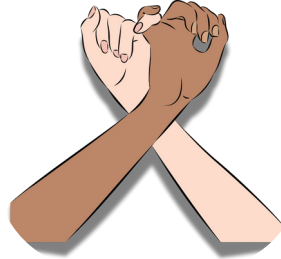


CALL A FRIEND DAY



**vinur (m),
vinkona (f)**
friend



**besti vinur (m),
besta vinkona (f)**
best friend



félagi
buddy,
companion



náinn vinur
close friend



vináttu
friendship



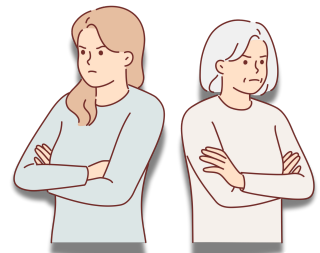
vinsemd
friendliness



nýr vinur
new friend



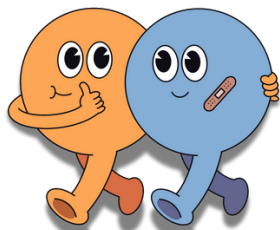
gamall vinur
old friend



óvinur
enemy



að vera vinir
to be friends



að styðja vin
to support a
friend



að hanga með vinum
to hangout with
friends



**að eyða tíma með
vinum**
to spend time with
friends



**að hafa gaman með
vinum**
to have fun with
friends



**að hlæja með
vinum**
to laugh with
friends



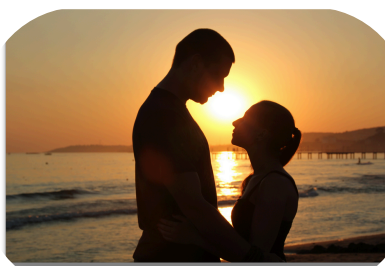
**að gráta með
vinum**
to cry with friends



að deila með vinum
to share with
friends



að annast vin
to care for a friend



að vera tryggur vini
to be loyal to a friend



að meta vin
to value a friend

COMMON EXPRESSIONS AND MORE VOCABULARY

- Greeting: **Halló, hvernig hefur þú það?** Hello, how are you?
- **halló** hello
- **hvernig** how
- **að hafa** to have
- **þú** you (singular)
- Greeting (informal): **Sæll, hvernig hefur þú það?** Hi, how's it going?
- **sæll** hello (**sæl** when greeting a female)
- Expressing Gratitude: **Takk fyrir allt.** Thanks for everything.
- **Takk.** Thanks. Thank you.
- Expressing Gratitude (informal): **Takk, það þýðir mikið.** Thanks, it means a lot.
- **að þýða** to mean (as in what one word means in another language)
- Friendship: **Þú ert réttur vinur.** You're a true friend.
- **þú ert** you are
- **vinur** friend (vinkona when referring to a female)
- Friendship (informal): **Þú ert besti vinur minn.** You're my best friend. (**Þú ert besta vinkona mín** - when referring to a woman.)
- Closing: **Sjáumst bráðum.** See you soon.
- Closing (informal): **Bless!** Bye!
- Love: **Ég elska þig.** I love you.
- **að elska** to love
- Miss you: **Ég sakna þig.** I miss you.
- **að sakna** to miss (someone)
- Happy: **Ég er svo gladdur!** I'm so happy! (For females: **Ég er svo glöð!**)
- Sad: **Ég er svo dapur.** I'm so sad.
- Humorous Promise: **Ég mun alltaf taka þig upp þegar þú dettur - eftir að ég hefi hætt að hlæja!** I will always pick you up when you fall - after I stop laughing!

BRIEF GRAMMAR NOTES

Greetings

- **Halló!** (HA-low) - Hello
- **Hæ!** (same as English “hi”) - Hi
- **Góðan dag** (GOH-thahn dahg) - Good morning
- **Góðan daginn** (GOH-thahn dah-ginn) - Good day
- **Gott kvöld** (GOHT KVER-uld) - Good evening
- **Góða nótt** (GOH-thah NOHT-t) - Good night
- **Bless!** (BLEH-s) - Goodbye (formal)
- **Blessið!** (BLEH-sith) - Goodbye (plural)
- **Bæ!** (same as English “bye”) - Bye!

Gender in Icelandic

Icelandic has three grammatical genders: masculine, feminine, and neuter. The gender of a noun affects the article, adjective, and pronoun used with it.

