem maa jeg henvende mig?
What kind of shooting is there to be had here?	Hvad Slags Jagt er der Anledning til her?

en Maaned	a month	ei maanth
Ugen	the week	the oihk
Dagen	the day	deih
Timen	the hour	aur
en halv Time	half an hour	hæf an aur
et Minut	a minute	ei minn'it
et Sekund	a second	sek'knd
Morgenen	the morning	the maarning
Middagstiden	the noon	nuhn
Eftermiddagen	the afternoon	æf'ternuhn
Aftenen	the evening	ihv'ning
Natten	the night	nait
Midnatten	the midnight	midd'nait
Daggrøet	the daybreak	deih-breik
Solnedgangen	the sunset	sonn'set
Solopgangen	the sunrise	sonn'rais

### Verden og Elementerne.

#### The World and the Elements.

Universet, Alver-	the universe	the ju'nivers
den		
Verden	the world	uørld
Jorden	the earth	ørth
den klare Himmel	the sky	skai
Luften	the air	æhr
Vandet	the water	uaah'-tr
Ilden	the fire	fai'er
Solen	the sun	saann
Maanen	the moon	muhn
Stjernerne	the stars	stahrs
Maanelyset	the moonlight	muhn'lait
Nymaane	the new moon	njuh muhn

### Dyrene.

#### The Animals.

Æselet, the donkey, dong'ki.	Hunden, the dog, the daagg.
Koen, the cow, the kau.	Gjeden, the goat, the goht.
Oxen, the ox, the aaks.	Hesten, the horse, the haars.
Kalven, the calf, the kæhf.	Hoppen, the mare, mæhr.
Katten, the cat, the kætt.	Svinet, the hog, the haagg.

**Fishing.**

Is there any fishing to be had near here?	Er der Anledning til Fiske her i Nærheden?
Must I first obtain permission to fish?	Maa jeg først have Tilladelse til at fiske? (Maw yay først hah tillah'del-se till ahtt fis'ke?)
To whom must I apply?	Hvem maa jeg henvende mig til?
What is the rent for fishing in this river? (lake, pond)	Hvad er Leien af Fisket i denne Elv? (dette Vand, denne Dam)
Can I get the sole right of fishing?	Kan jeg faa Eneret til at fiske? (Kahn yay faw Eh'neret)
Can I have a boat and man to row?	Kan jeg faa en Baad og en Mand til at ro?
What do you charge for the hour? (day)	Hvad forlanger De for Timen? (for Dagen)
Are you an experienced fisherman?	Forstaar du dig paa Fiske? (Er du en øvet Rorskarl)
Du (thou) is here used; second person singular.	
Can I depend on you?	Kan jeg stole paa dig?

**The Country Store.**

Can I buy it at the store? (hos lahn'hahn'-leh-ren)	Kan jeg faa det hos Landhandleren?
Good morning!	Goddag!
Good day!	(goh-dahg')
Do you keep note paper?	Har De Brevpapir? (Hahr dee brehv'-pah-peer?)
I want a quire of paper	Maa jeg bede om en Bog Papir
A stick of sealing wax	En Stang Lak
A packet of envelopes and some pens	En Bundt Konvolutter og nogle Penne
I also want a ball of string	Jeg skulde ogsaa have et Nøste Hyssing

**Stene og Metaller.****Stones and Metals.**

Stenen	the stone	the stohn
Flintestenen	the flint	flint
Juvelen	the jewel	dschu'ei
Marmoret	the marble	mahr'bl
Kalken	the lime	laim
Kridtet	the chalk	tschaak
Sandet	the sand	sænd
Leret	the clay	klei
Guldet	the gold	gohld

**Husets Dele.****The Parts of the House.**

Bygningen, the building, the bild'ing.	Etagen, the story, the stoh'ri (lang o).
Huset, the house, the haus.	Dørhammeren, the knocker, the nokk'r.
Døren, the door, the dohr.	Stueetagen, ground floor, graund flohr (lang o).
Portene, the gates, the geits (lang ei).	Trappengangen, the staircase, the stæhr'keis.
Portgangen, gateway, geit'uei (første Stavelse lidt længere).	Trinene, the steps, steps.
Klokken, the bell, the bell.	et møbleret Værelse, a fur- nished room, æ før'nischd ruhm.
Nøglen, the key, the kih.	
Laaset, the lock, the lokk.	

**Landet og Landbrug.****The Country and Agriculture.**

Landet, the country, the kon'tri	Hytten, the cabin, kæb'n.
Avlsgaarden, the farm, the fahrm.	Landsæde, a country seat, kon'tri siht.
Forpagteren, Jordeieren, the farmer, the fahrm'er.	Laden, the barn, the bahrn.
Agerbrug, agriculture, ægrikol'tjur.	Marken, the field, the fihd.
Landsbyen, the village, the vill'edsch.	Plogen, the plow, the plau. (Staves ogsaa plough.)
	Jordbunden, the soil, soil. the saail.

**Mennesket og Legemets Dele.****Man and the Parts of the Body.**

Mennesket, man, mænd.	Munden, the mouth, the mauth.
Manden, the man, the mæn.	Læberne, the lips, the lipps.
Kvinden, the woman, the vom'men.	Tænderne, the teeth, the teeth (th blødt).
Barndommen, childhood, tschaid'hud	Skjægget, the beard, the behrd (lang e).
det lille Barn, the baby, the bei'bi	Tungen, the tongue, the tongg.
Barnet, the child, the tschaid.	Hagen, the chin, the tschinn (kort i).
Ungdommen, youth, juhth	Aandedrættet, the breath, the breth (blødt th).
Ynglingen, the youth, the juhth.	Stemmen, the voice, the vaa'is.
Drengen, the boy, the boi.	Maven, the stomach, stom'mak.
Pigen, the girl, the gørl.	Hjertet, the heart, the hahrt.
Ungkarlen, Pebersvenden, the bachelor, batsch'ler.	Leveren, the liver, the liv'ver.
en Olding, en gammel Mand, an old man, æn ohld mæn.	Lungerne, the lungs, the longs.
en gammel Kone, an old woman, æn ohld vom'mn.	
Livet, the life, the laif.	

**Slægtninge.****Relations.**

Familien, the family, fæm'ili	Faderen, the father, father (haard th).
Forældrene, the parents, the pæhr'ents.	Moderen, the mother, the mother (haard th).
Familiefaderen, the father of a family. father ov æ fæm'ili.	Sønnen, the son, the sonn.
Ægtemanden, the husband, hos'bnd.	Datteren, the daughter, the daah'-ter.
Hustruen, the wife, uaif	Broderen, the brother, the brother (haard th).
	Bruden, the bride, the braid.

**Fugle og Fiske.****Birds and Fishes.**

Kanariefuglen, the canary, kanæh'ri.	Høgen, the hawk, the haak. Lærken, the lark, the lahrk.
Bogfinken, the chaffinch, tschaffiintsch.	Nattergalen, the nightingale nai'tingeil.
Guldfinken, the goldfinch, gohldfintsch.	Duen, pigeon eller dove, pidschen; daav (kort aa).

**Krybdyr, Insekter m. m.****Reptiles and Insects.**

Slangen, the snake, the sneik (lang ei).	Bien, the bee, the bih. Sommerfuglen, the butterfly bott'rflai.
krokodillen, the crocodile, the kro'kodail.	Larven, the caterpillar, kætt'rpill'r.
Bæveren, the beaver, the bih'ver.	Fluen, the fly, the flai.
Frosken, the frog, fraagg.	Edderkoppen, the spider, spai'der.
Tudsen, the toad, the tohd.	Sneglen, the snail, sneil.
Iglen, the leech, lihtsch.	Ormen, the worm, the uørm.
Myren, the ant, the ænt.	

**Paaklædningen.****The Dress.**

Klæderne	The clothes	The klohs
Kjolen	the coat	the koht
Overkjolen	great-coat	greiht-koht
Kjolen, Livkjolen	dress-coat	dress-koht
Benklæderne	trowsers	trausers
Kjolekraven	collar	koller
Ærmerne	sleeves	slihvs
Opslagene	facings	feihings
Foderet	lining	laining
Lommen	pocket	pokket
Knapperne	buttons	bott'ns
Knaphullerne	button-holes	bott'n-hohls
Kappen	cloak	klohk
Slobrokken	morning gown	morning-gaun
Tøflerne	slippers	slippers
Underbenklæderne	drawers	draa-ers
Strømperne	stockings	stokkings

**Bordet og Husgeraad.**  
The Table and House Utensils.

Koppen	The cup	The kopp
Skaalen	the saucer	the saaser
Kaffebakken	coffee-board	koffi bohrd
Kaffekanden	coffe-pot	koffipot
Sukkerskaalen	sugar-basin	shugger-beis'n
Theskeen	tea-spoon	tih-spuhn
Fadet	dish	dish
Tallerkenen	plate	pleit
Borddugen	table-cloth	teib'l-kloth
Servietten	napkin	næppkin
Glasset	glass	glass
Flasken	bottle	bott'l
Saltkarret	salt-cellar	saalt-seller
Proptrækkeren	cork-screw	kork-skruh
Kurven	basket	bæsket
Kufferten	trunk	traank
Saxen	scissors	sissers
Ildtangen	tongs	tongs
Kosten	broom	bruhm
Kniven	knife	naif
Gaffelen	fork	faark

**Fødemidler.**

Dishes.

Føden, Maden	The food	The fuhd
Levnetmidlerne	the victuals	the vitt'ls
Maaltidet	meal	mihl
Frokosten	breakfast	breikfæst
Formiddagskaffen	luncheon	lønschen
Middagsmaden	dinner	dinner
Aftensmaden	supper	saapper
Spiseddelen	bill of fare	bill aavv fehr
Spiseværelset	dining room	daining ruhm
Brødet	bread	bred
Kagen	cake	keihk
Smørret	butter	baatter
Retten	dish	dish
Suppen	soup	suhp

**Husgjenstande.****Furniture.**

Husgeraad, Møbler	The furniture	The førnitschur
det møblerede Værelse	the furnished room	førnish'd ruhm
Tæppet	carpet	kahrpet
Bordet	table	teib'l
Kommoden	chiffoniere	schiffonihr
Stolen	chair	tschær
Lænestolen	arm-chair	ahrm-tschær
Sofaen	sofa	sofha
Gardinerne	curtains	kørt'ns
Speilet	looking-glass	lukung-glæhs
Maleriet	painting	peinting
Sengen	bed	bedd
Sengestedet	bedstead	beddstedd

**Planter, Frugt og Haven.****Plants, Fruits and Garden.**

Haven	The garden	The gahrd'n
Gartneren	the gardener	the gahrd'ner
Skoven	wood	vudd
Krattet	thicket	thikket
Lunden	grove	grohv
Frugthaven	orchard	ortscherd
Hækken	hedge	hedsch
Træet	tree	trih
Planten	plant	plænt
Løvet, Bladet	leaf	lihf

**Ugens Dage.****The Days of the Week.**

Søndag	Sunday	Sønndei
Mandag	Monday	Maanndei
Tirsdag	Tuesday	Tjusdei
Onsdag	Wednesday	Oens'dei
Torsdag	Thursday	Thørsdei
Fredag	Friday	Fraidei
Lørdag	Saturday	Sætterdei



**Maanederne.****The Months.**

Maaneden	The month	The month
Januar	January	Dschjænuæri
Februar	February	Februæri
Marts	March	Mahrtsch
April	April	Eipril
Mai	May	Meih
Juni	June	Dschuhn
Juli	July	Dschulai
August	August	Aahg'st
September	September	September
Oktober	October	Aakto'ber
November	November	November
December	December	Disember

**Festdage.****Holidays.**

Nytaaer	The new year	The nju jühr
Nytaarsdagen	New Year's Day	Nju Yihrs Dei
Festdagen	the holiday	hollidei
en Fastedag	a fast-day	ei fæst dei
Julen	Christmas	Krissmess
Fastelavn	Lent	Lent
Åskeonsdag	Ash Wednesday	Æsch-oens'dei
Paaske	Easter	Ihster

**Havet og Skibsfart.****The Sea and Shipping.**

Søen	The sea	The sih
Kanalen	the channel	the tschannel
Øen	island	ai'land
Havnen	port	pohrt
Strandbredden	shore	schaahr
Kysten	coast	kohst
Stormen	storm	storm
Ebbe og Flod	ebb and flow	ebb ænd floh
Flaaden	fleet	fiht
Baaden	boat	boht
Skibet	ship	schipp

### Om Skrivning. Of Writing.

Papiret	The paper	The peiper
Skrivpapiret	the writing-paper	raiting-peiper
Skriften	writing	raiting
Trækpapiret	blotting-paper	blotting-peiper
Arket	sheet	schihit
Pennen	pen	penn
Staalpennen	steel-pen	stihlpenn
Pennekniven	pen-knife	penn-naif
Blækhuset	inkstand	inkstænd
Blækket	ink	ink
Blyanten	pencil	pensil
Saxen	scissors	sissers

### Samlingstallene. Collective Numbers.

Et Par	A pair	Ei pær
Et Dusin	a dozen	ei døss'n
Ene Snos	a score	ei skaar
For det første	firstly	førstli
For det andet	secondly	sekkendli
For det tredje	thirdly	thørdli
Første Gang	the first time	the først taim
Anden Gang	the second time	the sekkend taim
En Gang	once	oaans
To Gange	twice	toais

### Handelen. The Trade.

Kjøbmanden	The merchant	The mertschant
Butiken	shop	schopp
Boden	booth	buth
Kontoret	office	aaffis
Kjøbmandsvaren	merchandize	mørtschendais
Grossereren	wholesale mer- chant	hohlseihl mør- tschent
Detailhandleren	retailer	riteiler
Korrespondenten	correspondent	korrispondent

**Verber.****Verbs.**

at spise	To eat	Tu iht
at spise Frokost	to breakfast	tu brekfæst
at spise til Aften	to sup	tu søpp
at være tørstig	to be thirsty	tu bi thørsty
at drømme	to dream	tu drihm
at rede	to comb	tu kohm
at børste	to brush	tu brøsch
at gaa	to go	tu gaa
at spadsero	to walk	tu oaak

**Legemlige Egenskaber.****Qualities of the Body.**

Latter	Laughter	Læfter
Graad	weeping	oihping
Aandedrættet	the breath	the breth
Sukket	sigh	sai
Nysen	sneezing	suihsing
Stemmen	voice	vois
Talen	speech	spihtsch
Skjønheden	beauty	bjuhti
Grimheden	ugliness	aaggliness
Sundheden	health	helth
Skikkelsen	shape	scheip
Styrken	strength	strength
Svagheden	weakness	uikness

**Sanser og Sjælevner.****Senses and Mental Faculties.**

Sanserne	The senses	The senses
Synet	the sight	sait
Hørelsen	hearing	hihring
Lugten	smell	smell
Følelsen	feeling	fihling
Smagen	taste	teist
Lyden	sound	sound
Hukommelsen	memory	mem-ori
Sjælen	soul	sohl
Fornuften	reason	rihs'n

**Regenten.****The Ruler.**

Kronen	The crown	The kraun
Kroningen	the coronation	kor-o-nei-shen
Tronen	throne	throhn
Regjeringen	reign	rein
Keiseren	emperor	emperor
Keiserinden	empress	empress
Kongen	king	king
Dronningen	queen	kuihn
Prinsen	prince	prins
Prinsessen	princess	prinses
Kronprinsen	crown prince	kroun-prins

**Præpositioner.****Præpositioner.**

over, ovenover	above	æbaav
om, omkring	about	æbaut
efter	after	æfter
imod	against	ægenst
midt i	amidst	æmiddst
iblandt	among	æmong
foran	before	bifohr
bagved	behind	bihaind
af, fra	of	aavv
paa	on	onn
over	over	ohver
siden	since	sins
indtil	till	till
til, for	to	tu
henimod	towards	to'erds
under	below	biloh
nedenunder	beneath	binith
af, ved	by	bai
under, medens	during	djuring
før	for	for
fra	from	fromm
i	in	inn

**Adverbier.****Adverbs.**

Ja	Yes	Yes
i Sandhed	indeed	indihd
i Virkeligheden	in fact	in fækt
sandeligen	truly	truhli
visselig	certainly	sørt'n'li
sikkerlig	surely	schurli
uden Tvil	no doubt	noh daut
under alle Om- stændigheder	by all means	bai all mihns
uden al Tvil	without doubt	oithout daut
alene	only	ohnli
meget	much	maatsch
ganske	quite	kuait
temmelig	pretty	pritty
meget	very	verri
saaledes, saa	so	saa
saaledes	thus	thøss
hvorledes?	how?	hau
nei	no	naa
ikke	not	naat

**Konjunktioner.****Conjunctions.**

og	and	ænd
ogsaa	also	aahl'so
ligeledes	likewise	laik'uais
baade	both	both
ikke blot, men ogsaa	not only, but also	not ohnli, bot aahl'so
enten — eller	either — or	ih'ther or
hverken — eller	neither — nor	nih'ther nor
selv om, endogsaa	even	ihv'n
om	whether	huethe'er
om, dersom	if	iff
ellers	else	els
hvis ikke, om ikke	if not	iff not
eller ogsaa	or else	or els
uden at, naar ikke	unless	on-less'

## KONJUNKTIONER—Fortsat.

uagtet	notwithstanding	not'uitstænding
ikke destomindre	nevertheless	nev'er-the-less'
endvidere	moreover	mohr-ov'r
eller	or	or
ikke heller	nor	nor
dog	yet	jett
men	but	baatt
som, idet	as	æs
fordi	because	bi-kaahs'
siden	since	sins
saa, da	then	thenn
thi, for	for	for
at, for at	that	that
undtagen	except	eks-sept'

## Brug af Konjunktioner.

## Use of Conjunctions.

I saw both you and him go down the street	We can not have suc- cess unless we are in- dustrious and frugal
Jeg saa baade dig og ham gaa nedover Ga- den	Vi kan ikke have Held, medmindre vi er ar- bejdsomme og spar- sommelige
Ai saah both ju ænd him go daun the striht.	Oih kæn not hæv saak- sess' aan-less' oih ahr in- daas'-triøs ænd fru'gel.
"We eat to live, but we do not live to eat"	I don't know whether it is right or wrong
"Vi spiser for at leve, men vi lever ikke for at spise"	Jeg ved ikke, enten det er ret eller galt
Oih iht tu liv', bott oih du not liv' to iht.	Ai daahnt naah' huether it is rait or raang.
It is cold to-day, al- though it rained last night	I hear that you are go- ing to leave us
Det er koldt idag, end- skjønt det regnede igaaraftes	Jeg hører, at De vil for- lade os
It is kohld tudei, aal-tho' it rein'd læst nait.	Ai hihr that ju ahr gaa-' ing tu lihv oss.

