

NORWEGIAN FOR SMARTIES

ALL THE BASICS OF THE NORWEGIAN
LANGUAGE EASILY EXPLAINED



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Hi there! We are so excited to share this complete overview of Norwegian grammar with you. We want to give you easy explanations to both simple (A1) and more complex (B2) Norwegian grammar topics. The idea is that this e-book can function as a guide throughout your Norwegian language journey and answer any questions you may have along the way.

The quickest way to learn any language is to use it. To start, don't think of language as art you must master, but as a tool to communicate with. Don't expect perfection. If we understand your meaning, you're doing a magnificent job! We'll slowly work on improving your grammar and increasing your vocabulary, and you'll be fluent before you know it. But for now, get started by using what you know.

If you want the book in physical format, you can print it yourself. (Make sure you select A4 format when printing).

If the you want to learn more and become fluent in Norwegian, check out our engaging and interactive Norwegian language courses:

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Have fun learning. We wish you the best of luck in your Norwegian language journey and hope to see you in class soon!

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Parts of Speech

All words belong to a word class. In Norwegian, there are 10 word classes.

Word Class	Examples
Substantiv <i>Noun</i> (denotes a person, place, or thing)	Elise, kanin, Oslo, mor <i>(Elise, rabbit, Oslo, mother)</i>
Adjektiv <i>Adjective</i> (describes a noun)	morsom, søt, stor, dyr <i>(funny, cute, big, expensive)</i>
Verb <i>Verb</i> (denotes an action)	gå, spise, sove, synge, danse <i>(walk, eat, sleep, sing, dance)</i>
Adverb <i>Adverb</i> (describes a verb)	fort, ofte, sterkt <i>(quickly, often, strongly)</i>
Determinativ <i>Determiner</i> (determines a noun)	dette/denne, min, noen, alle <i>(this, my, some, all)</i>
Pronomen <i>Pronoun</i> (a substitute for a noun)	meg, du, han, oss, henne <i>(me, you, him, us, her)</i>
Preposisjon <i>Preposition</i> (relates words to each other)	på, ved, mellom, etter, i <i>(på, ved, mellom, etter, i)</i>
Konjunksjon <i>Conjunction</i> (connects words or groups of words)	og, men, så, eller <i>(and, but, so, or)</i>
Subjunksjon <i>Subordinating Conjunction</i> (introduces clauses)	hvis, fordi, derfor, selv om <i>(if, because, therefor, though)</i>
Interjeksjon <i>Interjection</i> (express strong feelings)	ja, au, å, hei, oi <i>(yes, ouch, oh, hi, wow)</i>

Substantiv|Noun

A **noun** is a word that functions as the name of a specific object or set of objects, such as living creatures, places, actions, qualities, states of existence, or ideas.

In Norwegian, nouns have grammatic sexes and we inflect the article accordingly.:

Hankjønn <i>Masculine</i>	<u>en</u> bil, <u>en</u> banan, <u>en</u> mann <i>(a car, a banana, a man)</i>
Hunkjønn <i>Feminine*</i>	<u>ei</u> øy, <u>ei</u> høne, <u>ei</u> hytte <i>(an island, a hen, a cabin)</i>
Intekjønn <i>Neuter</i>	<u>et</u> bord, <u>et</u> tre, <u>et</u> hus <i>(a table, a tree, a house)</i>

**It is important to note that the use of feminine articles is becoming less common so to make it easier for you, going forward, we will use EN for all feminine and masculine nouns and ET for neutered nouns. This practice is common and perfectly acceptable.*

There are 4 different ways to inflect a noun:

Entall/Flertall
(Single/Plural)

Ubestemt/Bestemt
(Indefinite/Definite)



Modifier	Entall/ <i>Singular</i>	Flertall/ <i>Plural</i>
Ubestemt/ <i>Indefinite</i>	<u>en</u> bil <i>(<u>a</u> car)</i>	<u>biler</u> <i>(<u>cars</u>)</i>
Bestemt/ <i>Definite</i>	bil <u>en</u> <i>(<u>the</u> car)</i>	bil <u>ene</u> <i>(<u>the</u> cars)</i>

The most common patterns for inflecting nouns:

