

**METHOD GASPEY-OTTO-SAUER.  
ELEMENTARY SWEDISH  
GRAMMAR, COMBINED WITH  
EXERCISES, READING LESSONS  
AND CONVERSATIONS**

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Method Gaspey-Otto-Sauer. Elementary Swedish Grammar, Combined with Exercises, Reading Lessons and Conversations by Henri Fort

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**HENRI FORT**

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**SWEDISH GRAMMAR**

COMBINED WITH

**EXERCISES, READING LESSONS AND CONVERSATIONS**

BY

**HENRI FORT.**

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Heidelberg.

**Julius Groos.**

## Preface.

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The second edition of this "Elementary Swedish Grammar" has undergone many alterations in the text of the exercises, most of which have been taken from the best class-books used in Swedish schools.

The chief features of the second edition consist in the adaptation of the phonetical system of the "Association phonétique internationale" and the application of the new Swedish orthography in accordance with the Royal Circular of the 7th of April, 1906.

Special care and attention have been devoted to the phonetical transcription of the sounds and to the accentuation of the words occurring in the text, but it should be remembered here that each word has been treated individually and accented accordingly, no mention being made of the "melodious" accent, which would be quite out of place in an elementary book of this kind.

The author hopes that the second edition, which is a great improvement over the first, will meet with the favour of and prove useful to all those who begin learning the Swedish language.

He has much pleasure in thanking Mr. W. G. Priest, of London, who revised the manuscript of the English part, and Miss A. E. Millberg, of Berlin, who had the great kindness to read the Swedish part and helped him with her valuable advice.

Cognac, December, 1910.

H. Fort.

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## Pronunciation.

### § 1. The Alphabet.

1. The Swedish alphabet consists of 29 letters, which are represented and named as follow:

Character.	Name.	Character.	Name.
A	a ah - 'Eg	P	p pay - 'pi
B	b bay - 'bi	Q	q kü (French q)
C	c say - 'si	R	r err - 'ar
D	d day - 'de	S	s ess - 'es
E	e a - 'i	T	t tay - 'ti
F	f eff - 'if	U	u (Swedish u <sup>2</sup> ) uo-
G	g gey (yay) - 'gi	V	v vay - 'vi
H	h ho - 'h	W	w <sup>1</sup> vay - 'w
I	i e - 'ai	X	x ex - 'ex
J	j yee - 'ji	Y	y u (French u <sup>2</sup> ) - 'vai
K	k koh - 'ki	Z	z saytah - 'set
L	l ell - 'el	Å	å awe
M	m emm - 'em	Ä	ä ai (in pair)
N	n enn - 'en	Ö	ö eu (French eu <sup>2</sup> ).
O	o (in good) - 'o		

2. Of these letters *a, e, i, o, u, y, å, ä* and *ö* are vowels and the others are consonants.

- a, å, o* and *u* are called hard vowels.
- e, i, ä, ö* and *y* are called soft vowels.
- å, ä* and *ö* are called modified vowels.
- a, e, i, o, u* and *y* are called simple vowels.

<sup>1</sup> *W* occurs only in a few names of persons, towns and countries etc.

<sup>2</sup> See the following chapter.

## § 2. Accentuation.

The Swedish accentuation is represented by the following signs:

- 1) ! which indicates the **strong** accent
- 2) · " " " **mid-strong** accent
- 3) ' " " " **weak** accent
- 4) ^ " " " **secondary weak** accent.

These signs, when placed,

- a) after a vowel indicate that this vowel is **long**,
- b) after a consonant that the preceding vowel is **short**.

Ex.: 1) a) *bad* [ba'd], bath.

1) b) *all* [al'], all.

2) a) *bada* [ba'da'], to bathe.

2) b) *alla* [al'a'], all (pl.).

3) a) *mogenhet* [mɔ'gɔnhe't], maturity.

3) b) *fattig* [fat'ig'], poor.

4) a) *promenad* [prɔ'mɔna:d], walk.

4) b) *destillera* [des'tile'ra], to distill.

## § 3. Pronunciation of the letters.

### I. Vowels.

#### 1. A.

Swedish *a* is pronounced:

- 1) In **long** syllables like <a> in <father> like German <a> in <Bate> and French <a> in <âme>.

Phonetic transcription: a.

Ex.: a) *apa* [a'pa'], monkey.

b) *skada* [ska'da'], damage.

c) *bra* [bra'], well.

- 2) In **short** syllables it has no equivalent sound in English. It nearly resembles English <u> in <fun> and corresponds to German <a> in <Batt> and French <a> in <capital>.

Phonetic transcription: a.

Ex.: a) *alster* [al'ster], product.

b) *packe* [pak'e'], package.

c) *docka* [dok'a'], doll.

## 2. E.

Swedish *e* is pronounced:

- 1) in long syllables nearly like <a> in <name> and <ai> in <sail>, German <e> in <fehlen> and French <é> in <blé>.

Phonetic transcription: *e*.

- Ex.: a) *ek* [e'k], oak.  
b) *fel* [f'e:l], mistake.

- 2) in short syllables:

- a) like <a> in <man>, <parish>, <carry>, German <e> in <Berf> and French <ai> in <traître>.

Phonetic transcription: *æ*.

- Ex.: a) *verk* [væ:r'k], work.  
b) *herr* [hær:], sir.

- β) like <e> in <better>, German *e* in <Gasse> and final <e> in French words such as <porte> after the pronunciation used in the South of France, in the final syllables in *-e*, *-el*, *-er*.

Phonetic transcription: *a*.

- Ex.: a) *gosse* [gɔs'ø'], boy.  
b) *fågel* [fɔ:gəl], bird.  
c) *kloster* [klos'tər], monastery.

- 3) like <e> in <there> and <ai> in <hair> in all other cases.

Phonetic transcription: *ɛ*.

- Ex.: *fest* [fɛs't], feast.  
*penna* [pen'a'], pen.

Except in a few words such as: *ett*, *svedd*, *hemma*, when it has nearly the sharp sound of <i> in <middle>.

## 3. I.

Swedish *i* is pronounced:

- 1) in long syllables like <ee> in <meet>.

Phonetic transcription: *i*.

- Ex.: a) *isa* [i'sa'], to ice.  
b) *piga*, [pi'ga'], maid.  
c) *bageri*, [ba'gəri:], bakery.

- 2) in short syllables like <i> in <miss>.

Phonetic transcription: *i* (as above).

- Ex.: a) *irra* [ir'a'], to err.  
b) *minska* [min'ska'], to decrease.