**Grundtallene.**  
**Cardinal Numbers.**

En (ehn)	One (uon)
To (toh)	Two (tuh)
Tre (treh)	Three (thrih)
Fire (fee-reh)	Four (faar)
Fem (fem)	Five (faiv)
Sex (sex)	Six (six)
Syv (sühv)	Seven (sevv'n)
Otte (otteh)	Eight (eit)
Ni (nee)	Nine (nain)
Ti (tee)	Ten (tenn)
Elleve (el'leh-veh)	Eleven (ilevv'n)
Tolv (toll)	Twelve (tuely)
Tretten (tret'ten)	Thirteen (thørtihh)
Fjorten (fee-ohr'ten)	Fourteen (fohrtihh)
Femten (fem'ten)	Fifteen (fiftihh)
Sexten (sex'ten)	Sixteen (sixtihh)
Sytten (siitten)	Seventeen (sevv'ntihh)
Atten (aht'ten)	Eighteen (eitihh)
Nitten (nit'ten)	Nineteen (naintihh)
Tyve (tü-veh)	Twenty (toenti)
En og tyve	Twenty-one (tuenti-uonn)
To og tyve	Twenty-two
Fem og tyve	Twenty-five
Ni og tyve	Twenty-nine
Tredive or treti	Thirty
En og tredive osv.	Thirty-one, etc.
Firti	Forty (faarti)
Femti	Fifty (fifty)
Sexti	Sixty (sixti)
Sytti	Seventy (sevv'nti)
Otti	Eighty (eiti)
Nitti	Ninety (nainti)
Hundrede	Hundred (høndred)
To Hundrede	Two hundred (tuh osv.)

Fem Hundrede	Five hundred
Ni Hundrede	Nine hundred
Tusinde	A thousand (ei thousand)
Elleve Hundrede	Eleven hundred
Femten Hundrede	Fifteen hundred
Et Tusinde og fem Hundrede	One thousand five hundred
To Tusinde	Two thousand
Tre Tusinde	Three thousand
Ti Tusinde	Ten thousand
En Million	A million (ei miljen)
To Millioner	Two millions (tuh osv.)
To Millioner fem Hundrede Tusinde	Two millions five hundred thousand

### Ordenstallene.

#### Ordinal Numbers.

Den Første	The first
Anden	second
Tredie	third
Fjerde	fourth
Femte	fifth
Sjette	sixth
Syvende	seventh
Ottende	eighth
Niende	ninth
Tiende	tenth
Ellevte	eleventh
Tolvte	twelfth
Trettende	thirteenth
Fjortende	fourteenth
Femtende	fifteenth
Sextende	sixteenth
Syttende	seventeenth
Attende	eighteenth
Nittende	nineteenth



## ORDENSTALLENE—Fortsat.

Den Tyvende	the twentieth
En og tyvende	twenty-first
To og tyvende	twenty-second
Tredivte	thirtieth
Firtiende	fortieth
Tre og firtiende	forty-third
Femtiende	fiftieth
Fire og femtiende	fifty-fourth
Sextiende	sixtieth
Fem og sextiende	sixty-fifth
Syttiende	seventieth
Ottiende	eightieth
Syv og ottiende	eighty-seventh
Nittiende	ninetieth
Otte og nittiende	ninety-eight
Hundrede	hundredth
Tohundrede	two-hundredth
Nihundrede	nine-hundredth
Tusinde	thousandth
Titusinde	ten-thousandth
Næstsidste	last but one
Sidste	last

## Brug af Pronomener.

## Use of Pronouns.

Han sagde intet til mig	Vi synes om at møde
He said nothing to me	eder
Hih sed nothing tu mih.	We like to meet you
Hun reiste paa Landet	Oih laik tu miht ju.
igaar	I maa ikke glemme det
She went to the coun-	You must not forget it
try yesterday	Ju must not faar-get' it.
Shih uent to the kon'tri	“Nærmere dig, min
jes'terdei.	Gud!”
Det er koldt.	“Nearer to thee, my
It is cold	God!”
It is kohld.	Nehr'er tu thih, mai Gad!

De sagde, at jeg skulde blive hos dem	Vi forstaar det ikke selv
They said I should stay with them	We don't understand it ourselves
They sed ai shudd stei uith them.	Oih dohnt aan-der-stand' it aur-selvs'.
Hun fortalte mig det selv	Tag Vare paa eder selv (eller Dem selv)
She told me so herself Shih tohld mi so hørsel'.	Take care of yourselves Teik kær ov jur-selvs'.
Det taler for sig selv	De synes om det selv
It speaks for itself	They like it themselves
It spihks for it-self'.	They laik it them-selvs'.

### That and These.

Look at these flowers Luk at these flau-'ers.	Se paa disse Blomster
That old man has lost his son	Den (hin) gamle Mand har mistet sin Søn
That ohld mæn hæe laast his saan.	
These shoes cost more than those	Disse Sko koster mer end de (hine)
Thihs sjuhs kost maahr than thohs.	

### Relative Pronouns.

Hvem har givet Dem det Slips?	Naar man er træt, hol- der man af at hvile
Who has given you that necktie?	When one is tired one likes to repose
Huh hæss giv'-ven ju that nek'-tai?	Huen uon is tai'-erd, uon laiks tu ri-pohs'.
Hvem talte De om? (Om hvem talte De?)	Man burde ikke rose sig selv
Whom did you speak of? (Of whom did you speak?)	We should not praise ourselves
Huhm did ju spihk ov?	Oih shudd not preis aur- selvs.

## RELATIVE PRONOMENER—Fortsat.

Hvad er det?	Hvis Blæk er dette?
What is it?	Whose ink is this?
Huatt is it?	Huhs ingk is this?
Det er, hvad han fortalte mig	Hvor er det Brevkort, som Postbudet bragte?
That is what he told me	Where is the postal card which the mail carrier brought?
That is huatt hi tohld mi.	Huær is the pohs'-tel kard huitsch the meil-kær'-rier braaht?
Han aflagde et Besøg hos Paven, hvem vi har hørt Tale om (om hvem vi har hørt	Hvilken af Deres Lærere har (er) reist bort?
He made a visit to the Pope, whom we have heard of (of whom we have heard)	Which of your teachers has gone away?
Hi meid æ vis-sit tu the Pope huhm oih hæv hørd ov (ov huhm . . . . hørd).	Huitsch ov jur tihtsch'-ers hæss gaan auei?

## Brug af Adverbier.

## Use of Adverbs.

Han kommer snart tilbage	Naar Vaaren kommer, da begynder Roserne at vokse
He will soon be back	When spring comes, then the roses begin to grow
Hih oill suhn bi bæck.	Huenn spring koms, then the rohs'-es beh-gin' tu gro.
Da var vi paa den anden Side af Elven	Lad os gaa nu
Then we were on the other side of the river	Let us go now
Then oih oehr on the other said ov the riv'-er.	Lett oss gaa nau.
Den Mand gaar sjelden til Kirke	Jeg tænker ofte paa dig
That man goes seldom to church	I often think of you
That mæn gaas sel'-dm tu tschørtsch.	Ai of'-fen think ov ju.

## BRUG AF ADVERBIER—Fortsat.

- Tænk meget, tal lidet  
Think much, speak little  
Think maatsch, spihk littl
- Det var meget mørkt  
It was very dark  
It uaahs ver'-ri dahrk.
- Det er galt altsammen  
It is wrong altogether  
It is raang aal-to-geth'er.
- Hans Vilje er altfor stærk at bøje og altfor stolt at lære  
His will is too strong to bend and too proud to learn  
His uill is tu straang to bend ænd tu praud tu lørn.
- Dette Hus er stort nok for os  
This house is large enough for us  
This haus iss lardsch eh-naaff' for oss.
- Hans Værelse er over (ovenover) vort  
His room is above ours  
His ruhm is æ-bov' aurs.
- Vi er tilstrækkeligt forsynede med Føde og Klæder  
We are sufficiently supplied with food and clothing  
Oih ahr saaf-fisch'-ent-li saap-plaid' oith fuhd ænd klo'-thing.
- Vi lægger en Bro over (tværsover) Elven  
We lay a bridge across the river  
Oih lei æ bridsch æ-kros' the riv'-ver.
- Jeg tror neppe, hvad Beretningen siger  
I hardly believe what the report says  
Ai hahrd-li be-lihv' huatt the ri-port' sæs.
- Vi ro imod Bølgerne  
We row against the waves  
Oih roh a-gænst' the oeivs.
- Han var ikke ganske færdig med sit Arbejde  
He was not quite done with his work  
Hih uaahs not ku-ait' døn uith his uaark.
- De seilede langs Kysten  
They sailed along the coast  
They sei'd æ-laang' the kohst.

**Ombord.****On Board.**

Opvarter	Sæbe
Waiter	Soap
Oei'-ter	sohp.
Giv mig	En Kop The
Give me	A cup of tea
giv mih.	æ kop ov tih.
Vand	En Kop Kaffe
Water	A cup of coffee
uaah'-ter.	æ kop ov kaaf'-fih.

**Paa Toldboden.****At the Custom-House.**

Dette er min Kuffert	No, Nei.
This is my trunk	Jo, jeg har nogle faa
This is mai traangk.	Cigarer
Har De Tobak?	Yes, I have a few cigars
Have you any tobacco?	Jes, ai hæv æ fju si-gars'.
Hæv ju æn'ni to-bæk'ko?	Dem gaar der ingen
eller Cigarer?	Told af
or cigars?	They pay no duty
aar si-gars'?	Thei pei no dju'ti.

**Paa Jernbanen.****At the Railroad Station.**

Hvor er Jernbanen til	til anden Plads
London?	for the second class
Where is the railroad to	for the sek'-knd klæss,
London?	til tredie Plads
Huær is the reil'-rohd tu	for the third class
Lon'-den?	for the thørd klæss.
Giv mig en Billet	Stationen
Give me a ticket	The station
Giv mih æ tik'-ket	The stei'-sjen.
til første Plads	Vis Deres Billetter
for the first class	Show your tickets
for the først klæss,	Sjaa jur tik'-kets.

**Droske.****Carriage.**

Kjør os til	Til Hotel Victoria
Drive us to	To Victoria Hotel
Draiv oss tu	Tu the ho-tel'.
Regent Street	Hvad koster det?
Regent Street	What is the fare?
Rid'-schent striht.	Huat is the fær?

**I en Restauration.****At the Restaurant.**

Jeg ønsker at spise til	Svinesteg
Middag	Roast pork
I wish to dine	rohst pohrk.
Ai oisch tu dain.	Poteter
Giv mig Spiseseddelen	Potatoes
Give me the bill of fare	po-tei'-tohs.
Giv mih the bill ov fær.	Bønner, beans
Oksekjød, stegt	bihns.
Roast beef	Ærter, peas
rohst bihf.	pihs.
Faaresteg	Jeg er hunrig
Roast mutton	I am hungry
rohst mott'n.	Ai æm haang'ri.
Kalvesteg	Jeg er tørstig
Roast veal	I am thirsty
rohst vihl.	Ai æm thør'sti.

**Nogle Talemaader.****Some Expressions.**

God Morgen	God Aften
Good morning	Good evening
Gudd maar'ning.	God ehv'ning.
Hvorledes staar det til?	Sæt Dem ned
How do you do?	Sit down
Hau du ju du?	Sit daun.
Meget godt	Jeg takker Dem
Very well	I thank you
Ver'ri oell.	Ai thank ju.

**Gaden.**  
**The Street.**

Stræde, lane lein (lang ei).	Butikken, the shop the shap.
Gade, street striht.	Herre! min Herre! Sir! Sør!
Plads, Torv, square sku-ære'.	Ja, min Herre! Yes, sir! Jes, sør!
Park, offentlig Have Park pahrk (lang a).	Nei, min Herre! No, sir! No, sør!
Hus, house haus.	Politibetjent, policeman po-lihs'mn.
Gaden er lang The street is long The striht is laang.	Vær saa god at sige mig Pray tell me Prei tell mih.

**At spørge om Raad.**

**To Ask Advice.**

Hvad siger De? eller du What do you say? Huat du ju sei?	Jeg ved ikke, hvad jeg skal gjøre.
Hvad vil De sige? What do you wish to say? . . . oisch tu sei.	I do not know what to do De har valgt Deres Tid slet You have chosen your time badly Ju hæv tscho'-sn jur taim bæd'-li.
Hvad mener De der- med? What do you mean by that? . . . mihn bai thaet?	Hvad vilde De gjøre i mit Sted? What would you do in my place? Huat wud ju du in mai pleis? (lang ei).
Hvad ønsker De? What do you wish? Hvad vil du have? What do you want? Hvad skal jeg gjøre? What shall I do? . . sjæll ai du?	De maa være taalmodig You must havepatience Ju maast hæv pei'-schens.

**At gaa og komme.****Going and Coming.**

Kom ind	Følg med dig
Come in	Follow me
Kaam in (ligesom norsk).	Fol'-loh mih.
Gaa langsommere	Kom denne Vei
Walk slower	Come this way
oak sloh'-er.	Kom this uei.
De gaar for hurtig	Kom nærmere
You walk too fast	Come nearer
Ju oak tu fæhst.	Kom nehr'er.
Jeg kan ikke følge med	Gaa ligeud
Dem	Go straight ahead
I can not keep up with	Gaa streit a-hedd'.
you	Drei tilhøire
Ai kæhnt kihp aap' uith	Turn to the right
ju (up som o i kop).	Tørn tu the rait.
Lad os hvile lidt	Drei tilvenstre
Let us rest a little	Turn to the left
Let aas rest æ lit'tl.	to the left.
Jeg gaar med Dem	Gjør Plads
I will go with you	Make room
Ai oill gaa oith ju.	Meik ruhm (lang u).

**At tale.****Speaking.**

Med hvem taler De?	With whom do you speak?
Taler De til mig?	Do you speak to me?
De taler for lavt.	You speak too low.
Tal højt.	Speak loud.
Hvorfor talte De ikke før?	Why did you not speak before?
Tal ikke til mig.	Do not speak to me.
Tal fornuftig.	Speak rationally.
Det kalder jeg at tale.	I call that speaking.
Han taler meget godt.	He speaks very well.



**At læse og skrive.****Reading and Writing.**

Kan De læse Tysk?	Can you read German?
Hvad læser De?	What do you read?
Jeg læser Avisen.	I am reading the newspaper.
Jeg læser Goethes Egmont.	I am reading Goethe's Egmont.
Hvor har De læst det?	Where have you read that?
Jeg læste det i Aviserne.	I read it in the newspapers.
Læs højt.	Read aloud.
Vi læser altid højt.	We always read aloud.
Bliv ved at læse.	Continue to read.
Jeg har læst hele dette Værk.	I have read the whole of this work.

**Om Sundheden.****Of the Health.**

Hvorledes befinder De Dem?	How do you do?
Hvorledes gaar det?	How are you?
Hvorledes staar det til med Dem?	How do you feel?
Ret vel.	Pretty well.
Tak, meget vel.	Very well, I thank you.
Hvorledes har Deres Kone det?	How is your wife?
Hun befinder sig meget vel.	She is very well indeed.
De ser ud til at være meget rask.	You appear to be very well.
Jeg er virkelig fuldkommen vel.	I am really very well.
Jeg befinder mig ikke rigtig vel.	I do not feel very well.

**Om Alderen.****Of the Age.**

Hvor gammel er De?	How old are you?
Jeg er 20 Aar gammel.	I am twenty years old.
Jeg er kun femten Aar gammel.	I am only fifteen years old.
Endnu saa ung?	Still so young?
Alt saa gammel?	Already so old?
De er i Deres bedste Aar.	You are in your best years.
Hvor gammel er Deres Søster?	How old is your sister?
Hun er atten Aar gammel.	She is eighteen years old.

**Om Tiden.****Of Time.**

For nogle Dage siden.	A few days ago.
For kort Tid siden.	A short time since.
En af disse Dage.	One of these days.
Det er neppe (to Dage) siden.	It is scarcely two days since.
Det er neppe (tre Dage) siden.	It is hardly three days ago.
Sidste Uge.	Last week.
For en Uge siden.	A week ago.
For 14 Dage siden.	A fortnight ago.