Form	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
indefinite singular	<u>en</u> stol (a chair)	<u>et</u> vindu (a window)
definite singular	stol <u>en</u> (the chair)	vindu <u>et</u> (the window)
indefinite plural	stol <u>er</u> (chairs)	vindu <u>er</u> (windows)
definite plural	stol <u>ene</u> (the chairs)	vindu <u>ene</u> (windows)

Not all nouns follow this pattern. There are some exceptions. For example:

***Some* short masculine and feminine nouns do not end in ER in plural form.**

Form	Ubestemt/ <i>Indefinite</i>	Bestemt/ <i>Definite</i>
Entall/ <i>Singular</i>	<u>en</u> mus (<u>a</u> mouse)	mus <u>en</u> (the mouse)
Flertall/ <i>Plural</i>	mus (mice)	mus <u>ene</u> (the mice)

There are other exceptions, but by and large, these are the most common rules.



50 Most Common Norwegian Nouns

Article	Substantiv	Noun
et	bad	<i>bath</i>
et	barn	<i>children</i>
en	bukse	<i>pants</i>
en	datamaskin	<i>computer</i>
en	datter	<i>daughter</i>
en	far	<i>father</i>
en	fisk	<i>fish</i>
en	gutt	<i>boy</i>
et	hode	<i>head</i>
et	hotell	<i>hotel</i>
	i dag	<i>today</i>
	i gar	<i>yesterday</i>
	i morgen	<i>tomorrow</i>
en	is	<i>ice</i>
en	jente	<i>girl</i>
en	kaffe	<i>coffee</i>
en	kjæreste	<i>girlfriend</i>
en	kjæreste	<i>boyfriend</i>
et	kjøkken	<i>kitchen</i>
en	kone	<i>wife</i>
en	kvinne	<i>woman</i>
en	kylling	<i>chicken</i>
en	lege	<i>doctor</i>
en	lærer	<i>teacher</i>
en	mann	<i>husband</i>

Article	Substantiv	Noun
en	mann	<i>man</i>
et	minutt	<i>minute</i>
en	mor	<i>tender</i>
et	regn	<i>rain</i>
et	sekund	<i>second</i>
en	seng	<i>bed</i>
en	skjorte	<i>shirt</i>
en	sko	<i>shoe</i>
en	sky	<i>cloud</i>
en	snø	<i>snow</i>
en	sofa	<i>couch</i>
en	sokk	<i>sock</i>
et	storfekjøtt	<i>beef</i>
et	svinekjøtt	<i>pork</i>
en	sykepleier	<i>nurse</i>
en	sønn	<i>son</i>
en	te	<i>tea</i>
en	time	<i>hour</i>
en	TV	<i>TV</i>
en	uke	<i>week</i>
et	vann	<i>water</i>
en	venn	<i>friend</i>
en	voksen	<i>adult</i>
et	år	<i>year</i>
en	øl	<i>beer</i>

2. ubestemt pronomen | indefinite pronoun

Man må pusse tennene før man legger **seg**.



subjekts pronomen



refleksivt pronomen

One must brush one's teeth before lying oneself down.

Man skal ikke tro på alt andre forteller **en**.



subjekts pronomen



objekts pronomen

One shouldn't believe everything someone tells them.

	subject <i>subject</i>	objekt <i>object</i>	refleksivt <i>reflexive</i>
	entall <i>singular</i>	entall <i>singular</i>	entall <i>singular</i>
1. person	man <i>one</i>	en <i>one</i>	seg <i>oneself</i>

3. resiprokt pronomen | reciprocal pronoun

We use the reciprocal pronouns **hverandre**/*each other* when two or more people do the same thing for one another.

Peter og Aina hjelper **hverandre**.

Peter and Aina help each other.

4. relativt pronomen | relative pronoun

A relative pronoun is a word that introduces a dependent (or relative) clause and connects it to an independent clause. The most common the relative pronoun is **som**/*that*.

Kvinnen **som** kom til døren hadde blomster til deg.

The woman that came to the door had flowers for you.

Verbs

Verbs are words that show an action, occurrence or state of being. Almost every sentence requires a verb. The basic form of a verb is known as its infinitive.

