

**A NEW, PRACTICAL AND EASY METHOD
OF LEARNING THE SWEDISH LANGUAGE:
INCLUDING RULES FOR
PRONUNCIATION EXERCISES, READING
LESSONS, LISTS OF USEFUL WORDS,
DIALOGUES, ETC. ETC.**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649452811

A New, Practical and Easy Method of Learning the Swedish Language: Including Rules for Pronunciation Exercises, Reading Lessons, Lists of Useful Words, Dialogues, Etc. Etc. by C. Lenström

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C. LENSTRÖM

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BY

C. LENSTRÖM

EDITOR OF 'SWEDISH AND ENGLISH IDIOMATIC PHRASES AND DIALOGUES'

NEW EDITION

LONDON

HACHETTE AND COMPANY,

18 KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS

1908

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PD 5111
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1908

P R E F A C E

THE study of foreign languages having become general, the methods of teaching them have altered and improved, so as to unite the changes which philology has suggested with those which the comparison of languages has taught.

The present Series of Cheap and Popular Grammars for the Study of European Languages has been published with this aim in view. These Grammars combine Theory with Practice, and their method and arrangement have been based upon the recommendations of eminent authorities as to the clearest and most rational method of teaching languages.

Seidenstücker was the first who introduced this new method for the Latin, Greek, and French languages, and to him belongs the merit of having devised a rational system of tuition.

There was, however, one essential point omitted even in these books, namely that the grammatical form should *precede* the Exercises, so that the learner should at once be made acquainted with the grammatical structure of the foreign language, without which he could never attain a thorough knowledge of it. This defect has been remedied in the present series, and the following

grammars have all been compiled in accordance with this new arrangement:—

For the <i>Italian Language</i> ,	by	MARCHETTI.
„ <i>Spanish Language</i> ,	„	SALVO.
„ <i>Portuguese Language</i> ,	„	CABANO.
„ <i>Danish & Norwegian Language</i> ,	„	LUND.
„ <i>Swedish Language</i> ,	„	LENSTRÖM.
„ <i>Dutch Language</i> ,	„	AHN.
„ <i>Russian Language</i> ,	„	ALEXANDROW.
„ <i>Modern Greek Language</i> ,	„	VLACHOS.
„ <i>Icelandic Language</i> ,	„	RASK.

All the definitions and rules contained in these grammars are clearly and simply explained. The text matter is progressively arranged in a way calculated to interest and encourage the student. Many obsolete and complicated rules so often found in other works of this class, and which tend only to bewilder and weary the beginner, have been removed altogether. Others, which it has been found necessary to retain, have been thoroughly revised and fully elucidated, so as to present them in a more attractive manner. Many of these manuals have already gone through several editions, the new issues being carefully revised from time to time and brought up to date.

The prevalent idea in all these volumes is that of teaching the languages easily and pleasantly, of removing all unnecessary difficulties, and, at the same time, of imparting a sound grammatical and conversational knowledge of foreign tongues.

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FIRST COURSE.

The Pronunciation.

1. The Alphabet.

The Swedish Alphabet consists of the 28 following letters, which are generally printed in the Roman characters:

	pronounced		pronounced
a.	ah	p,	pay
b,	bay	q,	koo
c,	say	r,	ar
d,	day	s,	ess
e,	a	t,	tay
f,	eff	u,	like u in <i>hute</i>
g,	yay	v,	nay
h,	hoe	w,	ex
i,	e	y,	like y in Plymouth
j,	yee	z,	saytah
k,	ko	å	oh, or like a in fall
l,	ell	ä,	like German ä, (or ai in fair)
m,	emm	ö,	like i in fir or the German ö.
n,	enn		
o,	like oo in stool		

2. The Accent.

The Swedish language has almost no accent. At least it cannot be acquired except by the ear. In foreign words the accent is in conformity with the language from which the word is derived, and is very audible and emphatic.

3. The Vowels.

The vowels *a*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, *ä*, *å* always retain the same sound as in German, and *ö* in most instances. *E*, *a*, and *o* have two sounds. All vowels are long (˘) as well as short (˙) as: *A* like the pure Italian *a* when long, less open when short:
käll māt, cold food. *låg*, law.

E long, is pronounced like *a* in the English word „lay“ or like the French „été“, as:

rēnā mēdēl, pure means.

short, is pronounced like *e* in the word „bed“, as:

ēld, fire — *hēm*, home — *knēkt*, soldier.

It sounds like *a* in the English word „care“ in the prefix *er*, and before *ri*, as:

<i>erfarā</i> , to experience		<i>ērhallā</i> , receive
<i>pērlā</i> , pearl		<i>vērlā</i> , world (<i>l</i> mute).

I is pronounced like *e* in the English word „me“:

Ni (*nee*), you — *litēn flickā*, little girl.

O long, like Italian *u* or as the English *oo* in „stool“:
mōt fōtēn, against the foot.

It sounds like a lengthened *ā*,

1. before *f*, in the following words:

<i>hōf</i> , court		<i>ōfvān</i> , above
<i>lōf</i> , permission		<i>skurā</i> , to clean
<i>skrōf</i> , hull		<i>fōrkōfrā</i> , to increase.
<i>sōfvā</i> , to sleep		

2. before *ri*, as:

sōrlā, *mōrlā*, *pōrlā*.

3. in the following:

<i>hōndm</i> , him		<i>vilkor</i> , condition
<i>kōnūng</i> , king		<i>ōrdnūng</i> , order
<i>hōnūng</i> , honey		<i>ōrden</i> , order of merit
<i>kōl</i> , coal		<i>mōln</i> , cloud.
<i>rōdnād</i> , blush		

4. in many foreign words, as:

lōrd, *hōrd*, *krōnisk*, *katalōg*, *despōt*, *metafōr*, etc.

Ö short is pronounced like *o*, but it has the *o* sound of the English word „move“;

1. before a double consonant in the conjugation of Verbs, which end in the Infinitive in a long *ō*, as