

LESSON TRANSCRIPT

Intermediate S1 #1

A Danish Job Interview

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#1

INTRODUCTION

John: Hi everyone, and welcome back to DanishClass101.com. This is Intermediate Season 1 Lesson 1 - A Danish Job Interview. John here.

Nana: Hej I'm Nana.

John: In this lesson, you'll learn how to discuss reasons. The conversation takes place at a café.

Nana: It's between Jon and Theresa.

John: The speakers are strangers. Okay, let's listen to the conversation.

DIALOGUE

Jon: Tak for indkaldelsen. Jeg hedder Jon, og jeg er studerende.

Theresa: Tak fordi du ville komme. Vil du fortælle om din tjenererfaring?

Jon: Jeg var opvasker, men pludselig rejste tjeneren. Så jeg meldte mig.

Theresa: Det var heldigt. Hvad er dine stærke og svage sider?

Jon: Jeg er service-minded, men konfliktsky. Derfor gør jeg alt for, at andre er glade.

Theresa: Javel. Hvorfor vil du gerne arbejde på netop denne café?

Jon: Hmm... Tja...

Theresa: Caféen overfor søger jo også en tjener.

Jon: Jeg vil gerne arbejde her på grund af de fleksible arbejdstider.

Theresa: Hvordan har du det med weekendvagter?

Jon: Helt fint. Giver I weekendtillæg?

Theresa: Det gør vi.

Jon: Alletiders.

John: Listen to the conversation with the English translation

Jon: Tak for indkaldelsen. Jeg hedder Jon, og jeg er studerende.

Jon: Thank you for the call. My name is Jon and I am a student.

Theresa: Tak fordi du ville komme. Vil du fortælle om din tjenererfaring?

Theresa: Thank you for coming. Do you want to tell me about your waiting experience?

Jon: Jeg var opvasker, men pludselig rejste tjeneren. Så jeg meldte mig.

Jon: I was a dishwasher, but suddenly the waiter left. So I signed up.

Theresa: Det var heldigt. Hvad er dine stærke og svage sider?

Theresa: That was lucky. What are your strengths and weaknesses?

Jon: Jeg er service-minded, men konfliktsky. Derfor gør jeg alt for, at andre er glade.

Jon: I am service-minded, but afraid of conflict. Therefore, I do anything to make others happy.

Theresa: Javel. Hvorfor vil du gerne arbejde på netop denne café?

Theresa: I see. Why do you want to work at this café exactly?

Jon: Hmm... Tja...

Jon: Hmm... Well...

Theresa: Caféen overfor søger jo også en tjener.

Theresa: After all, the café across the street is also looking for a waiter.

Jon: Jeg vil gerne arbejde her på grund af de fleksible arbejdstider.

Jon: I would like to work here because of the flexible working hours.

Theresa: Hvordan har du det med weekendvagter?

Theresa: How do you feel about weekend shifts?

Jon: Helt fint. Giver I weekendtillæg?

Jon: Totally fine. Do you give weekend supplement?

Theresa: Det gør vi.

Theresa: We do.

Jon: Alletiders.

Jon: Great.

POST CONVERSATION BANTER

John: Jon is looking for a job.

Nana: I think that working in a restaurant is a pretty common job for students.

John: I think so too. What is job hunting like in Denmark?

Nana: The procedure is pretty simple. If you find a job you want to apply for, then send your resume and a covering letter.

John: How do people usually apply?

Nana: Often via email or the employer's own website.

John: I guess that people find job listings in the usual ways, in newspapers and on bulletin boards.

Nana: That's right. There are also online portals where you can search for specific types of jobs.

John: Oh, I've used those before. Your search results are usually tailored to your profile and field of work.

Nana: You can also send applications to a company even if they don't have jobs advertised, but that might not get you any response.

John: If you're unemployed, what can you do for money in Denmark?

Nana: You can receive money for a limited period of time, if you are a member of an a-kasse, an unemployment fund, and register as an unemployed at the job center.

John: Okay, now onto the vocab.

VOCAB LIST

John: Let's take a look at the vocabulary from this lesson. The first word is..

Nana: indkaldelse [natural native speed]

John: call, summons, call-up, draft

Nana: indkaldelse [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Nana: indkaldelse [natural native speed]

John: Next we have..

Nana: hedde [natural native speed]

John: to be called, to be named

Nana: hedde [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Nana: hedde [natural native speed]

John: Next we have..

Nana: studerende [natural native speed]

John: student above senior high school level

Nana: studerende [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Nana: studerende [natural native speed]

John: Next we have..

Nana: tjenererfaring [natural native speed]

John: waiting experience

Nana: tjenererfaring [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Nana: tjenererfaring [natural native speed]

John: Next we have..

Nana: tjener [natural native speed]

John: waiter

Nana: tjener [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Nana: tjener [natural native speed]

John: Next we have..