In Norwegian, there are 6 simple ways to conjugate a verb:

Infinitiv <i>Infinitive</i>	å spise <i>(to eat)</i>
Presens <i>Present tense</i>	spiser <i>(eats)</i>
Preteritum <i>Past tense</i>	spiste <i>(ate)</i>
Perfektum Partisipp <i>Perfect Participle</i>	spist <i>(eaten)</i>
Presens Partisipp <i>Present Participle</i>	spisende <i>(edible)</i>
Imperativ <i>Imperative</i>	spis <i>(eat)</i>

You can make other verb forms by using auxiliary (or helping) verbs:

ha (have)	bli (become)
ville (want)	skulle (should)

In total, there are 12 Norwegian verb forms (six simple, and six combined)

Verb Form	Conjugation	Example
Infinitiv <i>Infinitive</i> (must be used with another verb)	å spise (<i>to eat</i>)	Jeg liker å spise. (<i>I like to eat.</i>)
Presens <i>Present tense</i> (<i>is happening now or usually happens</i>)	spiser (<i>eating</i>)	Jeg spiser pizza. (<i>I am eating pizza.</i>)
Presens perfektum <i>Present perfect</i> (<i>used when something started in the past and continues in the present</i>)	har spist (<i>have eaten</i>)	Jeg har spist der før. (<i>I have eaten there before.</i>)
Presens futurum <i>Future tense</i> (<i>will happen in the future</i>)	skal spise (<i>will eat</i>)	Jeg skal spise taco I kveld. (<i>I will eat tacos tonight.</i>)
Presens futurum perfektum <i>Future perfect</i> (<i>used for actions that will be completed before some other point in the future</i>)	skal ha spist (<i>will have eaten</i>)	Jeg skal ha spist før du kommer hjem. (<i>I will have eaten before you come home.</i>)
Preteritum <i>Past tense</i> (<i>happened in the past</i>)	spiste (<i>ate</i>)	Jeg spiste frokost sent. (<i>I ate breakfast late.</i>)
Preteritum perfektum <i>Past perfect</i> (<i>used for actions that were completed before some other point in the past</i>)	hadde spist (<i>had eaten</i>)	Jeg hadde spist allerede før jeg visste du kom. (<i>I had already eaten before I knew you were coming.</i>)
Preteritum futurum <i>Past future tense</i> (<i>is used to express the idea that in the past an action/event was planned</i>)	skulle spise (<i>was going to eat</i>)	Jeg skulle spise pølse, men jeg hadde ikke lompe. (<i>I was going to eat hot dogs but I didn't have buns</i>)
Preteritum futurum perfektum <i>Past future</i> (<i>It is used when an action was planned to have been completed before a time in the future</i>)	skulle ha spist (<i>should have eaten</i>)	Jeg skulle ha spist før filmen begynte. (<i>I should have eaten before the movie started</i>)
Perfektum partisipp <i>Perfect participle</i> (<i>denotes a completed action</i>)	spist (<i>eaten</i>)	Ormen ble spist av en fugl. (<i>The worm was eaten by a bird.</i>)
Presens partisipp <i>Present participle</i> (<i>is formed from a verb, and used as an adjective</i>)	spisende (<i>eating</i>)	Dette bordet er reservert for spisende gjester. (<i>That table is reserved for eating guests /guests who are eating.</i>)
Imperative <i>Imperative</i> (<i>used as a command or instruction</i>)	spis (<i>eat</i>)	Middagen er klar. Kom og spis!

Most verbs are regular verbs, meaning they follow rules when forming their various forms. For example: **å lage** (to make), **å spise** (to eat), **å bo** (to reside), **å prøve** (to try).

Norwegian Grammar <i>verbs</i>			
Group 1: When the regular Norwegian verb ends with more than one consonant +e, -de, or -ge*.			
Infinitive	Present	Past	Simple Perfect
å <u>els</u> ke	elsker	elsket	har elsket
å <u>kast</u> e	kaster	kastet	har kastet
å <u>bad</u> e	bader	badet	har badet
å <u>lage</u>	lager	laget	har laget
*Some verbs ending in -ge can also behave like Group 4 verbs: å lage – lagde – har lagt. **As always, there are exceptions to this rule. If you are unsure, look it up!**			
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Norwegian Grammar <i>verbs</i>			
Group 2: When the regular Norwegian verb ends with one consonant +e, -mme, or -nge.			
Infinitive	Present	Past	Simple Perfect
å <u>spis</u> e	spiser	spiste	har spist
å <u>le</u> ge	leser	lest	har lest
å <u>glem</u> me	glemmer	glemte	har glemt
å <u>ring</u> e	ringer	ringte	har ringt
As always, there are exceptions to this rule. If you are unsure, look it up!			
@lenoonorge			

