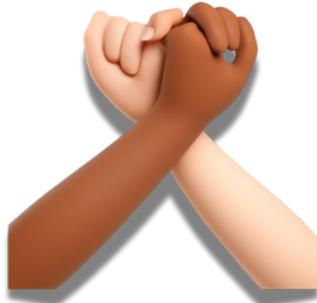


# CALL A FRIEND

## DAY



**ven**  
friend



**bedste ven**  
best friend



**kammerat**  
pal



**nær ven**  
close friend



**venskab**  
friendship



**venlighed**  
friendliness



**ny ven**  
new friend



**gammel ven**  
old friend



**fjende**  
enemy



**at være venner**  
to be friends



**at støtte en ven**  
to support a friend



**at hænge ud  
med venner**  
to hangout with  
friends



**at tilbringe tid  
med venner**  
to spend time  
with friends



**at have det sjovt  
med venner**  
to have fun with  
friends



**at grine med  
venner**  
to laugh with  
friends



**at græde med  
venner**  
to cry with friends



**at dele med venner**  
to share with  
friends



**at passe på en  
ven**  
to care for a  
friend



**at være loyal over for en ven**  
to be loyal to a friend



**at værdsætte en ven**  
to value a friend

# COMMON EXPRESSIONS AND MORE VOCABULARY

- Greeting: **Hej, hvordan har du det?** Hello, how are you?
  - **hej** hi
  - **hvor** how
  - **du** you (singular)
- Greeting (informal): **Hej, hvordan går det?** Hi, how's it going?
- Expressing gratitude: **Tak for alt.** Thanks for everything
  - **tak** thank you
  - **alt** everything
- Another way of expressing gratitude: **Tak, det betyder meget.** Thanks, it means a lot
  - **at betyde** (present tense: betyder) to mean (i.e. 'kat' means 'cat')
  - **meget** much
- Friendship: **Du er en ægte ven.** You're a true friend.
  - **ægte** correct, or in this context: true
  - **ven** friend (you can also use **veninde** for a female friend)
- Friendship (informal): **Du er min bedste ven.** You're my best friend.
  - **min, mit** my (see brief grammar notes on the next page)
  - **bedst** best (see brief grammar notes on the next page)
- Closing: "Vi ses snart" (See you soon)
  - **snart** soon
- Love: "Jeg elsker dig" (I love you)
  - **jeg** I
  - **at elsker** to love (present tense: elsker)
- Miss you: **Jeg savner dig.** I miss you.
  - **at savne** to miss someone
- Happy: **Jeg er så glad.** I'm so happy.
  - **glad** happy
- Sad: **Jeg er så trist.** I'm so sad.
  - **trist** sad
- Humorous Promise: **Jeg vil altid samle dig op, når du falder - efter jeg holder op med at grine!** I will always pick you up when you fall - after I stop laughing!

# BRIEF GRAMMAR NOTES

- Danish adjectives must agree according to gender (common, neuter) and number (singular, plural). Example: **min kat** my cat, **mit hus** my house, **mine venner** my friends
- Danish adjectives also add **-e** to adjectives used with a definite pronoun or genitive. Examples:
  - **den seje kat** the cool cat, **det grimme hus** the ugly house, **de sjove venner** the fun friends
  - **min tykke kat** my fat cat, **mit store hus** my big house, **mine seje venner** my cool friends
  - Compare to:
    - **Katten er dejlig.** The cat is cool.
    - **Huset er grimmigt.** The house is ugly.
    - **Venneerne er sjove.** The friends are cool.
    - **Min kat er tyk.** My cat is fat.
    - **Mit hus er stort.** My house is big.
    - **Mine venner er seje.** My friends are cool.
- For more information on definite nouns and other extensive explanations of grammar, visit sites such as  
<https://www.danishclass101.com/danish-grammar-introduction/>



# DANISH FRIENDSHIP CULTURE

## Hygge (Coziness) in Friendships

Hygge is a fundamental concept in Danish culture, emphasizing coziness, warmth, and togetherness. Danes often create hygge with friends by engaging in activities like having dinner together, playing board games, or simply enjoying each other's company in a cozy atmosphere.

## Close-Knit Friendships

Danes tend to form close-knit friendships, often maintaining a smaller, more intimate circle of friends. This approach allows for deeper, more meaningful relationships.

## Equality and Informality

Danish friendships are often characterized by equality and informality. Friends address each other by their first names, and social hierarchies are generally downplayed.

## Shared Activities and Traditions

Danes enjoy sharing activities and traditions with friends, such as:

- Celebrating birthdays and holidays together
- Participating in sports or outdoor activities, like cycling or hiking
- Enjoying traditional Danish foods, like smørrebrød (open-faced sandwiches) or flæskesteg (roast pork)

## Respect for Personal Space

While Danes value close friendships, they also respect each other's personal space and boundaries. This balance allows for healthy, fulfilling relationships.

Overall, friendship in Danish culture is built on a foundation of mutual respect, trust, and a desire for cozy, meaningful interactions.

# BASIC PRONUNCIATION TIPS

Naturally, listening to the language being spoken is always important to mastering pronunciation, whether it's through video or listening to your Danish friend. But a written guide can still be quite helpful. Also, maybe you need a handy reference to look at on the go, like when you're brushing up your Danish skills last minute on the plane and you're absolutely not paying those wi-fi charges 😂. So, enjoy! 😊

## Vowels:

- a: pronounced like "a" in "father"
- e: pronounced like "e" in "bet"
- i: pronounced like "ee" in "see"
- o: pronounced like "o" in "most", or "o" in "odd"
- u: pronounced like "u" in "rude" or "u" in "put"
- y: pronounced like the "oo" in "loop"
- å: pronounced like "o" in "open" but with more rounding of the lips
- ø: pronounced like "ur" in "fur"
- æ: this letter is represented by multiple sounds like the "ay" sound in "egg" or close to the long "i" sound in "like"

## Diphthongs:

- ej/eg: pronounced like the English pronoun "I"
- øj: pronounced like "oy" in "toy"

## Consonants (that sound different from in English):

- d: pronounced like "d" in "dog", but often pronounced like a soft "th" (like "the") in the middle and at the end of words. It can also be silent after the letter 'n'.
- p: pronounced like "p" in "pat", but often pronounced like a soft "b" at the end of words
- r: pronounced with a guttural, back-of-the-throat sound (similar to the "ch" in the Scottish "loch")
- t: pronounced like "t" in "tot", but often pronounced like a soft "d" at the end of words

## Some general tips:

- Danish pronunciation can be quite soft and muted, so try to speak with a relaxed, gentle tone.
- Pay attention to the stress patterns in Danish words. Stress usually falls on the first syllable.
- Danish has a distinctive "stød" (glottal stop) sound, which is a kind of pause or catch in the throat. This can be tricky for non-native speakers to master, but it's an important part of the Danish sound.