**At udtrykke Smerte og Misfornøjelse.****To Express Pain and Discontent.**

Ak! o ve mig!	Oh, dear me!
O, hvor skjændigt!	Oh, how infamous!
Hvor ærgerligt!	How vexatious!
Hvor smerteligt!	How painful!
Hvor sørgeligt!	How sad!
Hvilken Ulykke!	What a misfortune!
Hvor kjedeligt!	How annoying!

**Om Klokkeslettet.****Of the Hour.**

Hvad er Klokken?	What o'clock is it?
Sig mig, hvad Klokken er.	Tell me what o'clock it is.
Er det silde?	Is it late?
Nei, det er endnu tidlig.	No, it is yet early.
Klokken er 2.	It is 2 o'clock.
Den slaar snart 6.	It will soon strike six.
Den slog nylig fem.	It has just struck five.
Det er ikke længer tidlig.	It is no longer early.
Det er paa Tiden at staa op.	It is time to rise.
Det er Dag.	It is day.
Det er endnu tidlig paa Dagen.	It is yet early in the day.
Den er fem Minutter over syv.	It is five minutes after seven.
Den er 10 Minutter over syv.	It is ten minutes past seven.

**Høflighedsudtryk.****Polite Terms.**

Vær saa god at tage Plads.	Have the kindness to sit down.
Jeg beklager, at Deres Besøg er saa kort.	I regret that your visit has been so short.
Det glæder mig at se Dem saa vel.	I am glad to see you so well.
De er altfor artig.	You are too kind.
Jeg er Dem særdeles forbunden.	I am very much obliged to you.
Det er os altid en stor Fornøjelse at se Dem.	It always gives us a great pleasure to see you.

**Om Veiret.****Of the Weather.**

Vil De virkelig gaa ud?	Is it possible you want to go out?
Hvad Slags Veir er det?	What kind of weather is it?
Det er smukt Veir.	It is beautiful weather.
Det er slemt Veir.	It is bad weather.
Det blæser stærkt.	It is very windy.
Veiret er mildt idag.	The weather is mild to-day.
Jeg er bange for, det vil regne.	I fear it will rain.
Det er meget varmt.	It is very warm.
Blæser det?	Is it windy?
Nei, det er ganske stille.	No, it is quite calm.
Himlen er overtrukken.	The sky is overcast.
Maaske klarer Luften op.	Perhaps the sky will clear.
Det tvivler jeg paa.	I doubt it.

**At udtrykke Bifald.****To Express Approbation.**

Godt, det er ret!	Well, that is right!
Meget godt!	Very well!
Hvilken Glæde!	What a pleasure!
Hvilken Fornøjelse!	What joy!
Hvor morsomt!	How pleasant!
Hvor lykkeligt!	How happy!
Jeg er ganske henrykt.	I am charmed.
Jeg er meget glad.	I am very glad.
Jeg er meget fornøjet.	I am very much pleased
Hvor jeg er glad derover!	How charmed I am with this!
Hvor jeg er fornøjet!	How glad I am!
Hvor jeg føler mig lykkelig!	How happy I am!

**At takke.****To Express Thanks.**

Jeg takker Dem.	I thank you.
Jeg er Dem meget forbunden.	I am very much obliged to you.
Mange Tak.	Many thanks.
Jeg takker Dem ret meget.	Thank you very much.
Jeg takker Dem for Deres Venlighed.	I thank you for your kindness.
Jeg er Dem overordentlig forbunden.	I am greatly indebted to you.
Jeg er Dem meget taknemmelig for Deres Godhed.	I am very grateful for your kindness.
Jeg tager derimod med Tak.	I accept it with thanks.

**Nyheder.****Of News.**

Hvad nyt?	What news is there?
Er der noget nyt idag?	Is there anything new to-day?
Hvad nyt er der?	What news is there?
Hvorledes staar det til i Politiken?	What is going on in politics?
Har De intet nyt hørt?	Have you not heard anything new?
Har De hørt det nye?	Do you know the news?
Jeg har intet hørt.	I have heard nothing.
Har De læst Aviserne?	Have you read the newspapers?
Hvad nyt er der i Byen?	What news is there in town?
Jeg har intet hørt.	I have heard nothing.

**At afslaa et Forlangende.****To Deny a Request.**

Jeg kan ikke.	I cannot.
Det kan ikke ske.	It cannot be.
Det er mig umuligt.	It is impossible for me.
Det lader sig ikke gjøre.	It cannot be.
Tal ikke til mig derom.	Do not speak to me of it.
Det er mig umuligt at opfylde Deres Ønske.	It is impossible for me to fulfill your wishes.
Det er aldeles umuligt.	It is utterly impossible.
Jeg vil ikke høre Tale derom.	I will not hear of it.
Det gjør mig meget ondt, men jeg kan ikke gjøre det.	I am very sorry, but I cannot do it.
Det gjør mig overor- dentlig ondt, men jeg kan ikke gjøre, som De forlanger.	I am exceedingly sorry, but I cannot do as you wish.

**Forsikringer.****Assurances.**

Ja, det er sandt.	Yes, it is true.
Jo, ganske sikkert.	Yes, certainly.
Det er sandt.	That is true.
Jeg siger jo.	I say yes.
Det er kun altfor sandt.	It is but too true.
Den Sag er sikker.	The fact is certain.
Jeg har det fra en god Kilde.	I have it from good authority.
De kan tro mig.	You may believe me.
Jeg er ganske vis der- paa.	I am very certain of it.
Jeg tør vædde derpaa.	I will lay a wager on it.
Jeg kan forsikre Dem.	I can assure you.

**At modsige og ytre Tvivl.****Contradictions and Doubts.**

Nei, ganske bestemt nei.	No, most decidedly not.
Det er ikke sandt.	That is not true.
Det er falskt.	That is false.
Jeg siger nej.	I say no.
Det er ligegyldigt.	It does not signify.
Det betyder intet.	That says nothing.
Jeg har det kun af Rygter.	I have it only from hearsay.
Det er Usandhed.	It is a falsehood.
Det er en Bagvaskelse.	It is a calumny.
Det kan ikke være muligt.	It cannot be.
Det er umuligt.	It is impossible.
Jeg benægter det.	I deny it.
Det er en opfundet Historie.	It is an invention.
Det er latterligt.	That is ridiculous.

**Om Venskab.****Of Friendship.**

Han er min Ven.	He is my friend.
Han er min intime Ven.	His my intimate friend.
Han er min bedste Ven.	He is my best friend.
Jeg elsker ham virkelig	I really love him.
Jeg har meget tilovers for ham.	I have a great regard for him.
Vi staar paa en meget fortrolig Fod.	We are very intimate.
Vi elsker hinanden som Brødre.	We love each other like brothers.
Vi er uadskillelige.	We are inseparable.

**SIMPLE SENTENCES.****Lette Sætninger.**

<b>Jeg har Ret.</b>	<b>I am right.</b>
<b>Jeg har Uret.</b>	<b>I am wrong.</b>
Har jeg Ret?	Am I right?
Har min Broder Ret?	Is my brother right?
De har Ret.	You are right.
Har han Ret eller-Uret?	Is he right or wrong?
Har han ikke Uret?	Is he not wrong?
Jo, han har Uret.	Yes, he is wrong.
Deres Søn har ikke Uret	Your son is not wrong.
<b>Saa (Adverb).</b>	<b>So.</b>
<b>Meget, en Del.</b>	<b>Much, a deal.</b>
<b>Lidt.</b>	<b>Little.</b>
<b>Meget, en hel Del.</b>	<b>Very much, a great deal</b>
<b>Meget lidt.</b>	<b>Very little.</b>
Jeg har meget Salt.	I have much salt.
Jeg har kun lidt Brød.	I have but little bread.
Jeg har en hel Del Sukker.	I have great deal of sugar.
Min Broder har kun meget lidt Guld.	My brother has but very little gold.
<b>At skulle.</b>	<b>To be obliged to, to be forced.</b>
<b>At maatte (skulle).</b>	<b>To be compelled.</b>
<b>At maatte (turde).</b>	<b>To be permitted, to be allowed.</b>
Vil De gjøre det?	Will you do that?
Jeg er villig til at gjøre det; jeg vil.	I am willing to do it, I will.
Det er meget ærgerligt at skulle gjøre en Ting, som man ikke vil gjøre.	It is very provoking to be obliged to do a thing that we are not willing to do.



## LETTE SÆTNINGER—Fortsat.

Jeg har maattet gjøre det, uagtet jeg havde den største Ulyst dertil.	I have been compelled to do it, though I was very unwilling to it.
Jeg har ikke været i Stand til at komme før Kl. 5.	I have not been able to come before 5 o'clock
Maa De (har De Lov til at) gjøre det?	Are you permitted (allowed) to do that?
Jeg har nok maattet, men jeg vilde ikke.	I have been permitted to do it, but I have been unwilling to do it.
<b>At bede om Tilladelse.</b>	<b>To ask permission.</b>
<b>At bede om Tilgivelse.</b>	<b>To beg pardon.</b>
Jeg beder Dem om Forladelse, min Herre.	I beg your pardon, sir.
Vi vil ikke se ham.	We will not see him.
Men De skal se ham.	But you shall see him.
Jeg vilde ikke kjøbe det.	I would not buy it.
De skulde prøve det.	You should try it.
Vil De bringe dette Brev paa Posthuset?	Will you take this letter to the post-office?
Jeg vil tage det.	I will take it.
<b>Meget længere.</b>	<b>Much longer.</b>
<b>Ikke meget længere.</b>	<b>Not much longer.</b>
<b>Hvor meget længere?</b>	<b>How much longer?</b>
Vil du endnu skrive længe?	Will you still write long?
Jeg skriver ikke meget længere.	I shall not write much longer.
Hvor længe vil De endnu blive her?	How much longer will you remain here?

## LETTE SÆTNINGER—Fortsat.

<b>At kunne</b> , være i Stand til.	<b>To be able.</b>
<b>At kunne</b> , forstaa, kjende.	<b>To know.</b>
Kan De tale Engelsk? Jeg kan tale lidt, men jeg kan ikke skrive det.	Can you speak English? I can speak a little, but I cannot write it.
Kan De Engelsk?	Do you understand English?
Forstaaer De Engelsk?	Do you understand English?
Jeg kan det ikke til Fuldkommenhed, men jeg kan saa meget, at jeg kan gjøre mig forstaaelig.	I do not know it thoroughly, but I know enough to make myself understood.
Han har et fuldkomment Kjendskab til det engelske Sprog.	He has a thorough knowledge of the English language.
<b>Det glæder mig.</b>	<b>I am glad.</b>
Det gjør mig ondt at høre, at Deres Søster er syg.	I am sorry to hear that your sister is ill.
Det vil gjøre min Tante ondt at høre, at . . .	My aunt will be sorry to hear that . . .
Gjør det Dem ikke ondt?	Are you not sorry for it?
Det glæder mig at høre, at Deres Broder er vendt tilbage.	I am glad to hear that your brother has returned.
Det gjør mig meget ondt, at jeg ikke kan komme.	I am sorry I cannot come.

## LETTE SÆTNINGER—Fortsat.

Har Tjeneren været hos Skrædderen for at høre, naar jeg faar min Kjole.	Has the servant in- quired at the tailor's when I shall have my coat?
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## Præsens Particip.

Som Verbum.

Da jeg har seet ham, vil jeg gaa til hans Fader og sige, at han er her.	Having seen him, I will go to his father and tell him he is here.
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Da jeg havde seet ham, gik jeg til hans Fa- der.	Having seen him, I went to his father.
--	---

Da jeg ønsker at se (tale med) ham og ikke er i Stand til at finde ham nogetsteds, maa jeg skrive til ham.	Wishing to see him and not being able to find him anywhere, I must write to him.
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Da jeg hverken kunde eller vilde laane ham Pengene, var jeg nød- saget til at sige til ham, at jeg ingen havde.	Not being able nor wil- ling to lend him the money, I was obliged (forced, compelled) to tell him I had none.
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## Efter Præpositioner.

Efter at han havde gjort det.	After having done this.
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Jeg er langtfra at tro det.	I am far from believing that.
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De gjør Ret i at handle saaledes.	You are right in doing so.
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De burde tale med ham, i Stedet for at skrive ham til.	You ought to speak to him instead of writ- ing to him.
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**COMMON EXPRESSIONS.****Almindelige Talemaader.**

- Was he an honest man?  
Var han en retskaffen Mand?
- Was the lady gone already?  
Var Damen gaaet allerede?
- Was the store open?  
Var Butiken aaben?
- Were we there when you came?  
Var vi der, da du kom?
- You have not been here before.  
Du har ikke været her før.
- He has not seen you.  
Han har ikke seet dig.
- She has a nice dress.  
Hun har en pen Kjole.
- It has been very cold.  
Det har været meget koldt.
- We have heard the news.  
Vi har hørt Nyheden.
- Have you lost any money?  
Har De mistet nogle Penge?
- Has the man been here?  
Har Manden været her?
- Has your sister seen him?  
Har din Søster seet ham?
- Has the dog taken it?  
Har Hunden taget det?
- He was very sick.  
Han var meget syg.

**Almindelige Talemaader.**

She was afraid of thunder.

Hun var ræd Torden.

It was a big stone.

Det var en stor Sten.

We were there twice.

Vi var der to Gange.

Do you see me?

Ser du mig?

Did he know you?

Kjendte han dig?

Do they go away to-day?

Gaar de bort idag?

Did she speak about him?

Talte hun om ham?

I did not see the bird.

Jeg saa ikke Fuglen.

You did not believe me.

De troede mig ikke.

We do not want you.

Vi behøver dig ikke.

It did not rain yesterday.

Det regnede ikke igaar.

He is a European

She is my mother

It is not an animal

We are old

You are young

They are useful

He is a young boy

I shall come to you

They will find the boy

Han er en Europæer

Hun er min Moder

Det er ikke et Dyr

Vi er gamle

I er unge (De er ung)

De er nyttige

Han er en ung Dreng

Jeg skal komme til Dem

De vil finde Drengen

**Almindelige Talemaader.**

I should like a knife	Jeg skulde like at faa en Kniv
They would make a fire	De vilde tænde (en) Ild
Have you seen the bird	Har De set Fuglen?
He has had pepper and salt	Han har havt Peber og Salt
You are a tall man	De er en høi Mand.
They have very large (commodious) houses	De har meget store (rummelige) Huse
It was a grand idea	Det var en stor (storartet) Ide!
The little boy caresses his good old father	Den lille Dreng kjærtegner sin gode gamle Fader
The pupil goes to school	Eleven gaar i Skole
We admire fine teeth	Vi beundrer smukke Tænder
He loved his mother	Han elskede sin Moder
You are very obliging, sir.	De er meget artig
It is a long time since we saw each other.	Det er lang Tid, siden vi saa <del>hinanden</del>
So it is, indeed.	Det er det sandeligt
What news?	Hvad nyt?
Nothing of importance	Intet af Betydning

**Articles Necessary for Traveling.**

Gjenstande, der er nødvendige paa Reise.

A purse	En Pengepung
A passport	Et Pas
A portfolio, a wallet	En Brevtaske
A pocket-book	En Notebog
A pocket diary	En Blyant
A lead pencil	En Griffel
A slate pencil	En Lommekniv
A pocket-knife	En Pennekniv
A penknife	En Lorgnet
An eye-glass	En Theaterkikkert
A pair of opera glasses	En Kikkert
A field-glass, telescope	En Paraply

**Letters and Telegrams.****Breve og Telegrammer.**

Here is a letter for you, sir.	Her er et Brev til Dem.
The postman has just brought it, there's two cents to pay	Postbudet har netop bragt det, det koster 2 cents
Why, there's a stamp on it, the postage is paid	Men der er Frimærke paa det, Portoen er betalt
Look at this stamp: In- sufficiently prepaid.	Se paa dette Stempel: Util- strækkeligt frankeret
I must answer this at once	Jeg maa straks svare
You can write your letters in the drawing-room, if you like	De kan skrive Deres Breve i Fællesværelset, dersom De ønsker.
You will find everything you want there	De vil der finde alt, hvad De ønsker
What is the postage to Denmark?	Hvad er Portoen for et Brev til Danmark?
Up to what time can one post letters which are to go by the evening mail?	Til hvad Tid kan man ind- levere Breve, som skal af- gaa med Aftenposten?

**Theater.**

What shall we do this eve- ning?	Hvad skal vi foretage os i Aften?
Let us go to the play	Lad os gaa i Theatret
I want two dress-circle tick- ets for this evening	Vil De give mig to Balkon- billetter til i Aften
Have you any left in the first row?	Har De nogle endnu til før- ste Række?
There are two, but they are not together	Der er to; men de er ikke ved Siden af hinanden
Oh, that's no use, they must be together	Ja, saa nytter det ikke; de maa være ved Siden af hinanden
I have two in the third row, but they are right in the middle, so that you will see excellently	Jeg har to Pladser paa tredie Række; men de er lige i Midten, saa De vil kunne se udmærket der.

