

CALL A FRIEND DAY



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



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



vinmaður
buddy,
companion



nærmasti vinur
close friend



vinalag
friendship



vinsemi
friendliness



nýggjur vinur
new friend



gamlí vinur
old friend



fíggindi
enemy



at vera vinir
to be friends



at stuðla einum vini
to support a friend



at hanga saman við vinum
to hangout with friends



at brúka tíð saman við vinum
to spend time with friends



at hava tað stuttligt saman við vinum
to have fun with friends



at flenna saman við vinum
to laugh with friends



at gráta saman við vinum
to cry with friends



að deila við vinir
to share with friends



at ansa eftir einum vini
to care for a friend



at vera trúfastur móti einum vini
to be loyal to a friend



að virðismeta ein vin
to value a friend

COMMON EXPRESSIONS AND MORE VOCABULARY

- Greeting: **Halló, hvussu hevur tú tað?** Hello, how are you?
 - **halló** hello
 - **hvussu** how
 - **tú** you (nominative form - see grammar notes)
- Greeting (informal): **Hey, hvussu gongur tað?** Hi, how's it going?
- Greeting: **Góðan dag.** Good day.
- Greeting: **Góðan morgun.** Good morning.
- Expressing Gratitude: **Takk fyri alt.** Thank you for everything.
 - **Takk fyri.** Thank you.
- Expressing Gratitude: **Takk, tað merkir mikið.** Thanks, it means a lot.
- Friendship: **Tú ert ein rættur vinur.** You're a true friend.
- Friendship: **Tú ert besti vinur minn.** You're my best friend.
- Closing: **Síggjast skjótt!** See you soon!
- Closing (informal): **Farvæl.** Goodbye.
- Love: **Eg elski teg.** I love you.
 - **eg** I
 - **at elskar** to love
 - **teg** you (singular, accusative - see grammar notes)
- Miss you: **Eg sakni teg.** I miss you.
 - **at sakna** to miss (someone)
- Happy: **Eg eri so glaður.** I'm so happy (for females: glað).
 - **Eg eri** I am
- Sad: **Eg eri so keddur.** I'm so sad (for females: kedd).
- Humorous Promise: **Eg mun altíð taka teg upp, tá ið tú dettur - eftir at eg hevi hætt at flenna!** I will always pick you up when you fall - after I stop laughing!
 - **at detta** to fall
 - **at hætta, at steðga** to stop
 - **at flenna** to laugh

BRIEF GRAMMAR NOTES

Gender in Faroese

Faroese has three grammatical genders: masculine, feminine, and neuter. For animate nouns, they are sometimes based on physical gender (ie. woman, girl, female friend) but otherwise are not dependent on physical gender at all (ie. both **bók** “book” and **kvinna** “woman” are considered feminine nouns).

Nouns

- Masculine nouns typically end in a consonant or **-ur**, **-ir**, **-ar**.
- Feminine nouns often end in **-a**, a vowel + **-n** or no ending (see **bók**).
- Neuter nouns usually end in **-a**, or no ending (see **hús**).

Articles (nominative form)

- singular
 - Masculine: **-in**, **-n**
 - Feminine: **-in**, **-n**
 - Neuter: **-ið**, **-ð**
- plural
 - Masculine: **-nir**
 - Feminine: **-nar**
 - Neuter: **-ini**, **-ni**

Adjectives

- Adjectives agree with the noun's gender (masculine, feminine or neuter) and case (nominative, accusative or dative), but also whether the noun is singular or plural.
- Example: **ein stórur maður** a big man, **ein stór bók** a big book (in Faroese **bók** is a feminine noun), **eitt stórt barn** a big child
- There are also indefinite and definite forms (i.e. “a big book” vs. “the big book”), but I wouldn't worry too much about this until you are ready to dive deeper into the language.

FAROESE FRIENDSHIP CULTURE

Strong Community Ties

The Faroe Islands are a close-knit community, and friendships are often deeply rooted in this social fabric. Faroese people tend to prioritize community involvement and social responsibility, which strengthens social bonds and fosters a sense of belonging.

Respect for Tradition and Heritage

Faroese friendships often involve a strong respect for tradition and heritage. Friends may participate in traditional activities like chain dancing, knitting, or attending cultural events, which helps to reinforce social bonds and cultural identity.