Norwegian Grammar <i>verbs</i>			
Group 3: When the regular Norwegian verb ends without an e.			
Infinitive	Present	Past	Simple Perfect
å <u>bo</u>	bor	bodde	har bodd
å <u>tro</u>	tror	trodde	har trodd
å <u>bety</u>	betyr	betydde	har betydd
å <u>snø</u>	snør	snødde	har snødd
As always, there are exceptions to this rule. If you are unsure, look it up!			
@lenoonorge			

Norwegian Grammar <i>verbs</i>			
Group 4: When the Norwegian regular verb ends in -eie or -ve.			
Infinitive	Present	Past	Simple Perfect
å <u>le</u> ie	leier	leide	har leid
å <u>ple</u> ie	pleier	pleide	har pleid
å <u>le</u> ve	lever	levde	har levd
å <u>prø</u> ve	prøver	prøvde	har prøvd
As always, there are exceptions to this rule. If you are unsure, look it up!			
@lenoonorge			

But not all verbs follow these rules. Words that don't follow the rules are called "sterke verb" or strong verbs.

Strong Verbs

A strong verb is a verb that marks its past tense by changing the stem vowel.

Here are some of the more commonly used strong verbs and the most common ways to conjugate them:

Infinitiv/ Infinitive	Presens/ Present Tense	Preteritum/ Past Tense	Perfektum partisipp/ Perfect Participle
ex. å drikke/ to drink	drikker/ drinks	drakk/ drank	har drukket/ have drunk
å bite/ to bite	biter	bet	har bitt
å bli/ to become	blir	ble	har blitt
å brenne/ to burn	brenner	brant	har brent
å bære/ to carry	bærer	bar	har båret
å dette/ to fall	detter	datt	har dettet
å dra/ to pull	drar	dro	har dratt
å finne/ to find	finner	fant	har funnet
å fly/ to fly	flyr	fløy	har fløyet
å flyte/ to move	flyter	fløt	har flytt
å fortelle/ to tell	forteller	fortalte	har fortalt
å fryse/ to freeze	fryser	frøs	har frosset
å følge/ to follow	følger	fulgte	har fulgt
å få/ to get	får	fikk	har fått
å gi/ to give	gir	ga	har gitt
å gjøre/ to do	gjør	gjorde	har gjort
å gråte/ to cry	gråter	gråt	har grått
å gå/ to walk	går	gikk	har gått
å ha/ to have	har	hadde	har hatt
å hete/ to be named	heter	het	har hett
å hjelpe/ to help	hjelper	hjalp	har hjulpet

Infinitiv/ Infinitive	Presens/ Present Tense	Preteritum/ Past Tense	Perfektum partisipp/ Perfect Participle
å holde/ <i>to hold</i>	holder	holdt	har holdt
å klype/ <i>to pinch</i>	klyper	kløp	har kløpet
å komme/ <i>to come</i>	kommer	kom	har kommet
å le/ <i>to laugh</i>	ler	lo	har ledd
å legge/ <i>to lay</i>	legger	la	har lagt
å ligge/ <i>to lie</i>	ligger	lå	har ligget
å løpe/ <i>to run</i>	løper	løp	har løpet
å rekke/ <i>to reach</i>	rekker	rakk	har rukket
å renne/ <i>to clean</i>	renner	rant	har rent
å se/ <i>to see</i>	ser	så,	har sett
å selge/ <i>to sell</i>	selger	solgte	har solgt
å sette/ <i>to set</i>	setter	satte	har satt
å si/ <i>to say</i>	sier	sa	har sagt
å sitte/ <i>to sit</i>	sitter	satt	har sittet
å skjære/ <i>to cut</i>	skjærer	skar	har skåret
å skrike/ <i>to scream</i>	skriker	skrek	har skreket
å skrive/ <i>to write</i>	skriver	skrev	har skrevet
å slenge/ <i>to toss</i>	slenger	slang	har slengt
å slippe/ <i>to drop</i>	slipper	slapp	har sluppet
å slå/ <i>to hit</i>	slår	slo	har slått
å sove/ <i>to sleep</i>	sover	sov	har sovet
å spørre/ <i>to ask</i>	spør	spurte	har spurt
å stå/ <i>stand</i>	står	stod	har stått
å synge/ <i>to sing</i>	synger	sang	har svunget
å ta/ <i>to take</i>	tar	tok	har tatt
å treffe/ <i>to meet</i>	treffer	traff	har truffet
å trekke/ <i>to pull</i>	trekker	trakk	har trukket
å velge/ <i>to choose</i>	velger	valgte	har valgt
å vinne/ <i>to win</i>	vinner	vant	har vunnet
å vite/ <i>to know</i>	vet	visste	har visst
å være/ <i>to be</i>	er	var	har vært