**Theater.**

That will do very well!	Det var prægtigt! Hvor meget er det?
How much is it?	
Straight up the stairs, gentlemen, and then turn to the right	Lige op ad Trappen, mine Herrer, og saa dreier De til høire.
Your tickets, please	Maa jeg bede om Deres Billetter.
Numbers forty-eight and forty-nine	Nr. 48 og 49.
Will you please keep these checks; you will want them, if you go out during the intermissions.	Vil De behage at beholde Kontrabilletterne; De vil komme til at behøve dem, dersom De gaar ud mellem Akterne.
Will you leave your hats and coats here, gentlemen?	Vil De lade Deres Hatte og Overfrakker blive her, mine Herrer?
What do you think? had we better do so?	Hvad tror De? er det det bedste?
I think so, they will be in our way in the theater.	Det tror jeg; de vil være os i Veien inde i Theatret

**Shopping.****Indkjøb.**

I am going out to do some shopping	Jeg vil gaa ud for at gjøre nogle Indkjøb
I am afraid I shall be cheated, when the people see that I am a foreigner	Jeg er bange for, at jeg vil blive narret, naar Folk mærker, jeg er Udlænding
Would you mind coming with me? — Not at all; I shall be very glad	Havde De noget imod at gaa med mig? — Nei, paa ingen Maade; det vil være mig en stor Fornøielse
The cloth is extra good and the pattern most fashionable	Stoffet er ekstra godt, og Mønstret meget moderne.
In fact, it is the latest thing out	Det er det allernyeste, man har.
I don't think it is in very good taste, however.	Jeg finder alligevel ikke, at det er meget smagfuldt



**Prices.****Priser.**

Is that the lowest price you could let me have it at?	Er det den laveste Pris, De kan sælge mig det til?
The very lowest, sir; I couldn't possibly do it for less.	Den laveste; jeg kunde umuligt gjøre det billigere (sælge det for mindre)
We never alter our prices for anybody, sir.	Vi forandrer aldrig vore Priser for nogensomhelst
I don't think I can give as much as that	Jeg tror ikke, jeg kan give saameget
I did not intend to spend so much money on this purchase	Jeg havde ikke til Hensigt at anvende saa mange Penge paa denne Gjenstand
Besides I know I could get it cheaper elsewhere.	Desuden ved jeg, at jeg kunde faa det billigere andetsteds
There you are mistaken, sir; you might get an inferior article at a lower price, but not what I have shown you	Det tager de Feil i, min Herre; De kan faa en ringere Vare til billigere Pris, men ikke en saadan, som jeg har vist Dem

**Ved Middagsbordet.****At Dinner.**

What shall I help you to?	Hvad maa jeg give Dem?
May I help you to some soup?	Maa jeg give Dem lidt Suppe?
I thank you; I will trouble you for a little beef.	Jeg takker; vilde De give mig lidt Oksekjød?
It looks so very nice	Det ser saa udmærket ud
Which way shall I cut it?	Hvorledes skal jeg skjære det?
As you please	Som De vil.
Will you have it well-done or under-done?	Vil De have det mere eller mindre gjennemkogt eller (-stegt)?
I don't like it over-done	Jeg synes ikke om det for stærkt kogt (stegt)

**At the Table.****Ved Bordet.**

May I trouble you for an egg?	Maa jeg bede Dem give (række) mig et Æg?
Do you not take another cup?	Vil De ikke have en Kop til?
I thank you. Will you be kind enough to pass me the ham?	Mange Tak. Vil De være saa venlig at række mig Skinken?
Pray, help yourself	Vær saa god at forsyne Dem
Will you not take some toast?	Vil De ikke have lidt ristet Brød?
Do you wish potatoes?	Ønsker De Poteter?
May I give you some fish?	Maa jeg give Dem lidt Fisk?
I shall only taste a bit of it; I am no fish-eater	Jeg skal blot smage et lille Stykke; jeg nyder ikke meget Fisk

**Laundry.****Vaskeriet.**

I find these shirts are not white enough, they are not well ironed, either.	Jeg synes ikke, at disse Skjorter er hvide nok, de er heller ikke godt strøgne
Here are still som spots	Her er endnu nogle Pletter
I could not get them out, they are ink stains.	Jeg kunde ikke faa dem ud; det er Blækpletter
Now, give me the bill, I will count my linen over to see if all is right	Giv mig Regningen, jeg vil regne Tøiet efter for at se, om alt er i Orden
One dozen of shirts, four pairs of drawers, six pairs of socks, eleven handkerchiefs, six towels, six pairs of cuffs, sixteen collars	Et Dusin Skjorter, fire Par Underbenklæder, seks Par Sokker, elleve Lommetørklæder, seks Haandklæder, seks Par Manschetter og seksten Snipper
Here is a towel that does not belong to me	Her er et Haandklæde, som ikke hører mig til
Nothing is wanting, all is right, here is your money	Der mangler intet, alt er i Orden; her er Deres Penge

**Familiar Expressions.****Jevnligt forekommende Udtryk.**

There's a knock at the door.	Det banker.
Come in	Kom ind
Good morning	God Morgen
Good day	God Dag
Good evening—Good night	God Aften — God Nat
Good by	Farvel
How do you do? (How are you?)	Hvordan befinder De Dem?
Are you quite well?	Er De fuldkommen rask?
Quite well, thank you	Tak, jeg er aldeles rask
I am very well	Jeg befinder mig meget vel
Thanks, pretty well, and how are you?	Tak, ganske godt, og hvordan har De det?
Are all quite well at home?	Er de allesammen raske hjemme?
Thank you, they are all well	Tak, de er alle raske
You speak too fast	De taler for hurtigt
Please talk more slowly, if you wish me to understand you	Vil De ikke tale lidt langsommere, dersom De ønsker, at jeg skal forstaa Dem
Would you be kind enough to tell me . . .	Vil De være saa god at sige mig . . .
May I ask you to . . .	Maa jeg bede Dem at . . .
May I trouble you . . .	Maa jeg uleilige Dem med at . . .
Do you understand me?	Forstaaer De mig?
With your leave, sir. If you permit; if you please	Med Deres Tilladelse, min Herre. Dersom De tillader; dersom det behager Dem
I take the liberty	Jeg tager mig den Frihed
How is that called in English?	Hvad heder det paa Engelsk?

## JEVNLIGT FOREKOMMENDE UDTRYK—Fortsat.

I beg your pardon, sir	Jeg beder om Undskyldning, min Herre
Excuse me, sir.	Undskyld, min Herre
Shall I see if the light is on the table?	Skal jeg se, om Lyset er paa Bordet?
They will find the house	De vil finde Huset
I should like to buy a new hat	Jeg skulde like at købe en ny Hat
I shall come to you	Jeg skal komme til Dem
Will you do me the pleas- ure?	Vil De gjøre mig den For- nøjelse?
Yes, if I can	Ja, hvis jeg kan
He might be the father of the girl	Han kunde være Pigens Fa- der
You must not drink wine and water	Du maa ikke drikke Vin og Vand
Where were you last night?	Hvor var du igaar Aftes?
Pray, answer my question	Jeg beder Dem, svar paa mit Spørgsmaal
I am waiting for an answer	Jeg venter paa Svar
Excuse me, but you are mis- taken	Undskyld, men De tager Feil.
Listen to me	Hør paa mig
Of course, it was only a misunderstanding	Naturligvis, det var kun en Misforstaaelse
I believe you	Jeg tror Dem (jeg tror det)
I don't think you are right	Jeg tror ikke, De har Ret.
I think you are wrong	Jeg tror, De har Uret.
I don't say that you are wrong, but . . .	Jeg siger ikke, at De har Uret, men . . .
That is the question	Det er Spørgsmaalet
That is the point	Det er Sagen
There is no harm done	Der er ingen Skade gjort
It is nothing to speak of	Det er ingenting at tale om
Thank you	Tak skal De have; jo, Tak
No, thank you	Nei, Tak

## JEVNLIGT FOREKOMMENDE UDTRYK—Fortsat.

Thanks.—Many thanks	Tak — Mange Tak
I am much obliged to you	Jeg er Dem meget forbunden
You are very kind	De er meget snil
No trouble at all	Det er aldeles ingen Uleilighed
I am really glad to see you this beautiful morning. Where do you live now?	Jeg er virkelig glad ved at se Dem denne skønne Morgenstund. Hvor bor De nu?
I live at my friend, the artist's, 158 W. Huron Street	Jeg bor hos min Ven, Kunstnerens Familie, 158 W. Huron Street.
Where shall I find a drug- store?	Hvor kan jeg finde et Apo- thek?
Am I interrupting you?	Forstyrrer jeg Dem?
By no means	Paa ingen Maade
Not at all	Aldeles ikke
Don't let me disturb you	Lad mig ikke forstyrre Dem
I have'n't seen you for an age	Jeg har ikke set Dem i en Menneskealder
We didn't know what had become of you	Vi vidste ikke, hvad der var blevet af Dem
Take a seat, please	Vær saa god at tage Plads
Pray, be seated	Sid ned
Will you take a chair?	Vil De tage en Stol?
Won't you sit down?	Vil De ikke sidde ned?
I have only a few words to say	Jeg har kun et Par Ord at sige Dem
I have plenty of time	Jeg har Tid nok
I have no time to spare	Jeg har ingen Tid tilovers
I am in a great hurry	Jeg har svært Hastværk

## JEVNLIGT FOREKOMMENDE UDTRYK—Fortsat.

I hope to see you again soon	Jeg haaber snart at se Dem igjen
I wish you a very good morning (day)	(Jeg ønsker Dem en) God Morgen (Farvel)
Remember me (kindly) to your brother	Vil De hilse Deres Broder fra mig
Give my kind regards to your father	Vær saa god at hilse Deres Fader fra mig
The brave man has gone	Den ædle Mand er borte
There is no more conflict, only the calm of universal peace	Der er ingen Strid mere, kun en almindelig <u>Fredens Stilhed</u>
We are not alone in our sorrow	Vi er ikke alene i vor Sorg Dette er en Begravelses-Ceremoni
This is a funeral service The world to-day mourns his demise	Verden begræder idag hans Bortgang
Did you know him formerly?	Kjendte De ham tidligere?
I shall be at your service presently	Jeg skal straks være til Deres Tjeneste.
Let us speak boldly	Lad os tale frit
Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day.	Opsæt aldrig til imorgen, hvad der kan blive udført idag
Carelessness and idleness are the causes of great misfortune	Ligegyldighed og Dovenskab er Aarsag til store Uheld
As you study, you will make progress	Eftersom De studerer, vil De gjøre Fremskridt.

## ANECDOTES.

**Little Boy:** "Is every word in this dictionary, papa?"

**Ole Olsen:** "I believe not. Time and again there comes a new word into the language."

**L. B.:** "What is the last word, papa?"

**O. O.:** "Your mother will tell you, my son. She always has the last word."

**One of the** happiest moments in a young man's life is when he for the first time notices that his mustache has grown so long that he wets it when he drinks.

**Judge** (bald-headed): "If half what the witnesses testify against you is true, your conscience must be as black as your hair."

**Prisoner:** "If a man's conscience is regulated by his hair, then your honor has not got any conscience at all."

**Den lille Dreng:** "Staar hvert eneste Ord i denne Ordbog, Papa?"

**Ole Olsen:** "Det tror jeg ikke. Tid om anden kommer der et nyt Ord til Sproget."

**D. l. D.:** "Hvad er det sidste Ord, Papa?"

**O. O.:** "Din Moder vil fortælle dig det, min Søn. Hun har altid det sidste Ord."

**Et af de** lykkeligste Øieblikke i en Ynglings Liv er, naar han for første Gang ser, at hans Overskjæg vædes, naar han drikker.

**Dommeren** (skaldet): "Dersom Halvdelen af, hvad Vidnerne fremfører imod dig, er sandt, maa din Samvittighed være saa sort som dit Haar."

**Fangen:** "Dersom en Mands Samvittighed er reguleret efter hans Haar, da har Deres Velbaarenhed aldeles ingen Samvittighed."

**A Man of Feeling.**—

An unfortunate man has obtained access to rich Baron Rapineau. He depicts his misfortunes, his misery, in so moving a manner that the baron, with tears in his eyes and his voice choked with sobs, calls to his servant:

“Jean! Put this poor fellow out into the street! He is breaking my heart!”

**Arab Maxims.**

Never tell all you know; for he who tells everything he knows, often tells more than he knows.

Never believe all you hear; for he who believes all he hears, often believes more than he hears.

Never attempt all you can do; for he who attempts all he can do, often attempts more than he can do.

Never lay out all you can afford; for he who lays out all he can afford, often lays out more than he can afford.

**En Mand med Følelse.**

En ulykkelig Mand har erholdt Adgang til den rige Baron Rapineau. Han skildrer sin Ulykke og Elendighed paa en saa rørende Maade, at Baronen med Taarer i Øinene og brudt Stemme raaber til sin Tjener:

“Jean! Bring denne stakkels Fyr ud paa Gaden! Han sønderknuser mit Hjerte!”

**Arabiske Grundsætninger.**

Fortæl aldrig, alt du ved; thi den, som fortæller alt, han ved, fortæller ofte mer, end han ved.

Tro aldrig alt, du hører; thi den, som tror alt, han hører, tror ofte mer, end han hører.

Foretag aldrig alt, du kan gjøre; thi den, som foretager alt, han kan gjøre, foretager ofte mer, end han kan fuldføre.

Læg aldrig ud alt, hvad du har Raad til; thi den, som lægger ud alt det, han har Raad til, lægger ofte ud mer end han har Raad til.



**OBSERVATIONS ON PRONUNCIATION.**

## Nogle Bemærkninger om Udtalen.

- There are two ways in which a good English pronunciation may be acquired.
- Der er to Maader, paa hvilke en god engelsk Udtale kan tilegnes.
- First, by imitating others; secondly, by learning the principles of English pronunciation.
- Først ved at efterligne andre; for det andet ved at lære Reglerne for den engelske Udtale.
- Some persons find the first way the easier; others, the other.
- Nogle finder, at den første Maade er den letteste; andre (derimod) den anden.
- Generally, a combination of the two is both the easiest, surer, and quickest way.
- Ialmindelighed er en Forening af de to Maader den letteste, sikreste og hurtigste.
- Double-o (oo) has generally the sound of long o: as food and poor; but sounds like short o in the words foot, good, hood, stood, wool, wood.
- Dobbelt-o (oo) lyder ialmindelighed som langt u, som: Føde, fattig; men lyder som kort u i Ordene Fod, god, Hætte, stod, Uld, Ved.
- It sounds like o in the words door and floor, and as ö in the words blood and flood.
- Det lyder som langt o i Ordene Dør og Gulv, og som kort ø i Ordene Blod og Flod (Flom).
- In the word **heart**, **e** is silent, not **a**, and in the word **idea** both **e** and **a** are pronounced
- I Ordet **heart** er **e** stumt, ikke **a**, og i Ordet **idea** udtales baa-  
de **e** og **a**.
- We say give, live; not gyve, lyve.
- Vi siger o. s. v.

## BEMÆRKNINGER OM UDTALEN.

- Neither **i** is always short between two consonants. **Ikke** heller er **i** altid kort mellem to Konsonanter.
- We say **pint**, not **peent**. Vi siger **paint** (en halv Pot), ikke **pindt**.
- Before **ld** and **nd**, in words of one syllable, **i** has always the long sound, except in "wind," when it means air in motion; but when we mean "turn around," we say "wind." Foran **ld** og **nd** i Ord paa en Stavelse har **i** altid den lange Lyd, undtagen i (Ordet) "wind", naar det betyder Luft i Bevægelse (Vind), men naar vi mener dreie omkring, da siger vi "uaind" (vinde).
- The words "child" and "chilly" are both regular. Ordene "Barn" og "kjøligt" er begge regelrette.
- How is it about the pronunciation of **th**? Hvorledes er det med Udtalen af **th**?
- Th** has two sounds; the one is a sharp sound resembling **t** and pronounced with a whispered or a lisping sound; the other is a soft sound resembling **d** pronounced with a lisping sound. **Th** har to Lyd; den ene er en skarp Lyd lig **t** udtalt med en hvislende eller læspende Lyd; den anden er en blød Lyd lig **d** udtalt med en læspende Lyd
- When is the soft sound of **th** used? Naar bruges den bløde Lyd af **th**?
- This sound of **th** occurs between two vowels in words purely English. Denne Lyd af **th** forekommer mellem to Vokaler i rent engelske Ord.

father  
feather  
either  
brother  
clothe

Fader  
Fjær  
enten  
Broder  
klæde (Verbum)

**Th** must be pronounced with the soft sound in the following words:

the  
they  
this  
these  
that  
those  
than  
them  
then  
there  
their  
thus  
though

**Th** maa udtales med den bløde Lyd i følgende Ord:

den (det)  
de  
denne (dette)  
disse  
hin (hint)  
hine  
end  
dem  
da  
der  
deres  
saaledes  
skjøndt

**Th** is also pronounced with the soft sound in the words "with" and "beneath."

**Th** udtales ogsaa med den bløde Lyd i Ordene "med" og "under".

**Th** has the soft sound in the plurals of the following words:

baths  
laths  
paths  
wreaths  
mouths  
oaths  
cloths

**Th** har den bløde Lyd i følgende Ords Fler-tal:

Bade  
Lægter  
Stier  
Kranse  
Munde  
Eder (Pl. af Ed)  
Klædetøier

**Wh** is pronounced as **Wh** udtales som **hw**.  
**hw**.

whale	Hval
what	hvad
wheat	Hvede
wheel	Hjul
whelp	Hvalp
when	naar
where	hvor
which	hvilken
white	hvid
why	hvorfor

The letter **d** should always be pronounced at the end of a word.

and  
end

Bogstavet **d** bør altid udtales i Enden af et Ord.

og  
Ende

We say "road" according to the rule, but "broad" is irregular.