Love for Nature and the Sea

The Faroe Islands' rugged and breathtaking landscapes play a significant role in shaping the country's culture and friendships. Faroese people often bond over outdoor activities like hiking, fishing, or simply exploring the islands' natural beauty.

Direct Communication and Sincerity

Faroese people value direct and honest communication in their friendships. They tend to be sincere and straightforward in their interactions, which helps to build trust and strengthen relationships.

FAROESE FRIENDSHIP CULTURE (CONTINUED)

Celebrating Traditions Together

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

- **Ólavsøka** (St. Olaf's Eve), a celebration of the country's national holiday
- **Jóansøka** (St. John's Eve), a midsummer celebration
- **Jól** (Christmas), often celebrated with traditional foods and activities

Hospitality and Generosity

Faroese people are known for their hospitality and generosity. Friends often gather in each other's homes for meals, coffee, or socializing, which helps to reinforce social bonds and create a sense of warmth and belonging.

Overall, friendship in Faroese culture is characterized by strong community ties, a love for nature and tradition, and a deep appreciation for sincerity and hospitality.



PRONUNCIATION QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

Of course, listening to the language being spoken is always important to mastering pronunciation, especially with a language that has multiple sounds for a specific letter or diphthong such as Faroese. But this written guide will give you a general idea. Just don't forget to supplement this guide by watching a few pronunciation videos on YouTube before you get on that plane 😊!

Vowels

- **a** “**fyrra a**”: pronounced like “a” in “car”
- **á**: pronounced like “aw” in “shawl” but occasionally like “oa” in “load” in the verb “**fáa** (get)”
- **e**: pronounced generally like “e” in “pet”, except in combination with certain letters where it can have a more of an “ee” sound
- **i** “**fyrra i**”: pronounced like “i” in “hit” (short vowel) or “ee” like “meet” (long vowel)
- **í** “**fyrra í**”: this is a uniquely Faroese sound not found in English
- **o**: pronounced like “o” in “hot” (short vowel) or like “oh” (long vowel)
- **ó**: generally pronounced like “o” in “go”
 - however “**óg**” resembles the “ig” in “jig”
- **u**: pronounced like “u” in “put” or like the “u” in “fluid”
- **ú**: pronounced like “oo” in “boot”
 - however “**úg**” resembles the “ig” in “jig”
- **y** “**seinna y**”: same as **i** described above
- **ý** “**seinna ý**”: same as **í** described above
- **æ** “**seinna æ**”: pronounced mostly like the “a” in “at”
- **ø**: pronounced like the “o” in “London”; this is a rounded sound produced in the front of the throat

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Consonants (I've mostly left out the ones that are approximately the same as in English)

- **b**: pronounced like "b" in "bat"
- **d**: pronounced like "d" in "dog"
- **ð “edd”**: this represents multiple sounds - see the information on “ð” below
- **g**: pronounced in most words like "g" in "go" but in certain letter combinations such as “**gj**” is pronounced with a English “j” sound or in words such as “**vegur**” with a “v” sound
- **j**: pronounced like "y" in "yes"
- **l**: pronounced like "l" in "love"
 - but **ll** is often pronounced as “tl”
- **r**: pronounced like a soft "r", not rolled like the Spanish “r”
- **k**: it is pronounced with a “ch” sound before “**e**” and “**i**”
 - **kk**: in words such as **ikki**, the second k has “ch” sound like in “church”

The “ð” sound in Faroese

There are many different consonant sounds represented by “ð” in Faroese. It can have be silent, sound like the english “y” in words such as “**stegaði**” stopped or ”**síða**” site, have a “v” sound like in “**útstappaður**” or even have a soft “d” sound.

Special combinations

- **dj**: pronounced like "j" in "jungle"
- **sj**: pronounced like "sh" in "shoe"
- **skj**: also pronounced like “sh” in “shoe”
- **stj**: pronounced generally as a combination of the Faroese **st** + **j** sounds, but in **stjúkbarn** it has more of a “sh” sound
- **tj**: pronounced like "ch" in "church"

Diphthongs

- **ei**: pronounced like "eye"
- **ey**: pronounced like "ay" in "play"
- **oy**: pronounced generally like "oy" in "boy"