Adjektiv|*Adjective*

Adjectives are words that describe the qualities or states of being of nouns and/or pronouns. They can also describe the quantity of nouns

A word that describes a verb is not an adjective but an adverb.

Adjective Placement

In the sentences below, the adjectives are easy to spot because they come immediately before the nouns they modify.

Den **unge** gutten leser.
The young boy is reading.

Hun liker den **røde** kjølen.
She likes her red dress.

But adjectives can also be placed after a linking verb like *å være/to be*, *å føle/to feel*, *å smake/to taste*, etc. For example:

Jeg er **glad**.
I am happy.

Pizzaen smaker godt.
The pizza tastes good.

Anja og Inger er **snille**.
Anja and Inger are kind.

In Norwegian, adjectives vary in form depending on quantity (singular or plural), gender, and whether it's in definite or indefinite form.

Form	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
indefinite singular	<u>en</u> stor stol (a large chair)	<u>et</u> stort hus (a large house)
definite singular	<u>den</u> store <u>stolen</u> (the large chair)	<u>det</u> store <u>huset</u> (the large house)
indefinite plural	store <u>stoler</u> (large chairs)	store hus (large houses)
definite plural	<u>de</u> store <u>stolene</u> (the large chairs)	<u>de</u> store <u>husene</u> (the large houses)

Not all nouns follow this pattern. There are exceptions. For example:

Adjectives ending in -A or -E are not modified.

	Gendered	Neutered	Plural
<u>rosa</u> /pink	en rosa kjøle <i>a pink dress</i>	et rosa glass <i>a pink glass</i>	rosa blomster <i>pink flowers</i>

There are other exceptions of course, but these are the most common rules.

Degrees of Comparison

Adjectives also come in three different degrees of comparison: *absolute*, *comparative*, and *superlative*.

Note that it's only in the absolute form that we inflect the adjective according to gender or quantity.

Short adjectives are inflected with endings:

<p>Positiv <i>Absolute</i> <i>Describes something in its own right</i></p>	<p>blå, snill, kul <i>(blue, kind, cool)</i></p>
<p>Komparitiv <i>Comparative</i> <i>Makes a comparison between two or more things</i></p>	<p>blåere, snillere, kulere <i>(bluer, kinder, cooler)</i></p>
<p>Superlativ <i>Superlative</i> <i>Indicates that something has the highest degree of the quality</i></p>	<p>blåeste, snilleste, kuleste <i>(bluest, kindest, coolest)</i></p>

Other adjectives use the auxiliary words “mer” (*more*) and “mest” (*most*) before the adjective. For example:

	Positiv <i>Absolute</i>	Komparitiv <i>Comparative</i>	Superlativ <i>Superlative</i>
Longer Adjectives	interessant <i>(interesting)</i>	mer interessant <i>(more interesting)</i>	mest interessant <i>(most interesting)</i>
Adjectives made from verbs	brukt <i>(used)</i>	mer brukt <i>(more used)</i>	mest brukt <i>(most used)</i>
Adjectives that end in -EK	fantastisk <i>(fantastic)</i>	mer fantastisk <i>(more fantastic)</i>	mest fantastisk <i>(most fantastic)</i>

Other exceptions exist but this is a good overview of the adjective degrees of comparison