Vi siger "road" ifølge Regelen, men "broad" er uregelmæssigt.

Recollect to say full, not fule.

Erindre at sige "full" med lukket o, som foll, ikke full.

Don't pronounce "pay" like "pie."

Udtal ikke "pay" ligt "pai".

Please to spell "child."  
C-h-i-l-d — child.  
And "chilly?"  
C-h-i-l-l-y — chilly.

Behag at stave "child".  
si-eitsch-ai-l-di — tsjaild  
Og "chilly"?  
si-eitsch-ai-døbbi l-uai—  
tsjilli.

That's right.

Det er rigtigt.

Always recollect to pronounce the letters as in English.

Erindre altid at udtale Bogstaverne som i Engelsk.

## Use of the Word "Get."

The word **get** is used, or rather abused, a great deal. We should learn the proper use, but avoid abuse, of this word.

Ordet **get** bruges eller rettere misbruges meget. Vi bør lære den rette Brug, men undgaa Misbrugen af dette Ord

I cannot get any work here.

Jeg kan ikke **faa** Arbejde her.

I can never get him to do anything.

Jeg kan aldrig **faa** ham til at gjøre noget.

I cannot get it into his head.

Jeg kan ikke **faa** det ind i hans Hoved.

When people get old, they generally get very cross.

Naar Folk **bliver** gamle, **bliver** de gjerne meget grætne.

When did you get home?

Naar **kom** De hjem?

How do you get along?

Hvorledes **klarer** De Dem?

Why don't you get out of the way?

Hvorfor **gaar** De ikke ud af Veien?

Who has got up this book?

Hvem har **forfattet** denne Bog?

I have not got through with my lesson yet.

Jeg er ikke **færdig** med min Læxe endda.

Nothing ever happens but once in this world. What I do now I do once and forever. It is over—it is gone, with all its eternity of solemn meaning.—Carlyle.

Intet hænder mer end een Gang i denne Verden. Hvad jeg gjør nu, gjør jeg een Gang og for stedse. Det er over, det er forbi med hele sin Evighed af alvorlig Betydning.

## Quotations.

### Citationer.

Instruction ends in the school-room; but education ends only with life.—Robertson.

The price of liberty is eternal vigilance, and the price of wisdom is eternal thought.—F. Birch.

What is mine, even to my life, is hers I love; but the secret of my friend is not mine.—Sir. P. Sidney.

God helps them that help themselves.—Franklin.

It sounds like stories from the land of spirits,  
If any man obtain that which he merits,  
Or any merit that which he obtains. Coleridge.

What men call virtue is a name and a dream unless it be planted in the blood of the Redeemer.—Robertson.

O Heaven! were man but constant, he were perfect: that one error fills him with faults.—Shakespeare.

Whatever creed be taught or land be trod,  
Man's conscience is the oracle of God! Byron.

There are some causes so sacred as to carry with them an irresistible appeal to every honest heart, and he needs but little power of eloquence, who defends the honor of his country.—Washington Irving.

Undervisningen ender i Skoleværelset; men Uddannelsen ender kun med Livet.

Frihedens Pris er evig Aarvaagenhed, og Visdommens Pris er evig Tanke.

Hvad mit er, ligetil mit Liv, er hendes, som jeg elsker; men min Vens Hemmelighed er ikke min.

Gud hjælper dem, som hjælper sig selv.

Det lyder som Fabler fra Aandernes Land,  
Hvis Nogen faar det, som han fortjener,  
Eller fortjener det, som han faar.

Hvad man kalder Dyd, er et Navn og en Drøm, hvis den ikke har sit Udspring fra Forløserens Blod.

O Himmel! var Mennesket trofast, var det fuldkomment; denne ene Svagheit fylder det med Feil.

Hvilkenomhelst Tro læres eller Land betrædes,  
Menneskets Samvittighed er Guds Røst.

Der er nogle Sager saa hellige, at de fører med sig en uimodstaaelig Opfordring til ethvert oprigtigt Hjerter; og den behøver kun liden Veltalenhed, som forsvarer sit Fædrelands Ære.

Thinking is the talking of the soul with itself.—Plato.

Prayer is not overcoming God's reluctance; it is laying hold of his highest willingness.—Trench.

Tænkning er Sjælens Samtale med sig selv.

At bede er ikke at overvinde Guds Uvillighed; det er at anfælde hans fuldkomne Villighed.

### Proverbs.

#### Ordsprog.

A penny saved is a penny earned.	Den Skilling, der er sparet, er fortjent.
A friend in need is a friend indeed.	Man skal kjende sine Venner i Nøden.
Politeness costs nothing	Høflighed koster ingen Penge.
Where there is a will there is a way.	Man kan, hvad man vil.
Charity begins at home.	Enhver er sig selv nærmest.
Cut your coat according to your cloth.	Sæt Tæring efter Næring.
Empty vessels make the most noise.	Tomme Tønder buldre mest.
Man proposes, God disposes.	Mennesket spaar, Gud raa'r.
Strike while the iron is hot.	Man skal smede, mens Jernet er varmt.
No rose without a thorn	Ingen Rose uden Torne.
Rome was not built in a day.	Rom blev ikke bygget paa én Dag.
Smooth waters run deep.	Det stille Vand har den dybe Grund.

**In a Book Store.****I en Boghandel.**

Do you sell notions?	Sælger De Kramvarer?
No, sir; we sell books and stationery.	Nei, vi sælger Bøger og Skrivematerialier.
Who advised you to call here for notions?	Hvem anviste Dem at komme ind her for Smaasager?
The cigarmaker across the street.	Cigarfabrikanten paa den anden Side af Gaden.
He probably directed you to the dry goods store, next door.	Han henviste Dem formodentlig til Manufaktur-Handelen, næste Dør.
O, yes; I thought this was the dry goods store.	O, jeg troede dette var Manufakturhandels-Butiken.
Well, I believe I want some paper.	Vel, jeg tror, jeg behøver noget Papir.
Note-paper or writing-paper?	Billet-Papir eller Brev-Papir?
What do you call note-paper?	Hvad kalder De Billet-Papir?
The small sheets are note-paper, and the large ones are writing-paper.	De smaa Ark er Billet-Papir, og de store er Skriv-Papir.
Please to give me a quire of each kind.	Behag at give mig en Bog af hvert Slags.
What else, sir?	Hvad mere, min Herre?
No pens, ink, or lead-pencils?	Ingen Penne, Blæk eller Blyanter?
No, sir; not this time.	Nei, ikke denne Gang.



**Church.****Kirken.**

You are probably aware that there is no established church in America; those who are members of a church have no political privileges, although Sunday is by law set apart as a day of worship.

All Americans do not belong to a church; still a majority of them observe Sunday as a holiday.

But many foreigners, who are brought up in some established church, work on Sunday as on other days.

De har formodentlig bemærket, at der er ingen Statskirke i Amerika; de, som er Medlemmer af en Kirke, har ingen politiske Forrettigheder, dog er Søndagen ved Lov bestemt til (sat til Side) en Dag for Gudstilbedelse.

Alle Amerikanere tilhører ikke en Kirke; dog holder Flerheden af dem Søndagen som Helligdag.

Men mange Udlændinge, der er opdragne i en eller anden Statskirke, arbejder om Søndagen som paa andre Dage.

**Mind and Soul.****Sindet og Sjælen.**

The soul is the more important part because it is immortal.

The soul is sometimes called the mind, spirit, or ghost.

The faculties of the soul are intellect, will, and conscience.

Sjælen er den vigtigste Del, fordi den er udødelig.

Sjælen kaldes undertiden "Sindet" eller "Aanden".

Sjælens Evner er Forstand, Vilje og Samvittighed.

The intellect is regarded as the most important faculty, and is generally called "the mind."

The most important faculty of the mind is the reason; it is sometimes called "sense."

Forstanden ansees at være den vigtigste af Sjælens Evner og kaldes 'almindelig' "Sindet".

Den vigtigste Aands-evne er Fornuften; den kaldes ogsaa "Sands".

### Days in the Month.

#### Maanedernes Dage.

One year has three hundred and sixty-five days.

A leap-year has three hundred and sixty-six days.

January, March, May, July, August, October, and December have 31 (thirty-one) days each.

April, June, September, and November, 30 (thirty) days each.

February has twenty-nine days every leap-year.

The year 1900 (nineteen hundred) was not a leap-year.

Et Aar har tre Hundrede femogsexti Dage.

Et Skudaar har tre Hundrede og sextisex Dage.

Januar, Marts, Mai, Juli, August, Oktober og December har enog-tretti Dage hver.

April, Juni, September og November har tretti Dage hver.

Februar har niogtyve Dage hvert Skudaar.

Aaret 1900 var ikke et Skudaar.

**Relationship.****Slægtskab.**

The old gentleman is my grandfather, another of the gentlemen is my father-in-law; the two young ladies are my sisters-in-law; the young gentleman is my cousin; the little boy is my nephew, and the little girl is my niece.

I have quite a number of them, indeed; and I am pleased to see them around me on this occasion.

Den gamle Herre er min Bedstefader, en anden af Herrerne er min Svigerfader, de to unge Damer er mine Svigersøstre, den unge Herre er mit Søskendebarn (Fætter), den lille Gut er min Brodersøn (eller Søstersøn), og den lille Pige er min Broderdatter (eller Søsterdatter).

Jeg har et helt (ganske Antal (af dem), i Sandhed; og det glæder mig at se dem omkring mig ved en saadan Leilighed.

**Health and Disease.****Sundhed og Sygdom.**

Among the principal causes of disease may be mentioned unwholesome food and drinks, and an unhealthy climate.

Many kinds of food which are wholesome for a healthy man are unwholesome for an unhealthy man.

It is healthy to keep the head cool and the feet warm.

Blandt de væsentlige Aarsager til Sygdom kunne nævnes usund Føde og Drikke og et usundt Klimat (Veirlag).

Mange Slags Føde, som er sunde for et friskt (sundt) Menneske, er usunde for et sygt Menneske.

Det er sundt at holde Hovedet koldt og Fødderne varme.

**Notes.****Billetter.**

Mr. C. being obliged to start to-morrow for the country, requests Mr. G. not to give himself the trouble of calling. Mr. C. will be very happy to see Mr. G. the day after to-morrow at the hour that suits him best.

Thursday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. P. present their compliments to Mr. and Mrs. Y. and request the honor of their company to dinner on Thursday, at 7 o'clock precisely.

Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Y. accept Mr. and Mrs. P.'s obliging invitation and will have the honor to be with them at the hour they mention.

Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Y. greatly regret being obliged to decline Mr. and Mrs. P.'s obliging invitation, owing to a previous engagement.

Da Hr. C. tager paa Landet imorgen, beder han Hr. G. ikke at gjøre sig den Uleilighed at komme. Det vil være Hr. C. meget kjært at se Hr. G. i Overmorgen til hvilken Tid det er ham beleiligst.

Torsdag Morgen.

Hr. og Fru P. bringer Hr. og Fru Y. deres Hilsen og udbeder sig Æren af deres Nærværelse til Middag paa Torsdag præcis Kl. 7.

Måndag Morgen.

Hr. og Fru Y. modtager Hr. og Fru P.'s venlige Indbydelse, og skulle have den Ære at komme til den nævnte Tid.

Mandag Aften.

Hr. og Fru Y. beklager meget ikke at kunne modtage Hr. og Fru P.'s venlige Indbydelse, da de allerede har modtaget en anden (Indbydelse).

Dersom Hr. N. har nogle Øieblikke tilovers imorgen Kl. 10, vil han bevise Hr. S. en Tjeneste ved at komme til ham. Hr. S. vil vente ham og skal da forklare Grunden til denne Anmodning.

Fredag.

If Mr. N. can dispose of a few moments tomorrow at ten, he will much oblige Mr. S. by favoring him with an interview. Mr. S. will wait for him, and then explain to him the motive of this request.

Friday.

### Forms for Letters.

417 Dearborn Street,  
Chicago, Ill.,  
May 29th, 1905.

Dear Sir:

I take the earliest opportunity of replying to the enclosed advertisement.

Respectfully yours,  
We remain,  
I remain  
Very truly yours,  
Helena S.

Referring to our last letter we beg to say . . .

Referring to your favor of the 4th inst. (instant), I . . . .

In reply (answer) to your esteemed favor of the 24th ult. (ultimo), we beg to say . . . .

417 Dearborn Gade,  
Chicago, Ill.,  
den 29de Mai 1905.

Høistærede (eg. Kjære Herre!)

Jeg griber den første Leilighed til at svare paa vedlagte Bekjendtgjørelse.

Ærbødigst Deres,  
Vi forbliver,  
Jeg forbliver  
Deres meget forbundne  
Helena S.

I Henhold til vort sidste Brev tillader vi os at sige . . . .

I Henhold til Deres ærede af den 4de ds. . .

I Svar paa Deres ærede Skrivelse af d. 24de f. M., vil vi sige . . . .

Your favor of the 4th inst. has been duly received and the contents noted . . . .

St. Louis,  
June 14, 1905.

Mr. — will be glad to know by return mail if he can have a bedroom and sitting-room at your hotel from July 29th to September 29th, and what the terms would be, including full board.

Auditorium Hotel,  
July 16, 1905.

Mr. N. N.:

I beg you to accept my best thanks for the permission you have given me to shoot (or fish) on your estate, and which you have so kindly communicated to me by your letter of today.

Yours very truly,  
H. S.

Deres ærede af d. 4de ds. er rigtig modtaget og Indholdet bemærket.

St. Louis,  
14de Juni 1905.

Mr. — beder sig velvillig underrettet pr. omgaaende Post, om han kan erholde et Soveværelse og et Dagligværelse i Deres Hotel fra 29de Juli til 29de September, og hvad Prisen herfor vil blive, fuld Kost iberegnet.

Auditorium Hotel,  
16de Juli 1905.

Hr. N. N.!

Jeg beder Dem herved modtage min bedste Tak for Deres, ved Skrivelse af Dags Dato, velvillig meddelte Tilladelse til at drive Jagt (eller Fiskeri) paa Deres Eiendom.

Deres forbundne  
og ærbødige  
H. S.

**En uoverdragelig Note.****(A non-negotiable Note.)**

Chicago, April 20th, 1905.

\$1,000.

Three months after date I promise to pay Edith McNiff One Thousand Dollars, for value received.

Morgan Rockfeller.

Chicago, den 20de April 1905.

\$1,000.

Tre Maaneder efter Dato betaler jeg (lover jeg at betale) Edith McNiff et Tusind Dollars for Værdi modtaget.

Morgan Rockfeller.

**En overdragelig Note.****(A negotiable Note.)**

Chicago, April 20th, 1905.

\$1,000.

Three months after date I promise to pay Edith McNiff, or order, One Thousand Dollars, for value received.

Morgan Rockfeller.

Chicago, den 20de April 1905.

\$1,000.

Tre Maaneder efter Dato betaler jeg (lover jeg at betale) Edith McNiff eller Ordre et Tusind Dollars for Værdi modtaget.

Morgan Rockfeller.

**Murad the Unlucky.**

(A Fragment.)

My pipe was now out, and as I went towards a fire which I saw near one of the tents, I perceived something sparkling in the sand: it was a ring. I picked it up, but by ill luck I put it on my little finger, for which it was much too large, and as I hastened towards the fire to light my pipe, I dropped the ring.

I stooped to search for it among the hay on which a mule was feeding, and the cursed animal gave me so violent a kick on the head that I could not help roaring aloud. My cries awakened those who slept in the next tent, and the soldiers, provoked at being disturbed, were ready enough to think ill of me.

The soldiers took it for granted that I was a thief who had stolen the ring I pretended to have found. The ring was taken from me by force, and the next day I was bastinadoed for having found it. — All this was the consequence of my being in a hurry to light my pipe, and of having put the ring on a finger that was too little for it.

**The Dyer and the Judge.**

A dyer who should take an oath was ordered to hold up his hand which was all black. "Take off your gloves, friend," said the judge to him. "Put on your spectacles, sir," answered the dyer.



**Murad den Ulykkelige.****(Et Brudstykke.)**

Min Pibe var nu gaaet ud, og idet jeg gik hen imod en Ild, som jeg saa i Nærheden af et af Teltene, blev jeg noget var, som funkledede i Sandet: det var en Ring. Jeg tog den op, men uheldigvis satte jeg den paa min lille Finger. for hvilken den var meget for stor, og idet jeg skyndte mig hen imod Ilden for at tænde min Pibe, tabte jeg Ringen.

Jeg bukkede mig ned for at søge efter den i noget Hø, hvoraf et Mulæsel stod og aad, og det afskyelige Dyr gav mig et saa voldsomt Slag i Hovedet, at jeg ikke kunde lade være at skrigte høit. Mine Skrig vakte dem, der sov i det nærmeste Telt, og Soldaterne, der var opbragte over at blive forstyrrede, var kun altfor tilbøielige til at tænke ondt om mig.

Soldaterne antog det for givet, at jeg var en Tyv, som havde stjaalet den Ring, jeg foregav at have fundet. Ringen blev taget fra mig med Magt, og den næste Dag fik jeg Stokkeprygl, fordi jeg havde fundet den. — Alt dette var Følgen af, at jeg havde saa stor Hast med at tænde min Pibe, og at jeg havde sat Ringen paa en Finger, som var alt for lille til den.