Nana: konfliktsky [natural native speed]

John: afraid of conflict

Nana: konfliktsky [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Nana: konfliktsky [natural native speed]

John: Next we have..

Nana: søge [natural native speed]

John: to apply for

Nana: søge [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Nana: søge [natural native speed]

John: Next we have..

Nana: arbejdstid [natural native speed]

John: working hours, hours

Nana: arbejdstid [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Nana: arbejdstid [natural native speed]

John: Next we have..

Nana: weekendvagt [natural native speed]

John: weekend shift

Nana: weekendvagt [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Nana: weekendvagt [natural native speed]

John: And last..

Nana: weekendtillæg [natural native speed]

John: weekend supplement

Nana: weekendtillæg [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Nana: weekendtillæg [natural native speed]

KEY VOCAB AND PHRASES

John: Let's have a closer look at the usage of some of the words and phrases from this lesson. The first phrase is...

Nana: være studerende

John: Meaning "to be a student". What can you tell us about this?

Nana: The first word være is the irregular verb "to be" and studerende is a common gender noun meaning "student."

John: Is this used by all students at all levels?

Nana: It's usually used for students who are above high school level.

John: What about students who are younger?

Nana: You replace studerende with elev, and elev is often combined with an institution. So gymnasieelev is "senior high school student".

John: Can you give us an example using this word?

Nana: Sure. For example, you can say... Alle mine venner er også studerende.

John: ...which means "All my friends are students too." Okay, what's the next word?

Nana: søge

John: Meaning "to look for, to search for, to seek, to apply for, to try".

John: What can you tell us about this word?

Nana: Søge is a regular verb, and it conjugates according to the second regular conjugation in past tense, so søge in past tense is søgte.

John: What is it used for?

Nana: Like in English, you use it for talking about looking for someone or something.

John: Is it usually paired with any particular prepositions?

Nana: Yes, it is often followed by efter, which literally means "after," but in this case it is the equivalent of "for" in English.

John: Can you give us an example using this word?

Nana: For example, you can say... Vi har søgt efter chefen overalt.

John: ... which means "We have looked for the boss everywhere."

John: Okay, what's the next phrase?

Nana: give weekendtillæg

John: Meaning "to give weekend supplement".

John: What can you tell us about this?

Nana: The irregular verb give means "to give," and the neuter gender noun weekendtillæg means "weekend supplement."

John: By 'supplement,' we mean additional money or a bonus.

Nana: That's right. It's usually used in a work context. If you have a job interview, you can ask Gives der weekendtillæg?

John: "Is there a weekend supplement?" Can you give us another example using this phrase?

Nana: Sure. For example, you can say... Arbejdsgivere kan give forskellige weekendtillæg.

John: ... which means "Employers can give different weekend supplements." Okay, now onto the lesson focus.

LESSON FOCUS

John: In this lesson, you'll learn how to discuss reasons. How do we do this in Danish?

Nana: There are many different ways. First, let's look at the conjunction fordi.

John: This is very similar to the English conjunction "because," and it is used in subordinate clauses.

Nana: The conjunction så works the same way as the English "so". Unlike fordi, it can be used in main and subordinate clauses.

John: Let's look at how to make a sentence using these words. In English, you can often swap around the order of main and subordinate clauses.

Nana: You can't always do that in Danish. If a main clause precedes a subordinate clause, the subject comes before the verb in both clauses. If the subordinate clause precedes the main clause, the word order changes in the latter so that the verb comes before the subject.

John: Let's hear an example sentence.

Nana: Han ansøger, fordi han mangler penge.

John: "He is applying because he needs money."

Nana: Lønnen var også for lav. - Så du gik?

John: "The salary was also too low." "So you left?"

Nana: You can use the causal adverb derfor to give reason too.

John: This is similar to the English "therefore" and "thus".

Nana: Derfor can only introduce main clauses in which the word order must be inverted. Even when a main clause is followed by another main clause, connected by a conjunction, such as the familiar så, the word order must be inverted in the latter clause because of derfor.

John: Again, let's hear some examples.

Nana: Derfor er det vigtigt at være velforberedt.

John: "Thus, it is important to be well-prepared."

Nana: Er det derfor, du har gode anbefalinger?

John: "Is that why you have good recommendations?"

Nana: Finally, we can express reason with the phrase på grund af.

John: This is like the English phrase "because of".

Nana: På grund af can appear anywhere in a sentence except at the very end, because it will always be followed by a reason.

John: Let's finish the lesson on an example.

Nana: Du er ansat på grund af din gode attitude.

John: "You are hired because of your great attitude."

Nana: Listeners, make sure to check the Lesson Notes PDF for more information about the topics covered in this lesson, as well as additional examples.

OUTRO

John: Okay, that's all for this lesson. Thank you for listening, everyone, and we'll see you next time! Bye!

Nana: Hej hej