Most Common Norwegian Adjectives

Type	Adjektiv	Adjective	Type	Adjektiv	Adjective
Farger <i>Colors</i>	svart	<i>black</i>	Mengder <i>Quantities</i>	få	<i>few</i>
	blå	<i>blue</i>		lite	<i>little</i>
	brun	<i>brown</i>		mange	<i>many</i>
	grå	<i>gray</i>		mye	<i>much</i>
	grønn	<i>green</i>		del	<i>part</i>
	oransje	<i>orange</i>		noen	<i>some</i>
	lilla	<i>purple</i>		hele	<i>whole</i>
	rød	<i>red</i>			
	hvit	<i>white</i>	Smaker <i>Tastes</i>	bitter	<i>bitter</i>
	gul	<i>yellow</i>		fersk	<i>fresh</i>
		salt		<i>salty</i>	
		sur		<i>sour</i>	
		krydret		<i>spicy</i>	
		søt	<i>sweet</i>		
Størrelser <i>Sizes</i>	stor	<i>big</i>	Kvaliteter <i>Qualities</i>	dårlig	<i>bad</i>
	dyp	<i>deep</i>		ren	<i>clean</i>
	lang	<i>long</i>		vanskelig	<i>difficult</i>
	smal	<i>narrow</i>		skitten	<i>dirty</i>
	kort	<i>short</i>		enkel	<i>easy</i>
	liten	<i>small</i>		dyr	<i>expensive</i>
	høy	<i>tall</i>		rask	<i>fast</i>
	tykk	<i>thick</i>		mork	<i>dark</i>
	tynn	<i>thin</i>		full	<i>full</i>
bred	<i>wide</i>	god		<i>good</i>	
Figurer <i>Shapes</i>	rund	<i>circular</i>		tung	<i>heavy</i>
	rett	<i>straight</i>		billig	<i>inexpensive</i>
	firkantet	<i>square</i>	lett	<i>light</i>	
	trekantet	<i>triangular</i>	ny	<i>new</i>	
Smaker <i>Tastes</i>	bitter	<i>bitter</i>	gammel	<i>old</i>	
	fersk	<i>fresh</i>	sakte	<i>slow</i>	
	salt	<i>salty</i>	veldig	<i>very</i>	
	sur	<i>sour</i>	ung	<i>young</i>	
	krydret	<i>spicy</i>			
	søt	<i>sweet</i>			

Determinativ|*Determiner*



A **determiner** is a word that is placed in front of a noun to help “determine” quantity or to clarify what the noun refers to (e.g., "**my** dog," "**that** dog," "**the** dog")

In Norwegian, All determiners can be classified as one of the following: :

Demonstrativer <i>Demonstratives</i>	dette eplet <i>(this apple)</i>
Possessiver <i>Possessives</i>	mitt eple <i>(my apple)</i>
Kvantorer <i>Quantifiers</i>	mange epler <i>(many apples)</i>

1. Demonstrativer | *Demonstratives*

The demonstrative determiners are pointing words. They determine where the noun or pronoun is in relation to the speaker.

	 i nærheten/ <i>nearby</i>	 lenger bort/ <i>further away</i>
hankjønn/hunkjønn <i>(gendered)</i>	denne stol <u>e</u> n <i>(this chair)</i>	den stol <u>e</u> n <i>(that chair)</i>
intektjønn <i>(neutered)</i>	dette fjell <u>e</u> t <i>(this chair)</i>	det fjell <u>e</u> t <i>(that chair)</i>
flertall <i>(plural)</i>	disse bøkene <i>(these books)</i>	de bøkene <i>(those books)</i>

2. Possessiver | *Possessives*

A possessive determiner shows who or what owns it.

English		Norsk	Eksempel <i>Example</i>
<i>my</i>	gendered	min	bilen min <i>my car</i>
	neutered	mitt	huset mitt <i>my house</i>
	plural	mine	skoene mine <i>my shoes</i>
<i>your</i>	gendered	din	bilen din <i>your car</i>
	neutered	ditt	huset ditt <i>your house</i>
	plural	dine	skoene dine <i>your shoes</i>
<i>his her its</i>		hans/hennes dens/dets	bilen hennes <i>her car</i>
<i>our</i>	gendered	vår	bilen vår <i>our car</i>
	neutered	vårt	huset vårt <i>our house</i>
	plural	våre	skoene våre <i>our shoes</i>
<i>your (plural)</i>		deres	huset deres
<i>their</i>		deres	skoene deres

The words "hans", "hennes", "dens", "dets" and "deres" are not inflected.