**Farveren og Dommeren.**

En Farver, som skulde aflægge en Ed, blev befalet til at række sin Haand, som var ganske sort, i Veiret. "Tag Deres Handsker af, min Ven," sagde Dommeren til ham. "Tag Deres Brillen paa, min Herre," svarede Farveren.

### **The Old Woman and the Raven.**

An old woman bought a young raven. Her neighbor asked her what she would do with that ugly animal. "I will try," answered she, "if it be true that such a bird can live two hundred years."

### **The Fox and the Grapes.**

A fox came to a place where there were some fine ripe grapes, but they were hanging so high that he could not get at them. He leapt till he was quite spent and strove all he could, but it would not do. At last when he found that he could by no means get at them, "Oh," said he, "they are but green and sour things, and so I will try no more, but leave them where they are."

### **The Giant and the Dwarf.**

(A Fabel.)

Once upon a time a giant and a dwarf were friends and kept together. They made a bargain that they never would forsake each other, but go and seek adventures.

The first battle they fought was with two Saracens, and the dwarf, who was very courageous, dealt one of the champions a most angry blow.

It did the Saracen but little injury, who, lifting up his sword, fairly struck off the poor dwarf's arm.

He was now in a woeful plight; but the giant coming to his assistance, in a short time left the two Saracens dead on the spot, and the dwarf cut off the dead man's head out of spite.

### Den gamle Kone og Ravn.

En gammel Kone købte en ung Ravn. Hendes Naboerske spurgte hende, hvad hun vilde med det hæslige Dyr. "Jeg vil prøve," svarede hun, "om det er sandt, at en saadan Fugl kan leve i to Hundrede Aar."

### Ræven og Vindruerne.

En Ræv kom til et Sted, hvor der var nogle smukke modne Druer, men de hang saa høit, at den ikke kunde naa dem. Den sprang, til den var ganske udmattet, og anstrængte sig af alle Kræfter, men det hjalp ikke. Til sidst, da den saa, at den paa ingen Maade kunde komme til dem, sagde den: "Aah, det er kun nogle grønne, sure Tingester, derfor vil jeg ikke gjøre flere Forsøg, men lade dem hænge, hvor de er."

### Kjæmpen og Dværgen.

(En Fabel.)

Der var engang en Kjæmpe og en Dværg, som var gode Venner og slog sig sammen. De gjorde det Løfte, at de aldrig vilde svigte hinanden, men gaa ud paa Eventyr.

Den første Kamp, de fægtede, var med to Saracener, og Dværgen, som var meget modig, gav en af Heltene et rigtig bistert Hug.

Det gjorde Saraceneren kun liden Skade, som, idet han løftede sit Sværd, huggede den stakkels Dværgs ene Arm rent af.

Han var nu i en ynkelig Tilstand; men da Kjæmpen kom ham til Hjælp, efterlod de snart begge Saracenerne døde paa Pladsen, og Dværgen huggede sin Forbitrelse Hovedet af den døde Mand.

They then traveled on to another adventure. This was against three bloody-minded monsters, who were carrying off a damsel in distress.

The dwarf was not quite so fierce now as before, but for all that struck the first blow, which was returned by another that knocked out his eye; but the giant was soon up with them, and, had they not fled, would certainly have killed them every one.

They were all very joyful for this victory, and the damsel who was relieved fell in love with the giant and married him.

They now traveled far, and farther than I can tell, till they met with a company of robbers.

The giant for the first time was foremost now, but the dwarf was not far behind.

The battle was stout and long. Wherever the giant came, all fled before him; but the dwarf had more than once a narrow escape with his life.

At last the victory declared for the two adventurers, but the dwarf lost his leg.

The dwarf had now lost an arm, a leg and an eye, while the giant was without a single wound. Upon which he cried out to his little companion:

“My little hero, this is glorious sport; let us get one victory more, and then we shall have honor for ever.”

“No,” cried the dwarf, who by this time had grown wiser, “no, I declare off, I’ll fight no more; for I find in every battle that you get all the honor and rewards, but all the blows fall upon me.”

De drog nu ud paa et andet Eventyr. Dette var mod tre blodtørstige Uhyrer, som bortførte en ulykkelig Frøken.

Dværgen var slet ikke saa modig nu som før, men alligevel slog han det første Slag, som blev gjengjældt med et andet, som slog Øiet ud paa ham; men Kjæmpen var snart hos dem, og var de ikke flygtede, vilde de ganske vist være blevne dræbte alle og enhver.

De var alle meget glade over denne Seir, og den befriede Frøken fattede Kjærlighed til Kjæmpen og ægtede ham.

De drog nu langt bort, længere end jeg kan fortælle, indtil de traf paa en Flok Røvere.

Kjæmpen var nu for første Gang forrest, men Dværgen var ikke langt bagefter.

Kampen var haard og langvarig. Hvor som helst Kjæmpen kom hen, flygtede alle for ham, men Dværgen var mer end én Gang nærved at miste Livet.

Til sidst erklærede Seiren sig for de to Eventyrere, men Dværgen mistede Benet.

Dværgen havde nu mistet en Arm, et Ben og et Øie, medens Kjæmpen var uden et eneste Saar. Derpaa raabte han til sin lille Kamerat:

“Min lille Helt, det er Herrefærd; lad os vinde endnu en Seir, da have vi Ære for bestandig.”

“Nei,” raabte Dværgen, som nu var bleven klogere, “nei; jeg erklærer, at jeg ikke vil slaas mere; thi jeg finder, at du i hvert Slag faar al Ære og Belønning, men alle Huggene falder paa mig.”

**Ali Baba Discovering the Treasures of the Robbers**

One day when Ali Baba was in the forest, and had just cut wood enough to load his asses, he saw at a distance a great cloud of dust which seemed to approach towards him. He observed it very attentively and distinguished a large body of horsemen coming briskly on. Though they did not talk of robbers in that part of the country, Ali Baba began to think that they might prove so, and without considering what might become of his asses, he was resolved to save himself. He climbed up a large thick tree which stood near a rock, and placed himself in such a manner that he could see all that passed, without being seen. The troop, who were all well mounted and well armed, came to the foot of the rock and were dismounted.

Ali Baba counted forty of them and never doubted they were thieves. Every man unbridled his horse and tied him to some shrub and hung about his neck a bag of corn which they brought behind them. Then each of them took his portmanteau, which seemed to Ali Baba to be full of gold and silver, and one among them, whom he took to be their captain, came under the tree in which Ali Baba was hid, and making his way through some shrubs, pronounced these words so distinctly, "Open, Sesame," that Ali Baba heard them. As soon as the captain of the robbers had uttered these words, a door opened, and after he had made all his troop go in before him, he followed them, and the door shut again of itself.

**Ali Baba opdager Røvernes Skatte.**

En Dag, da Ali Baba var i Skoven og netop havde hugget Brænde nok til at belasse sine Æsler med, saa han i nogen Frastand en stor Støvsky, der syntes at nærme sig hen imod ham. Han iagttog den meget opmærksomt og saa en stor Afdeling Ryttere, som kom rask ridende. Uagtet man ikke havde hørt Tale om Røvere i den Egn af Landet, begyndte dog Ali Baba at tro, at det kunde være saadanne, og uden at betænke, hvad der vilde blive af hans Æsler, besluttede han at redde sig selv. Han klatrede op i et stort, tykt Træ, som stod tæt ved en Klippe, og stillede sig saaledes, at han kunde se alt, hvad der foregik, uden selv at blive seet. Hele Flokken, der var vel bereden og vel bevæbnet, kom hen til Foden af Klippen og steg der af Hesten.

Ali Baba talte fyrretyve og tvivlede aldeles ikke om, at de var Røvere. Hver Mand tog Bidslet af sin Hest og bandt den til en Busk og hængte om dens Hals en Pose med Korn, som de havde ført bag ved sig. Derpaa tog enhver af dem sin Mantelsæk, der forekom Ali Baba at være fuld af Guld og Sølv, og en af dem, som han antog for at være deres Anfører, kom hen under det Træ, i hvilket Ali Baba var skjult, og idet han banede sig Vei gennem nogle Buske, udtalte han de Ord "Luk op, Sesam" saa tydelig, at Ali Baba hørte dem. Saa snart Røveranføreren havde udtalt disse Ord, aabnede Døren sig, og efter at han havde ladet hele sin Trop gaa ind først, fulgte han dem, og Døren lukkede sig igjen af sig selv.

The robbers stayed some time within the rock, but at last the door opened again, and the forty robbers came out. As the captain went in last, he came out first, and stood to see all the other robbers pass by him; and then Ali Baba heard him make the door close by pronouncing the words "Shut, Sesame." After this every man went and bridled his horse, and mounted again; and when the captain saw them all ready, he put himself at their head, and they returned the same way they came. Ali Baba did not immediately quit his tree: he followed them with his eyes as far as he could see them, and after that stayed a considerable time before he came down.

Ali Baba, remembering the words the captain of the robbers made use of to cause the door to open and shut, resolved to try if his pronouncing them would have the same effect. He went in among the shrubs, and perceiving the door concealed behind them, he pronounced the words "Open, Sesame." The door instantly flew wide open. Ali Baba, who expected a dark dismal place, was very much surprised to see it well lighted and spacious. He found all sorts of provisions, rich merchandise, and, above all, gold and silver in great heaps, and money in great leather purses; and he did not stand long to consider what he should do, but went immediately into the cave, and as soon as he was in, the door shut again.



Røverne forblev i nogen Tid inde i Klippen, men tilsidst aabnede Døren sig igjen, og de fyrretyve Røvere kom ud. Ligesom Kapteinen gik ind sidst, saaledes kom han nu ud først, og stod og saa alle de andre Røvere gaa forbi ham; derpaa hørte Ali Baba ham faa Døren til at lukke sig ved at udtale de Ord "Luk, Sesame". Derefter gik hver Mand hen og lagde igjen Bidslet paa sin Hest og steg atter op, og da Kapteinen saa dem alle færdig, satte han sig i Spidsen for dem, og de vendte tilbage den samme Vei, de var komne. Ali Baba forlod ikke straks sit Træ, han fulgte dem med Øinene, saa langt han kunde se dem, og derpaa tøvde han endnu en betydelig Tid, før han steg ned.

Ali Baba, der huskede de Ord, som Røvernes Anfører havde gjort Brug af for at faa Døren til at aabne sig og lukke sig, besluttede at forsøge, om det vilde have samme Virkning, at han udtalte dem. Han gik hen blandt Buskene, og da han saa Døren, der var skjult bag ved dem, udtalte han de Ord "Luk op, Sesame". Døren fløi øieblikkelig vidt op. Ali Baba, som ventede at se et mørkt og uhyggeligt Sted, blev meget forundret ved at se det vel oplyst og rummeligt. Han fandt alle Slags Levnetsmidler, rige Kjøbmandsvarer og fremfor alt Guld og Sølv i store Dynger og Penge i store Læderpunge; og han stod ikke længe og betænkte sig paa, hvad han skulde gjøre, men gik straks ind i Hulen, og saa snart han var kommen ind, lukkede Døren sig igjen.

**Ali Baba.—Concluded.**

Ali Baba never regarded the silver, but made the best use of his time in carrying out as much of the gold coin as he thought his asses could carry. When he had done he collected his asses, which had been dispersed, and when he had loaded them with the bags, laid the wood on them in such a manner that they could not be seen. He then pronounced the words "Shut, Sesame," and the door closed after him. He then made the best of his way to town; he drove his asses into a little yard, and, after having shut the doors very carefully, threw off the wood that covered the bags, carried them into his house, and ranged them in order before his wife who sat on a sofa.

**Ali Baba.—Slutning.**

Ali Baba ænsede slet ikke Sølv, men anvendte Tiden saa godt han kunde med at bære ud saa meget af det myntede Guld, som han troede hans Æsler kunde bære. Da han var færdig, samlede han sine Æsler, der var blevne adspredte, og efter at han havde belæsset dem med Poserne, lagde han Brændet oven paa dem saaledes, at de ikke kunde sees. Han udtalte derpaa de Ord "Luk i, Sesame", og Døren lukkede sig efter ham. Derpaa skyndte han sig saa meget han kunde til Byen; han drev sine Æsler ind i et lille Gaardsrum, og efter at han havde lukket Dørene meget omhyggelig, kastede han Brændet bort, der bedækkede Poserne, bar dem ind i Huset og stillede dem i Orden foran sin Hustru, der sad paa en Sofa.

**CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERBS.****Hjælpeverbernes Konjugation.**

Present Tense.	Past Tense.	Præsens.	Imperfektum.
I can	could	jeg kan	kunde
He, she, it can	could	han kan	kunde
We can	could	vi kunne	kunde
You can	could	I kunne	kunde
They can	could	de kunne	kunde

Present Tense.	Past Tense.	Præsens.	Imperfektum.
I shall	should	jeg skal	skulde
He, she, it shall	should	han skal	skulde
We shall	should	vi skulle	skulde
You shall	should	I skulle	skulde
They shall	should	de skulle	skulde

Present Tense.	Past Tense.	Præsens.	Imperfektum.
I will	would	jeg vil	vilde
He, she, it will	would	han vil	vilde
We will	would	vi ville	vilde
You will	would	I ville	vilde
They will	would	de ville	vilde

Present Tense.	Past Tense.	Præsens.	Imperfektum.
I may	might	jeg maa	maatte
He, she, it may	might	han maa	maatte
We may	might	vi maa	maatte
You may	might	I maa	maatte
They may	might	de maa	maatte

Present Tense.	Past Tense.	Præsens.	Imperfektum.
I do	did	jeg gjør	gjorde
He, she, it does	did	han gjør	gjorde
We do	did	vi gjøre	gjorde
You do	did	I gjøre	gjorde
They do	did	de gjøre	gjorde

Present Tense.	Past Tense.	Præsens.	Imperfektum.
I have	had	jeg har	havde
He, she, it has	had	han har	havde
We have	had	vi have	havde
You have	had	I have	havde
They have	had	de have	havde

<b>Common Form.</b>	<b>Almindelig Form.</b>
<b>INDICATIVE MODE.</b>	<b>INDIKATIV.</b>
<b>Present Tense.</b>	<b>Præsens.</b>
I am	jeg er (bliver)
He, she, it is	han er (bliver)
We are	vi ere (blive)
You are	I ere (blive)
They are	de ere (blive)
<b>Past Tense.</b>	<b>Imperfektum.</b>
I was	jeg var (blev)
He, she, it was	han var (blev)
We were	vi vare (bleve)
You were	I vare (bleve)
They were	de vare (bleve)
<b>Present Perfect Tense.</b>	<b>Perfektum.</b>
I have been	jeg har været (er bleven)
He, she, it has been	han har været (er bleven)
We have been	vi have været (ere blevne)
They have been	de have været (ere blevne)
<b>Past Perfect Tense.</b>	<b>Pluskvamperfektum.</b>
I had been	jeg havde været (bleven)
He, she, it had been	han havde været (bleven)
We had been	vi havde været (blevne)
They had been	de havde været (blevne)
<b>Future Tense.</b>	<b>Futurum.</b>
I shall be	jeg skal (vil) være (blive)
He, she, it will be	han skal (vil) være (blive)
We shall be	vi skulle (ville) være (blive)
They will be	de skulle (ville) være (blive)
<b>POTENTIAL MODE.</b>	<b>POTENTIAL.</b>
<b>Present Tense.</b>	<b>Præsens.</b>
I may be	jeg maa være (blive)
He, she, it may be	han maa være (blive)
You may be	I maa være (blive)
They may be	de maa være (blive)
<b>Past Tense.</b>	<b>Imperfektum.</b>
I might be	jeg maatte være (blive)
He, she, it might be	han maatte være (blive)
They might be	de maatte være (blive)

**Common Form.****Almindelig Form.****INDICATIVE MODE.****INDIKATIV.****Present Tense.****Præsens.**

I love  
 He, she, it loves  
 We love  
 You love  
 They love.

jeg elsker  
 han elsker  
 vi elske  
 I elske  
 de elske

**Past Tense.****Imperfektum.**

I loved  
 He, she, it loved  
 We loved  
 You loved  
 They loved

jeg elskede  
 han elskede  
 vi elskede  
 I elskede  
 de elskede

**Present Perfect Tense.****Perfektum.**

I have loved  
 He, she, it has loved  
 We have loved  
 You have loved  
 They have loved

jeg har elsket  
 han har elsket  
 vi have elsket  
 I have elsket  
 de have elsket

**Past Perfect Tense.****Pluskvamperfektum.**

I had loved  
 He, she, it had loved  
 We had loved  
 You had loved  
 They had loved

jeg havde elsket  
 han havde elsket  
 vi havde elsket  
 I havde elsket  
 de havde elsket

**Future Tense.****Futurum.**

I shall love  
 He, she, it will love  
 We shall love  
 You shall love  
 They shall love

jeg skal (vil) elske  
 han skal (vil) elske  
 vi skulle (ville) elske  
 I skulle (ville) elske  
 de skulle (ville) elske

<b>Common Form.</b>	<b>Almindelig Form.</b>
<b>INDICATIVE MODE.</b>	<b>INDIKATIV.</b>
<b>Present Tense.</b>	<b>Præsens.</b>
I am loved	jeg elskes (er, bliver elsket)
He, she, it is loved	han elskes
We are loved	vi elskes
You are loved	I elskes
They are loved	de elskes
<b>Past Tense.</b>	<b>Imperfektum.</b>
I was loved	jeg elskedes (var elsket)
He, she, it was loved	han elskedes
We were loved	vi elskedes
You were loved	I elskedes
They were loved	de elskedes
<b>Present Perfect Tense.</b>	<b>Perfektum.</b>
I have been loved	jeg er bleven (været) elsket
He, she, it has been loved	han er bleven elsket
We have been loved	vi ere blevne elskede
You have been loved	I ere blevne elskede
They have been loved	de ere blevne elskede
<b>Past Perfect Tense.</b>	<b>Pluskvamperfektum.</b>
I had been loved	jeg var bleven elsket
He, she, it had been loved	han var bleven elsket
We had been loved	vi vare blevne elskede
You had been loved	I vare blevne elskede
They had been loved	de vare blevne elskede
<b>Future Tense.</b>	<b>Futurum.</b>
I shall be loved	jeg skal (vil) elskes (bliver)
He, she, it will be loved	han skal (vil) elskes
We shall be loved	vi skulle (ville) elskes
You will be loved	I skulle (ville) elskes
They will be loved	de skulle (ville) elskes

**THE WOLVES.**

<b>Sportsman</b> , Jæger	<b>intermission</b> ,	Af-	<b>prowling</b> , at gaa
<b>relate</b> , fortælle	brydelse.		paa Rov.
<b>occurred</b> , hændte;	<b>tremendous</b> ,	for-	<b>packs</b> , i Flokke.
tildrog sig.	færdelig		<b>rendered furious</b> ,
<b>annals</b> , Aarbøger	<b>intercourse</b> ,	Sam-	gjort rasende.
<b>Auvergne</b> , fransk	færdsel.		<b>savage</b> , vild.
Provins.	<b>drift</b> , Snedrive		<b>besieged</b> , beleirede.