- Masculine nouns: often end in **-ur**, **-i**, or **-ar** (e.g., **maður**, "man")
- Feminine nouns: often end in **-a** or **-in** (e.g., **kona**, "woman")
- Neuter nouns: often end in **-i**, **-a** or nothing (e.g., **land**, "land")

Articles and Adjectives - only the **nominative** (as listed in the dictionary) is mentioned here

- Masculine: the masculine article is **einn**, the definite article ends in **-inn** and adjectives often end in **-ur** or double consonant such as **-nn** (e.g., **góður maður**, “good man”)
- Feminine: the feminine article is **ein**, the definite article ends in **-in** and adjectives often end in a single consonant such as **-n** or no ending (e.g., **góð kona**, “good woman”). Sometimes there is a vowel shift in the root such as in **gláður maður** “happy man” vs. **glöð kona** “happy woman”.
- Neuter: the neuter article is **eitt**, the definite article ends in **-ið** and adjectives often end in **-t**, **-tt** or **-ð** (e.g., **gott land**, “good land”)

ICELANDIC FRIENDSHIP CULTURE

Strong Social Bonds

Icelanders place a high value on strong social bonds and community. Friendships are often close-knit and long-lasting, with a strong emphasis on mutual support and trust.

Petta reddast (It Will All Work Out)

Icelanders have a relaxed and optimistic approach to life, embodied in the phrase "petta reddast" (it will all work out). This attitude helps foster a sense of calm and trust in friendships.

Nature and Outdoor Activities

Iceland's unique and breathtaking landscapes play a significant role in shaping the country's culture and friendships. Icelanders often bond over outdoor activities like hiking, glacier hiking, or exploring the stunning natural beauty of the island.

Direct Communication and Humor

Icelanders value direct and honest communication in their friendships. They also have a dry, sarcastic sense of humor, which can sometimes be misunderstood by foreigners but is an integral part of Icelandic social interactions.

Respect for Personal Space and Independence

Icelanders respect each other's need for personal space and independence. This balance between closeness and individuality helps maintain healthy and fulfilling friendships.

ICELANDIC FRIENDSHIP CULTURE (CONTINUED)

Celebrating Traditions Together

Icelanders enjoy celebrating traditional holidays and events with friends, such as:

- **Þorrablót** (Thorrablot), a midwinter festival
- **sumardagurinn fyrsti** (First Day of Summer), a celebration of the arrival of summer
- **jól** (Christmas), often celebrated with traditional foods and activities
-

Community-Oriented

Icelandic friendships are often deeply rooted in the community. Icelanders tend to prioritize community involvement and social responsibility, which strengthens social bonds and fosters a sense of belonging.

Overall, friendship in Icelandic culture is characterized by strong social bonds, a love for nature, and a relaxed, optimistic approach to life.



PRONUNCIATION QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

Icelandic pronunciation can be challenging for non-native speakers, so I highly recommend watching online videos or if you're fortunate enough to have an Icelandic buddy, practice with them. But as a starting point or just a quick reference to have on the go, here's a basic guide.

Vowels

- **a:** pronounced like "a" in "father"
- **á:** pronounced like "ow" in "now"
- **e:** pronounced like "e" in "pet"
- **é:** pronounced like a combination of the "y" consonant in English and "eh" in "meh"
- **i:** pronounced like "i" in "hit"
- **í:** pronounced like "ee" in "meet"
- **o:** pronounced like "o" in "hot"
- **ó:** pronounced like "o" in "go"
- **u:** pronounced like "u" in "put"
- **ú:** pronounced like "oo" in "boot"
- **y:** pronounced like "i" in "hit" (but with rounded lips)
- **ý:** pronounced like "ee" in "meet" (but with rounded lips)

Continued on next page

Consonants

- **b**: pronounced like "b" in "bat"
- **d**: pronounced like "d" in "dog"
- **ð**: pronounced like the "th" in "the" (voiced)
- **f**: pronounced like "f" in "fox"
- **g**: pronounced like "g" in "go" (but sometimes like "y" in "yes")
- **h**: pronounced like "h" in "house"
- **j**: pronounced like "y" in "yes"
- **k**: pronounced like "k" in "kite"
- **l**: pronounced like "l" in "love"
- **m**: pronounced like "m" in "mother"
- **n**: pronounced like "n" in "night"
- **p**: pronounced like "p" in "pat"
- **r**: pronounced like a guttural, rolled "r" (similar to Spanish or Arabic)
- **s**: pronounced like "s" in "sat"
- **t**: pronounced like "t" in "tot"
- **v**: pronounced like "v" in "vet"
- **x**: pronounced like "ks" in "kicks"
- **þ**: pronounced like the "th" in "thin" (voiceless)

Diphthongs

- **ai**: pronounced like "i" in "bite"
- **au**: pronounced like "ou" in "house"
- **ei**: pronounced like "ay" in "play"
- **ey**: pronounced like "ay" in "play"
- **oi**: pronounced like "oy" in "boy"
- **ou**: pronounced like "oo" in "boot"

Special tips

- “**ll**” in Icelandic is pronounced like the “**tl**” in English
- Icelandic words often have a stress on the first syllable.
- The letter “**r**” is rolled, so practice your rolled “**r**”s!
- Pay attention to the accents on vowels, as they can change the pronunciation significantly.

