LESSON TRANSCRIPT

Basic Bootcamp #1

Self Introductions - Basic Greetings in Danish

CONTENTS

#1

INTRODUCTION

Becky: Hi everyone, Becky here, and welcome to DanishClass101.com. This is Basic Bootcamp Lesson 1 - Self Introductions - Basic Greetings in Danish. This is the first in a five-part series that will help you ease your way into Danish.

Anna: Hej! I'm Anna! In this lesson, we'll go over all the basics that will really help you understand Danish.

Becky: And we'll have fun doing it! In this lesson, you will learn how to introduce yourself and ask someone their name! This conversation is between strangers.

Anna: The language they are using is very standard.

Becky: Let's listen to the conversation.

DIALOGUE

Peter: Goddag. Mit navn er Peter. Hvad er dit navn?

Maria: Goddag, Peter. Mit navn er Maria.

Peter: Rart at møde dig.

Maria: I lige måde.

Becky: Now, let's hear it with the English translation.

Peter: Goddag. Mit navn er Peter. Hvad er dit navn?

Becky: Good Day. My name is Peter. What's your name?

Maria: Goddag, Peter. Mit navn er Maria.

Becky: Good day, Peter. My name is Maria.

Peter: Rart at møde dig.

Becky: Nice to meet you.

Maria: I lige måde.

Becky: Likewise.

POST CONVERSATION BANTER

Becky: Talking about names, what are the most common names we'll hear in Denmark?

Anna: Hm, I guess the most popular girls' names in Denmark are Emma, Sofia, Freja, Ida, Maja, Sofie, Isabella, Laura, Clara, and Josefine.

Becky: And for boys?

Anna: Victor, William, Noah, Frederik, Lucas, Liam, Emil, Oscar, Magnus, and Oliver are pretty common.

Becky: So these are names you are quite likely to hear in Denmark when meeting people.

Anna: That's right!

Becky: Let's take a look at the vocabulary for this lesson.

VOCAB LIST

Anna Goddag [natural native speed]

Becky Hello.

Anna Goddag [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Anna Goddag [natural native speed]

Anna mit [natural native speed]

Becky my, mine

Anna mit [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Anna mit [natural native speed]

Anna navn [natural native speed]

Becky name

Anna navn [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Anna navn [natural native speed]

Anna at være [natural native speed]

Becky to be

Anna at være [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Anna at være [natural native speed]

Anna hvad [natural native speed]

Becky what

Anna hvad [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Anna hvad [natural native speed]

Anna dit [natural native speed]

Becky your, yours

Anna dit [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Anna dit [natural native speed]

Anna rart [natural native speed]

Becky nice

Anna rart [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Anna rart [natural native speed]

Anna at møde [natural native speed]

Becky to meet

Anna at møde [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Anna at møde [natural native speed]

Anna dig [natural native speed]

Becky you

Anna dig [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Anna dig [natural native speed]

Anna i lige måde [natural native speed]

Becky likewise, you too

Anna i lige måde [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Anna i lige måde [natural native speed]

KEY VOCAB AND PHRASES

Becky: Let's take a closer look at the usage of some of the words and phrases from this lesson. The first word is "to be".

Anna: At være. Whether you want to say "am," "are," or "is," this verb is always er in the present tense, no matter which pronoun or noun in the singular or plural you put in front of it.

Becky: So it's just as easy to tell someone your name as it is to ask someone their name in Danish. Let's have some examples.

Anna: Sure. Like we just learned, "Mit navn er Peter" means "My name is Peter." "Hvad er deres navne?" means "What are their names?" Notice how er is the same in both sentences.

Becky: I see. Can you say the phrases again?

Anna: Mit navn er Peter (pause). Mit navn er Peter.

Becky: And

Anna: Hvad er deres navne? (pause). Hvad er deres navne?

Becky: Great. Now the next words "my" and "your."

Anna: In Danish, you say "mit" when you refer to a noun that belongs to the neuter gender class. For example, "my name" is "mit navn" because "navn" has neuter gender.

Becky: The same goes for "dit" which means "your."

Anna: "Your name" is "dit navn."

Becky: Just like in English grammar, "mit" and "dit" can also stand alone in a sentence, without the actual noun being mentioned.

Anna: When referring to nouns that belong to the common gender class, "mit" and "dit," should be changed to "min" and "din."

Becky: When referring to nouns in plural though, gender does not matter.

Anna: It is "mine" and "dine."

Becky: Our next phrases are "Likewise" and "You too."

Anna: I lige måde is equivalent to both English phrases, and it is used the same way in Danish as it is in English. Danish people mostly use it when someone has thanked you for something, and you also have a reason for saying thank you to that person.

Becky: Let's break this phrase down.

Anna: "I lige" means "in same"

Becky: And

Anna: "Måde" literally means "way" or "manner"

Becky: So altogether we have...

Anna: I lige måde

Becky: Listeners, listen and repeat

Anna: I lige måde (3 seconds pause after) I lige måde

Becky: It can also be used when someone wishes you good luck or something similar, and you want to wish that person the same. Alright, that's not too hard, is it? Now let's move on to the grammar section.

LESSON FOCUS

Becky: In this lesson, you'll learn how to introduce yourself and ask someone their name. Anna, how do you ask someone their name in Danish?

Anna: Hvad er dit navn?

Becky: It means "What is your name?" Let's break it down.

Anna: "Hvad"

Becky: Means "what". Again slowly please.

Anna: "Hvad

Becky: Next

Anna: "Er"

Becky: Means "is." Let's hear it slowly please.

Anna: "Er"

Becky: Next

Anna: Dit

Becky: Means "your". Again slowly please

Anna: Dit

Becky: And the last one

Anna: Navn

Becky: Which means "name". One more time slowly

Anna: Navn

Becky: So altogether the question is

Anna: Hvad er dit navn?

Becky: Listeners, listen and repeat.

Anna: Hvad er dit navn? {pause}

Becky: Okay, so now, how do you answer this question?

Anna: You say "Mit navn er" and then add your name. For example, "Mit navn er Maria". "My name is Maria."

Becky: Could you say it one more time?

Anna: Mit navn er Maria.

Becky: Great. So that wasn't too difficult for the first lesson, right? To recap, let's try a short dialogue. Imagine your name is Maria. Try to answer the question out loud with the phrase we learned in this lesson.

Anna: Hvad er dit navn? {pause} Mit navn er Maria.

Becky: Please note that there is another common way of asking someone's name in Danish, which is...

Anna: Hvad hedder du?

Becky: This literally means "What are you called or named?" but this is equivalent to "What is your name?" The answer to this question is...

Anna: "Jeg hedder" followed by your name.

Becky: To recap, let's try a short dialogue using the name Maria again.

Anna: Hvad hedder du? {pause} Jeg hedder Maria. Danish people tend to say Jeg hedder ... when introducing themselves because it is shorter than Mit navn er ... and also sounds less formal.

Becky: So basically, it is up to you to decide which one you prefer using!

OUTRO

Becky: And that's all for this lesson! To reinforce what you've learned, make sure to check the lesson notes that accompany this lesson. And if you have a question or comment, leave a post on the lesson page.

Anna: Yes, we're happy to help! Thanks for listening, everyone.

Becky: And we'll see you next time! Bye!

Anna: Hej hej!