The old sportsman began as follows: "I will relate a fatal circumstance which occurred in my youth, and of which I was almost the only witness. There are few persons yet living who can recollect so far back as 1798, or the dreadful winter which has rendered that year remarkable in the annals of Auvergne. The weather, which had been fine and clear, though remarkably cold up to the latter end of November, changed suddenly, and in the night of the twenty-fourth, a terrible snow-storm commenced, and continued for four days with but trifling intermission. On the evening of the 29th a strong wind arose. The roads became impassable from the tremendous drift, and all intercourse between the towns and villages was broken off. The inhabitants kept as much as possible within their houses, for even in the broad day a stray wolf was occasionally seen prowling around the farm-yards, while, at night, they scoured the country in packs and, rendered furious by hunger, attacked every living thing that was left unprotected. Their savage howlings, as they besieged the folds and other out-buildings where the cattle were lodged, were distinctly heard in the awful silence of the night, filling every heart with anxiety, and preventing the possibility of sleep."

## ULVENE.

## THE WOLVES—Continued.

vaagen, awake	fjernt, away from.	pletløse, spotless
Gjæster, visitors	Stueetagen, ground floor.	over for, opposite
Hestettrin, sound of horse's feet	fraværende, absent	Skridt, paces
frygtelig	Slottet, castle	Landsbykroen, the village inn.
Fart, at a furious pace.	skjælvende, trembling with fear.	stirrede stivt, intently gazed.
fra Tid til anden, from time to time.	Skræk, fear.	fuld Galop, galloped furiously.
gjennemtrængende, piercing.	rystende af, shivering with.	Skilt, sign.
Hjælp, assistance	Himlen, the sky.	tildraget, attracted
Væsen, a being.	oversaaet, bespan- gled.	frem og tilbage, to and fro.

“En Nat, da jeg blev holdt vaagen af disse foruroligende Gjæster, hørte jeg Lyden af Hestettrin, som nærmede (sig til) Landsbyen i en frygtelig Fart, og fra Tid til anden de gjennemtrængende Skrig om Hjælp fra et menneskeligt Væsen. Jeg var alene, fjernt fra den øvrige Del af Familien; min Moder sov i Stueetagen, og min Fader var fraværende paa Slottet St. Geneste. Jeg laa i nogle Øieblikke skjælvende af Frygt; men da Lyden kom nærmere, overvandt Nysgjerrigheden min Skræk.\* Jeg stod op og krøb rystende af Kulde hen til Vinduet, hvilket jeg aabnede. Himlen var oversaaet med Stjerner, og Maanen skin- nede klart paa den kolde, pletløse Sne. Lige overfor vort lille Hus og omtrent tyve Skridt fra Veien laa Landsbykroen. Idet jeg stirrede stivt i den Retning, fra hvilken Lyden hørtes, kom en Rytter i fuld Galop ridende henimod Kroen, hvis Skilt sandsynligvis havde tildraget sig hans Op- mærksomhed, idet det svingede frem og tilbage i Vinden.

\* Literally, curiosity overcame my terrors.



**The Wolves.—Continued.**

checking, standsede.	demons, onde Aander, Dæmoner.
shouted, raabte, skreg.	regions of torture, Kvalernes Egne.
heartrending, hjerteskjærende.	confined, indespærrede.
admission, Indladelse.	reared, steilede.
indicated, tilkjendegav, viste	plunged, slog bagud.
appeal, Anraab.	cry, Skrig.
probable, sandsynligt.	despair, Fortvivelse.
alarmed, foruroligede, bekymrede.	spurred, sporede, sin Hest og for afsted.
safety, Sikkerhed.	plainly, tydelig.
fierce, glubsk.	corner, Hjørnet.
hateful, afskyeligt, hadefuldt.	scent, Sporet.
yell, hyl.	arrested, standsede.

“Suddenly checking his horse before the door, he shouted in the most heartrending manner for admission and assistance. No answer was returned, no sound indicated that his appeal was heard, all appeared sunk in sleep, or, what is more probable, too much alarmed for their own safety to arise. Just at this instant there arose from behind a fierce and hateful yell, as if a hundred demons had broken loose from those regions of torture where they are said to be confined. The horse reared and plunged violently; and his unhappy rider, with a cry of despair, which still seems to ring within my ears, again spurred swiftly onward. As I just observed, I was but a boy, scarcely eleven years of age, and my heart died within me, as, leaning forth my body from the window, I plainly distinguished the whole pack turning the corner of the church and advancing in full cry towards the spot above which I stood. For a moment they appeared to have lost the scent, or were arrested by the hopes of

**The Wolves.—Continued.**

victim, Offer.	folds, Faarestier.
noiseless, lydløse.	awful, frygtindgydende.
to and fro, frem og tilbage.	recovered, gjenfunden eller
collected, samlede sig.	gjenoptaget.
beyond their reach, som de	fatal, dødelig.
ikke kunde naa.	precision, Nøiagtighed.

a second victim; for, while some, with noiseless steps and noses to the earth, hurried to and fro before the inn-door, the greater number collected under my window, and rearing upon their hind legs, snuffed the air and barked and howled at the prey beyond their reach. At length the scent was recovered, and the whole pack, with a fatal precision, again set forward in the direction taken by the unfortunate stranger. I remained listening till the sounds were lost in the distance, and then crept trembling to bed, but not to sleep.”

**Ulvne.—Fortsat.**

Bestyrtelse, the utmost consternation prevailed.	alvorlig Samtale, earnest or serious conversation.
Beboere, villagers.	fortalte, related, told.
op og ned ad, strolled up and down.	tildraget sig, occurred.
Flokke, parties.	traadte hen til Mængden, approached the crowd.

“Den følgende Morgen herskede der den største Bestyrtelse blandt Landsbyens Beboere, thi den Fremmedes Skrig var bleven hørt af mange foruden mig. Man forsamlede sig i Grupper udenfor Kroen, eller vandrede op og ned ad Veien i smaa Flokke, i ivrig og alvorlig Samtale. Min Moder, hvem jeg fortalte, hvad der havde tildraget sig, traadte nu hen til Mængden, idet hun førte mig ved Haanden, og jeg blev snart den

## Ulvene.—Fortsat.

eneste, sole, only.	blandet Udraab af Skræk og
medens, as, while.	Medlidenhed, a mingled
aandeløs Taushed, breathless silence.	cry of horror and pity
omstændelige Beretning, circumstantial narrative.	burst from the listeners.
Rædsler, horrors.	tause besaa, were silently
fortvilelsesfulde, despairing.	examining.
Bønner om Indladelse og Hjælp, solicitations for succor and assistance.	smertelige, painful.
pegede, pointed.	Bekræftelser, confirmations.
Sporene, prints.	sørgelige, melancholy.
Fodspor, footmarks of his pursuers.	Rifle, rifle.
som endnu var synlige, still visible.	omgiven, surrounded.
i Sneen, upon the snow.	Ansigt saa blegt som Døden, face pale as death.
ved, to.	Levningerne, remnants.
	Rytterkappe, a horseman's cloak.
	Sadel, saddle.
	forreven og besmurt, much torn and smeared.

eneste Gjenstand for deres Opmærksomhed, medens de med aandeløs Taushed hørte paa min omstændelige Beretning om Nattens Rædsler. Da jeg kom til den Del af min Historie, i hvilken jeg talte om den Ulykkeliges vilde og fortvilelsesfulde Bønner om Indladelse og Hjælp, og paa samme Tid pegede paa Sporene af Hestens Hove og dens Forfølgeres Fodspor, som endnu var synlige i Sneen, udbrød Tilhørerne i et blandet Udraab af Skræk og Medlidenhed. Medens alle tause stod og besaa disse smertelige Bekræftelser af min sørgelige Historie, traadte min Fader, bevæbnet med sin Rifle og omgiven af sine Hunde, — hvilket han sædvanlig var, naar han kom fra Slottet — ind i Landsbyen, med et Ansigt saa blegt som Døden; i sin Haand bar han en Pistol, Levningerne af en Rytterkappe og en Sadel, der var forreven og besmurt med Blod. Idet han var gaaet over

## Ulvene.—Slutning.

Heden, heath.	Skjæbne, fate.
Landeveien, high-road.	Klædningsstykker, articles
for afsted, started off.	of dress.
styrtede sig, plunged.	adsprede, scattered.
Hulvei, hollow in the woods.	Tornebuskene, brambles.
Geværskud, gunshot.	Nøgle, clue, key.
Sti, path.	kunde have været, might
Dreven, urged.	have been.
Nysgjerrighed, curiosity.	heller ikke blev, nor were.
saa med Rædsel, beheld with	Efterspørgsler, inquiries.
horror.	Omegnen, neighborhood.
sønderslidte, mangled.	Messer, masses.
sad fast, was attached.	blev læste, offered up.
nys omtalte, just alluded to.	for hans Sjæls Ro, for the
Levning, portion.	repose of his soul.
affyret, discharged.	andægtig korsede sig, de-
var nu tilbage, now existed.	voutly crossing himself.

Heden, som fører fra Slottet til Landeveien, for Hundene pludselig afsted og styrtede sig ned i en Hulvei, som ligger omtrent et Geværskud fra den Sti, han fulgte. Dreven af Nysgjerrighed nærmede min Fader sig Stedet og saa med Rædsel og Forbauselse det sønderslidte og friske Skelet af en Hest, ved hvilket Sadlen endnu sad fast, den nys omtalte Levning af en Kappe, og en affyret Pistol, som laa paa Jorden. Ingen Tvivl var nu tilbage om den Fremmedes Skjæbne. Nogle faa Papirer og nogle andre Klædningsstykker blev siden efter opdagede adsprede blandt Tornebuskene; men ingen Nøgle eksisterede til at opdage, hvem han kunde have været eller hvorfra han kom; heller ikke blev nogen som helst Efterspørgsel gjorde ham angaaende i Omegnen.”

“Mange var de Messer, der blev læste for hans Sjæls Ro,” tilføiede Jægeren, idet han andægtig korsede sig.

**OPGAVER TIL ØVELSE.****Om Himmelen.**

<b>Heaven, Himmel.</b>	<b>welfare, Velfærd.</b>
<b>moonlight, Maaneskin.</b>	<b>sky, Himmel, Skyen.</b>
<b>comet, Komet.</b>	<b>star, Stjerne.</b>
<b>eclipse, Sol- eller Maanefor-</b>	<b>planet, Planet.</b>
<b>mørkelse.</b>	<b>taste, Smag.</b>
<b>telescope, Kikkert.</b>	<b>smell, Lugt.</b>

The sun rises and sets. I like to walk by moonlight. Tomorrow we shall have a full moon. When will there be a new moon? We saw the comet last night by the help of a telescope. There will be one eclipse of the sun and two of the moon this year. Air is lighter than water. The earth produces everything necessary to the welfare of man. The sky is full of beautiful stars. There is not a star to be seen. It is said a new planet has been discovered. The best water is that which has neither taste nor smell. Fire is one of the four elements.

**Om Dyr.**

<b>Animal, Dyr.</b>	<b>squirrel, Egern.</b>
<b>horse, Hest.</b>	<b>elephant, Elefant.</b>
<b>ox, Okse.</b>	<b>camel, Kamel.</b>
<b>ass, Æsel.</b>	<b>stag, Hjort, Raadyr.</b>
<b>ram, Væder.</b>	<b>bear, Bjørn.</b>
<b>sheep, Faar.</b>	<b>lion, Løve.</b>
<b>bat, Flaggermus.</b>	<b>wolf, Ulv.</b>

Of all animals the horse is perhaps the most useful to man. The flesh of the ox is one of the foods which nature furnishes to man. The ass though inferior to the horse is a very useful animal. The ram is the male of the sheep. Sheep supply us with wool, and from wool warm clothing is made to protect us from the winter's cold. The bat is seldom seen in the day time; it

## OPGAVER TIL ØVELSE.—Fortsat.

Food, Spise, Fødemidler.	attach to, holde sig til.
to furnish, at forsyne.	to tame, at tæmme.
inferior, ringere.	sagacious, klog.
to supply, at forsyne.	hump, Pukkel.
intelligent, forstandig.	skin, Skind, Hud.

comes out to fly in the evening. Of all domestic animals the dog is the most familiar and intelligent. Cats attach themselves to the house, and dogs to the person of their master. Squirrels are easily tamed. The elephant is not only one of the largest animals, but also one of the most sagacious. The camel has a hump on its back. The stag casts its horns every year. The bear lives in the mountains and woods; it is chiefly an inhabitant of cold countries, and its skin forms a valuable article of commerce. The lion, the king of animals, is found in the hot countries of Africa and Asia. He fears no danger, but he never attacks man unless driven to it by hunger. The wolf is a cruel and rapacious animal; in shape it resembles the dog but is rather larger. Wolves are much afraid of fire.

Mouse (pl. Mice), Mus.	hare, Hare.
rat, Rotte.	rabbit, Kanin.
cow, Ko.	badger, Grævling.
calf, Kalv.	beaver, Bæver.
hog, Svin.	tiger, Tiger.
goat, Gjed.	leopard, Leopard.
lamb, Lam.	rhinoceros, Rhinoceros.
monkey, Abe.	ewe, Faar (Faarets Hun).
fox, Ræv.	kitten, Katunge.

Mice and rats are very destructive and harmful in barns and granaries. The cow supplies us with milk which forms a very wholesome and grateful part of our nourishment, and from which butter and cheese are made. The flesh of the calf is called veal, that of the ox and the cow, beef.

## OPGAVER TIL ØVELSE.—Fortsat.

Barn, Lade.	cheese, Ost.
granary, Kornloft.	pork, Svinekjød.
wholesome, sund.	hardy, stærk.
grateful, behagelig.	to lurk, at lure.
nourishment, Næring.	havoc, Ødelæggelse.

The flesh of the hog is called pork. The goat is a much hardier animal than the sheep but not so useful. Monkeys, of which there are various species, are found principally in Africa; some have a long tail, others none. In shape they approach very nearly to the figure of a man. They walk with great facility on their hind feet, making use of the fore feet as hands, with which they eat, and throw stones at their enemies. They eat sitting, and imitate every action they see a man perform. The fox is thought to be one of the most cunning of the four-footed race; he lurks about the farmyard, and makes sad havoc amongst the poultry. He also preys upon young hares and rabbits, eggs, honey, cheese, and apples. The badger is common in Europe; it lives in holes in the ground, or under the roots of trees, and its flesh is said to be good eating. The tiger, the leopard, and the rhinoceros are principally found in Asia. A female sheep is called a ewe, and a kitten is a young cat.

Ewe (Faarets Hun) udtales som *you* (du eller De).  
Ligeledes udtales *yew*, et Slags Træ.

## Om Fugle.

Bird, Fugl.	Crow, Krage.
owl, Ugle.	hen, Høne.
stork, Stork.	chicken, Kylling.
cuckoo, Gjøg.	cock (rooster), Hane.
swallow, Svale.	pigeon, Due.
sparrow, Spurv.	peacock, Paafugl.
parrot, Papegøje.	eagle, Ørn.

## OPGAVER TIL ØVELSE.—Fortsat.

Cry, Skrig.	to hatch, at udklække.
top, Top.	eaves, Tagrende.
monotonous, ensformig.	plum, Plomme.
harbinger, Forløber.	voice, Stemme, Røst.
to dot, betegne med Pletter.	bird of passage, Trækfugl.
speck, Plet.	plumage, Fjædre.
brood, Yngel.	appearance, Sandsynlighed.