3. Kvantorer | *Quantifiers*

Any determiner that refers, even loosely, to an amount or a quantity can be classified as a quantifier.

So, all numbers are quantifiers:

én, ett, to, fem, ti, hundre, tusen, million, etc

(one, two, five, ten, hundred, thousand, million, etc)

Other quantifiers are less specific and refer to an undefined amount or quantity :

alle, noen, ingen, annen, begge, mange, mye, nok

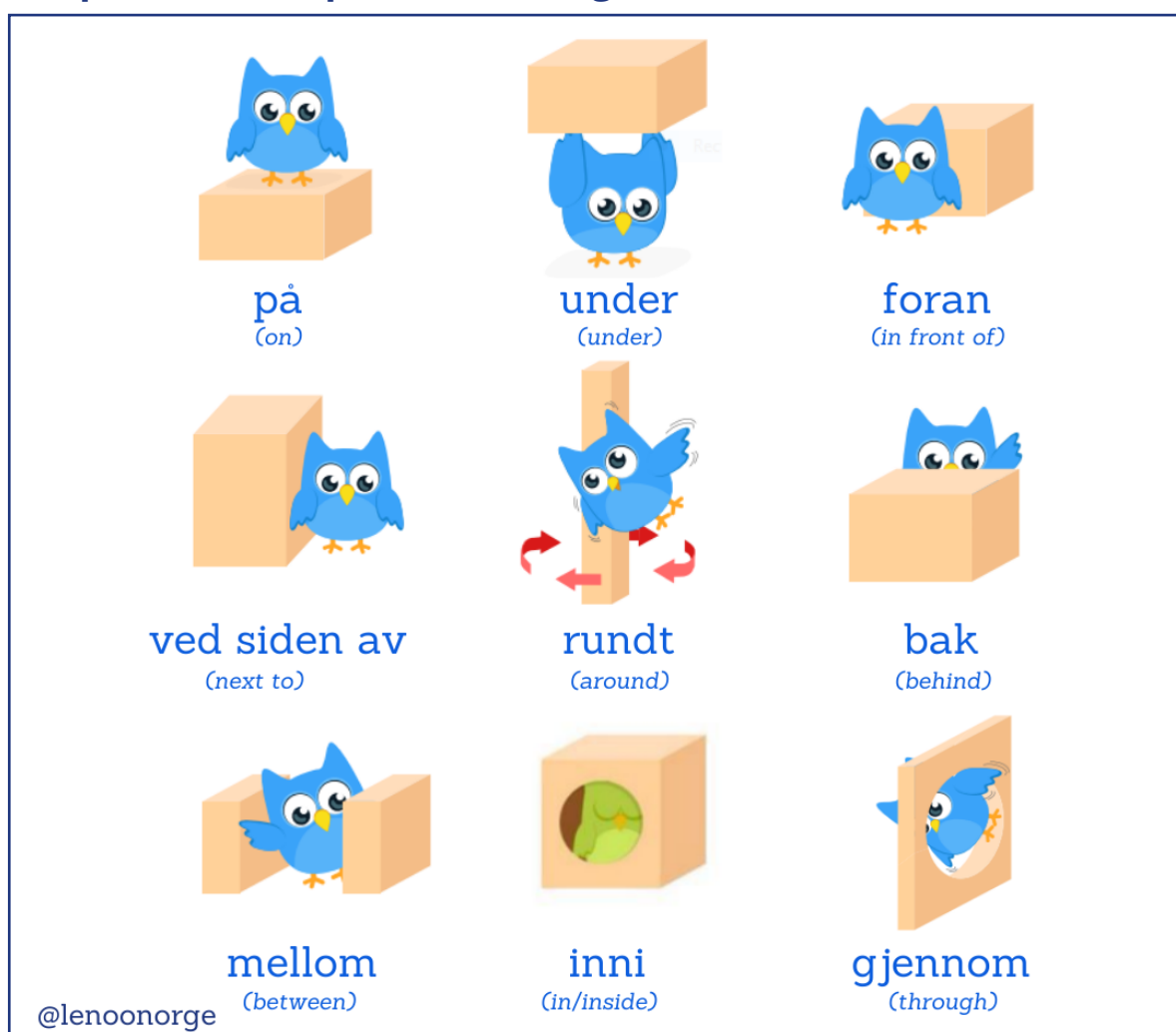
(all, some, no, other, both, many, much, enough)

Some also come in three different degrees of comparison: *mange (many), mer (more), mest (most)*.