The cry of the owl is very disagreeable; it makes its nest in barns or in some hollow tree. The stork builds its nest on the top of houses. The cuckoo, whose monotonous note is heard in May and June, makes no nest, but deposits its eggs in the nest of some other bird. The swallow is the harbinger of spring; it generally appears in England about the middle of May, and departs again in September. It lays from four to six white eggs, dotted with red specks; the first brood is hatched about the end of June or beginning of July. Sparrows build their nests under the eaves of houses; as the weather becomes hotter they get out for coolness and nest in plum trees and apple trees. Parrots are natives of tropical countries, and imitate the human voice with great facility; they are supposed to live to a great age. The hen, the most useful of domestic birds, generally lays an egg every day. On the least appearance of danger she gathers her chickens under her wings. The cock is superior to the hen in size, strength, beauty, and courage. The pigeon has long been domesticated with us; in its wild state it is a bird of passage. The peacock is celebrated for the beauty of its plumage, but its voice is harsh and disagreeable. The eagle is generally considered as the king of birds, from its strength of wing, by which it can sustain itself at a height that no other bird can reach.



## OPGAVER TIL ØVELSE.—Fortsat.

Linnet, Irisk.  
 nightingale, Nattergal.  
 canary bird, Kanarifugl.  
 goose, Gaas.  
 duck, And.  
 swan, Svane.

gander, Gasse.  
 partridge, Agerhøne.  
 pheasant, Fasan.  
 turkey, Kalkun.  
 capon, Kapun.  
 gosling, Gjæsling.

Last summer I reared a nest of linnets; they were very tame having been brought up by hand. The nightingale, one of the finest songsters of the feathered race, visits England about the beginning of September. Nightingales are particularly fond of ants and their eggs, for which they will leave any other food. The canary bird is prized for its beautiful note and bright yellow plumage. Though these birds pair and breed in confinement, they are not naturalized to the climate, and cannot support the rigor of the winter. The goose furnishes us with down for our beds, pens for writing, and a delicious article of food in its flesh. The duck is not less savory than the goose, though not so large. The swan is of a beautiful white, and is much larger than the goose; its long and graceful neck contributes not a little to its embellishment. A female fox having swam into a pond to devour the geese was attacked by the gander, which, being the most powerful in its own element, buffeted the fox with its wings about the head till it was drowned. Crows always fly in pairs the whole year. A hen partridge came out of a ditch, and ran along shivering with her wings and crying out as if wounded and unable to get from

To rear, at opklække; songster, Sanger; feathered, fjædret; ant, Myre; to prize, at skatte (høit); in confinement, i Fængsel; rigor, Strenghed, Kulde; down, Dun; delicious, behagelig, nydelig; savory, velsmagende; embellishment, Skjønhed; pond, Dam; to buffet, at slaa, kastes. Ditch, grøft; shivering, rystende; wounded, saaret, skadet.

**OPGAVER TIL ØVELSE.—Fortsat.**

us. While she acted this distress, the boy who attended me saw her brood, that was small and unable to fly, run for shelter into a hole under the bank. The markets of Vienna are well supplied with pheasants, principally from Bohemia. Syria is celebrated for its turkeys and capons. A goose will fly at a dog in defense of her goslings.

**Om Blomster.**

Flower, Blomst.	wallflower, Gyldenlak.
pink, Nellike.	daisy, Tusindfryd.
dahlia, Georgine.	snowdrop, Sneklukke.
sunflower, Solblomst.	primrose, Primulaveris.
fragrance, Vellugt.	emblem, Sindbillede.
to enamel, at emallere.	purity, Renhed.
parterre, Blomsterbed.	to propagate, at forplante.
hedge-row, Gjærde, Hække.	sucker, Skud.

The most beautiful flowers bloom in the months of May and June. In those months the tulip, lily, wallflower, pink, and rose are in the greatest perfection, and adorn the garden with their beauty, or their fragrance. The meadows are enameled like a parterre with primroses, daisies, and other pretty wild flowers, and the modest violet is found beneath the hedge-rows or in the woods. In autumn, the sunflower and the dahlia are in their greatest pomp. The delicate snowdrop is the first that makes its appearance after the gloomy desolation of winter. From the beauty of form and color, and its exquisite fragrance, the rose has always been considered as the queen of the garden. The lily is the emblem of purity and innocence, the violet of modesty. Roses are propagated by suckers or by seed. The season for planting is from October till March, and they will mostly flower in perfection the following summer.

**OPGAVER TIL ØVELSE.—Fortsat.****Om Haandteringer.**

A trade, et Haandværk.  
 miller, Møller.  
 butcher, Slagter.  
 tailor, Skrædder.  
 shoemaker, Skomager.  
 carpenter, Tømmermand.

Business, forretning.  
 townsman, Medborger.  
 flour, Mel.  
 joint, Stykke.  
 comfort, Behagelighed.  
 shop, Butik.

bricklayer, mason, Murer.  
 blacksmith, Smed.  
 fishmonger, Fiskehandler.  
 cheesemonger, Ostehandler.  
 hatter, Hattemager.  
 linendraper, Lærredshandler.

dealer, Handelsmand.  
 shirt, Skjorte.  
 table cloth, Borddug.  
 towel, Haandklæde.  
 sheet, Lagen.  
 apparel, Klæder.

In a large town there are people of different trades and professions who make it their business to supply the wants of the townsmen. Thus, a baker supplies them with bread which he makes from the flour that he has bought from the miller. A butcher buys oxen, sheep, and lambs, kills them and cuts them up, and sells the joints to his customers for their dinners or suppers. The tailor makes coats, waistcoats, and trousers to protect our bodies from the cold winds and to keep us warm. The shoemaker supplies us with boots and shoes, which keep our feet warm and dry, and add to our comfort and convenience in walking. The carpenter, bricklayer, mason, and blacksmith are equally useful, for without them we should have neither houses nor rooms, nor doors, nor windows. A fishmonger buys fish from the fishermen who catch it, and sells it again in his shop, or in the market. A cheesemonger is a dealer in butter and cheese. A hatter sells hats, a linendraper linen from which our shirts, table-cloths, towels, sheets, ladies' apparel, and many other articles of daily use are made.

## OPGAVER TIL ØVELSE.—Fortsat.

## Om Huset og Husgeraad.

Furniture, Møbler.	chair, Stol, table, Bord.
cellar, Kjælder.	wardrobe, Garderobe.
parlor, Dagligstue.	chest of drawers, Kommode.
dining-room, Spiseværelse.	bed, Seng.
drawing-room, Selskabsværelse.	looking-glass, Speil.
garret, Kvistværelse, Loftet.	curtains, Gardiner.
staircase, Trappegang.	carpet, Gulvtæppe.
kitchen, Kjøkken.	pots and pans, Gryder osv.
first floor, første Etage.	to let, at leie.
	row, Række, steep, steil.

After leaving their bedrooms the family meet at breakfast in the parlor, where they stay till dinner time. The dinner is laid in the dining-room, and after dinner they sit in the drawing-room. The garrets are rooms at the top of the house in which the servants sleep. We let our rooms on the first floor for thirty dollars a month, and live on the second. I inquired for the master of the house and was shown into the parlor. His drawing-room was furnished elegantly. Our cook keeps the kitchen very neat. The pots and pans are mostly of copper, and, being arranged in bright rows against the wall, give it a very ornamental appearance. The cellar is cool and very large. The stairs are very steep; in going down, take care you do not fall. We have been buying new furniture for our dining-room. There are twelve mahogany chairs, a sofa, a dining-table, and two small round tables. He politely offered me the arm-chair. Put out the card tables and bring the cards; we will play a game of whist. I saw nothing in the room but an old broken table and three or four pine chairs. Put your clothes away neatly in the drawer, and then lock it, and bring me the key.

## OPGAVER TIL ØVELSE.—Fortsat.

## Om Levnetsmidler.

Beef, Oksekjød.	asparagus, Asparges.
veal, Kalvekjød.	mustard, Sennep.
mutton, Faarekjød.	pepper, Peber.
potatoes, poteter.	salt, Salt.
turnips, Kaalrabi.	ham, Skinke.
salad, Salaa.	pork, Svinekjød.
venison, Vildt, Dyresteg.	chocolate, Chokolade.
vegetables, Grønt.	sausage, pølse.

What have we got for dinner today? A roast leg of mutton. Will you take any boiled beef? I prefer potatoes to any other vegetable. The turnips are not well boiled. Mix the salad. The pork is not roasted enough. On Christmas Day we had a fine piece of roast beef. At this time of the year we seldom get good venison. In Vienna the price of venison is very reasonable. A breast of veal and asparagus is no bad dinner. Take a little pepper and salt to the turnips. Do you never eat sausage? The price of pork is frequently higher than that of venison. This ham is much too salty. The Prague hams are very good, but scarcely salty enough. You have kept the venison too long. Our cook does not roast well. There was no asparagus in the market; the market is never well supplied with vegetables. At what shop did you buy this ham? We get very good beef at our butcher's. In London, fifteen shillings is not an uncommon price for a turkey at Christmas. Your cook boils better than she roasts. I was very hungry when I sat down to dinner. You have always a good appetite. Which do you like best, tea, coffee, or chocolate?

Leg of mutton, Faarelaar; to mix, at blande; reasonable, billig, rimelig; uncommon, ualmindelig; which bruges istedet for what, naar det anvendes for at betegne en af to eller flere.

### Om Klæder.

Coat, Kjole; waistcoat, Vest.	boots, Støvler; shoes, Sko.
trousers, Bukser.	petticoat, Skjørt.
drawers, Underbukser.	gown, Fruentimmerkjole.

He wore a black coat and waistcoat, and white linen trousers. Your dress is very becoming. The washerwoman has not sent home my drawers. A rent in his boots showed a stocking not over-white. In coming out of the theater my sister lost her glove. The manufacture of gloves is carried to great perfection in Vienna. My husband has made me a present of a new bonnet. To wear tight stays must be injurious to the health. The peasant-women wear a petticoat of coarse blue cloth. The dressmaker has not yet sent home her new dress. The sleeves of my new coat are too tight. The lining of your bonnet is very pretty. The tailor has brought home your silk waistcoat. The waistcoat is very well made. These shoes pinch me. My sister has lost her bonnet, and my brother has lost his hat. Her gown was made by my dressmaker. She promised to send home the dress the day after tomorrow. It is said that she never wears the same dress twice. She had on a very dirty muslin dress. My daughters never wear stays. Will you put on the boots or the shoes? If you go out today I wish you would buy me two pair of silk stockings. How do you like that young lady's dress? Shall I fetch your blue coat? You always wear pretty caps: who is your milliner? Her cap is made of the finest Brussels lace.

Is becoming, klæder godt; washerwoman, Vaskerkone; rent, en Revne; present, Foræring; tight, trang; injurious, skadelig; health, Sundhed; peasant-woman, Bondekone; coarse, grov; dressmaker, Dameskrædder; sleeve, Ærme; lining, Foder; to pinch, at trykke, knibe; milliner, Modehandlerinde; lace, Kniplinger.

## OPGAVER TIL ØVELSE.—Fortsat.

## Om det menneskelige Legeme.

Head, Hoved; hair, Haar.	finger, Finger.
eye, Øie; forehead, Pande.	tongue, Tunge.
ear, Øre; cheek, Kind.	tooth, Tand; arm, Arm.
nose, Næse; lip, Læbe.	eyebrow, Øienbryn.
mouth, Mund; hand, Haand.	face, Ansigt; body, Legeme.

Charles has a pain in his head. My sister has a headache. They struck him over the head with a thick stick. My cousin has beautiful long black hair. The Germans have mostly high foreheads. Her cheeks are of a fine rosy red. The ass has very long ears. The negro nations have generally woolly hair, a wide mouth, a flat nose, and thick lips. Your hands are very cold. My little brother has chilblains on his fingers. I bit my tongue. The child is cutting its teeth. In climbing up a tree after a bird's nest, he fell and broke his arm. The man is lame on account of an injury to his hip. Edward the First, King of England, was called Long Shanks, from the length of his legs. Count Trenton has dark bushy eyebrows. The young gentleman has hurt his arm and carries it in a sling. Little boys should (ought always to) have clean hands. She has a very pretty face, but that is her only merit. If you have the toothache why not go to the dentist's and get it taken out? My sister has a swelled face. "If to her share some trivial errors fall, look in her face and you'll forget them all."

Pain, Smerte; headache, Hovedpine; negro, Neger; woolly, ulden; flat, flad; shanks, Ben; bushy, busket, tyk; sling, Bindsel; merit, Fortjeneste; dentist, Tandlæge; get it taken out, faa den taget ud; her share, hendes Del, Lod; trivial, ubetydelig; error, Feil; you'll betegner you og will sammenføjet til et Ord. Andre Ord drages sammen ved at udelade Bogstaver, saaleds: o'er, over; ne'er, never.

## Om Veiret.

weather, Veir; wind, Vind.	rain, Regn; hail, Hagel.
heat, Hede; cold, Kulde.	snow, Sne; storm, Storm.

The weather is very bad, you cannot go out without an umbrella. A flash of lightning illuminated the whole horizon. Canary birds cannot endure the cold of our winters. In consequence of England's being surrounded by the sea there is always a great deal of rain and mist. The London fog is a mixture of smoke and mist. Every pane of glass in the place was broken by the hail-storm. A terrible storm arose on the third day after the ship had left the coast. The rain fell in torrents, and not a building was there for miles in which we could take shelter. The wind blew from the southwest and was accompanied by frequent showers. In the afternoon the heat became greater, and every one suffered from the want of water. The snow lay in some places more than three feet deep. The night is not only dark but rainy; we cannot let you go out such a night as this. If the weather should be unfavorable he will not come. The late warm weather will bring everything forward. The present dry weather will be good for the harvest. Make hay while the sun shines; this fine weather will not always last. The storm, I suppose, kept you at home this morning? The flashes of lightning were very vivid. We heard some thunder at a distance. Thunder-storms are of very frequent occurrence with us. It is not very usual to hear thunder in the winter.

**Umbrella**, Paraply; **a flash of lightning**, Lynstraale; **to illuminate**, at oplyse; **smoke**, Røg; **pane**, Vindusrude; **coast**, Kyst; **torrent**, Strøm; **shelter**, Ly; **harvest**, Høst; **hay**, Hø; **to last**, at vedblive, vedvare; **frequent occurrence**, hyppig Tildragelse.



## Om kvindelige Arbeider.

<b>Employment</b> , Beskjæftigelse	silk, Silke, Silketraad.
<b>linen</b> , Lærred.	<b>thimble</b> , Fingerbøl.
<b>cotton</b> , Bomuld.	<b>needle</b> , Synaal.
<b>worsted</b> , Uldgarn.	<b>pin</b> , Knapnaal.
<b>thread</b> , Traad.	<b>pincushion</b> , Naalepude.
<b>scissors</b> , Saks.	<b>work-box</b> , Syskrin.

Who has taken away my scissors? If you are going out, buy me some thread of different sorts, some cotton, and some common black worsted. I also want a few skeins of crimson silk. Have you brought me any English needles from London? Take all these pins out of the paper, and stick them into the pincushion. I have upset the work-box; help me pick up the things. That thimble is too large; here is one that will suit your finger better. It is very seldom I have time to do any needlework. You have not brought the worsted of the right color; these shades do not match well. My embroidery is almost finished, but I want some dark blue worsted to complete this flower. How long is it since you began it? I began it only last week. My cousin made me a present of a pair of cutting-out scissors. Your collar is unpinned; let me pin it for you. Do not let the child play with the pins, she will prick herself. Are you fond of needlework? Yes, I always make my own caps and dresses. Indeed! I did not think you were so capable a needle-woman.

**Skein**, en Dukke eller Hanke Traad eller Garn; **to upset**, at omstyrte; **embroidery**, Broderi; **shade**, Skygge, Schattering; **capable**, dygtig, istand til; **to match**, at passe; **collar**, Krave; **to prick**, at stikke.

Præpositionen **to** udelades i Sætninger som: **help me pick up the things** (hjælp mig at plukke op Tingene).—**Please help me to some bread**. Her bruges **to** efter **help**.

## DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

**GLOSER:** Declaration of Independence, den amerikanske Uafhængighedserklæring; **event**, Hændelse; **dissolve**, opløse; **assume**, tiltage sig, indtage; **entitle**, berettiger; **decent**, anstændig; **respect**, Respekt; **mankind**, Menneskeheden; **created**, skabt; **endowed**, begavet; **pur-suit**, Foretagende, Forfølgelse; **deriving**, afledende; **abolish**, ophæve, afskaffe; **prudence**, Klogskab; **transient**, flygtig, forbigaaende; **accustomed**, vante til; **evince**, vise, give tilkjende; **constrains**, tvinger, nøder; **repeated**, gjentagne; **stage**, Trin; **redress**, Afhjælpelse; **define**, bestemme; **ruler**, Hersker; **brethren**, Medbrødre; **reminded**, paamindet; **magnanimity**, Ædelmod; **conjured**, besværet, bønfuldt; **kindred**, Slægtskab; **disavow**, fornægte, give Afkald paa; **usurpation**, Indgreb (i andres Rettigheder); **consanguinity**, Slægtskab; **deaf**, døv; **acquiesce**, lade sig nøie med, finde sig i; **denounces**, forkynder, angiver; **hold**, anse for; **Judge**, Dommer; **solemnly**, høitideligt; **absolved**, frikjendt, løst; **allegiance**, Afhængighed; **crown**, Krone; **levy war**, begynde Krig; **conclude peace**, slutte Fred; **reliance**, Tillid, Tiltro; **mutually**, gjensidigt; **pledge**, forpligte sig.

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights;

that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare:

That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.





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Stevens, Charles McClellan  
Norwegian-Danish and  
English conversation teacher

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