Preposisjon|Preposition

Prepositions tell us where or when something is in relation to something else. They indicate spatial, time, directional, and location relationships.

Prepositions of space in Norwegian:



Prepositions of time:

om (in)	Vi flytter til Oslo om 2 måneder. (We are moving to Oslo in two months.)
for ... siden (ago)	Jeg flyttet til Norge for 3 år siden. (I moved to Norway three years ago.)
i (for)	Jeg har bodd i Trondheim i ett år. (I have been living in Trondheim for one year.)

Adverb|Adverb

An **adverb** is a word that modifies (describes) a verb , an adjective, another adverb, or even a whole sentence.



Here, the adverb **"høyt"** (*loudly*) is describing the verb "singer" (*sings*).

Hun synger **høyt**.
adverb
(She sings loudly.)

Here, the adverb **"veldig"** (*very*) is describing the adjective "høy" (*tall*).

Lars er **veldig** høy.
adverb
(Lars is very tall.)



Here, the adverb **"for"** (*too*) is describing the adverb **"fort"** (*quickly*).



Løpet avsluttet **for fort**.
adverbs
(The race ended too quickly.)

Here, the adverb **"heldigvis"** (*fortunately*) is describing the rest of the sentence.

Heldigvis kom vi dit i tide.
adverb



(Fortunately, we got there in time.)

Sentence adverbs can modify or even change the meaning of an entire sentence. For example, in the sentence:

Jeg er **ikke** sulten.
(I am not hungry)

the adverb "ikke" (**not**) changes the meaning of the sentence entirely.

Degrees of Comparison

Like adjectives, adverbs can show degrees of comparison, although it's slightly less common to use them this way.

Komparativ <i>Comperative</i>	Superlativ <i>Superlative</i>
Du danser bedre enn meg. <i>(You dance better than me.)</i>	Du danser best . <i>(You dance best)</i>
Hun løper raskere enn ham. <i>(She runs faster than him.)</i>	Hun løper raskest . <i>(interesting)</i>

Place adverbs

Place adverbs, such as "here", "there", "up", "down", etc. change forms in Norwegian. An easy trick is to ask yourself whether the verb is traveling in a *direction* or in place at a *location*. So, you would say "Jeg kommer **hjem**" (*I am coming home*), but "Jeg er **hjemme**" (*I am home*).

Direction	Location	English
inn	inne	in
ut	ute	out
opp	oppe	up
ned	nede	down
hit	her	here
dit	der	there
hjem	hjemme	home
	@lenoonorge	

Leddsetninger | *Clauses*

A **clause** is a group of related words containing a subject that tells readers what the sentence is about, and a verb that tells readers what the subject is doing.

Many clauses are preceded by a subjunction:



There are three types of clauses: noun, adverbial, and adjective clauses.

1. SUBSTANTIVISTISKE LEDDSETNINGER | *Noun Clause*

A noun clause can replace a noun. Here's an example of a noun clause:



(She understands everything he is saying.)

In this example, **“alt han sier”** (*everything he is saying*) is a dependent clause that acts as a noun because it communicates the specific “thing” that she, the subject of the sentence, understands. **“Alt han sier”** can be replaced with **“forklaringen hans”** (*his explanation*) and the sentence still makes perfect sense.

2. ADVERBIALE LEDDSETNINGER | *Adverbial Clause*

Just like a noun clause is a clause taking on a noun's role, an adverbial clause is a clause acting as an adverb. For example:



In this example, **“når jeg kommer hjem”** (*when I get home*) is a dependent clause that acts as an adverb. It describes when the action “make dinner” will occur. You can replace it with the adverb **“senere”** (*later*) and the sentence still makes perfect sense.

3. ADJEKTIVISTISKE LEDDSETNINGER | *Adjective Clause*

And like the previous two clause types, an adjective clause acts as an adjective in its sentence. It is usually preceded by the conjunction “som” (who/which/that). Here is an example:



In this example, **“hunden som bjeffer”** (*the dog that barks*) can be easily replaced with **“den bråkete hunden”** (*the loud dog*).

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