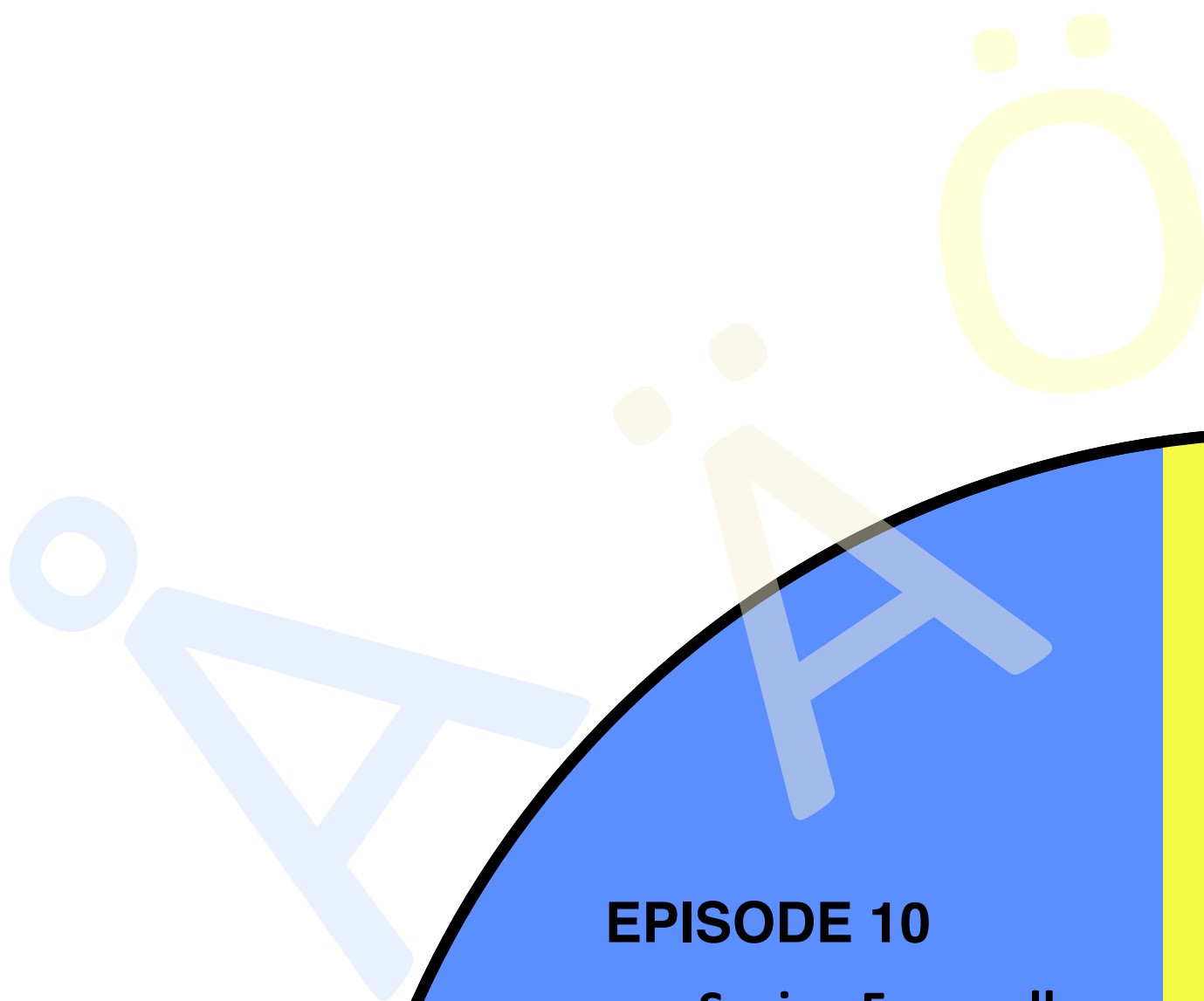

Discovering Swedish

– Season Finale –



EPISODE 10

**Saying Farewell
and
The Swedish Months**



Dialogue

Swedish

- José:** Hanna, var är Hanna?
- Hanna:** Eh?! Det är ju* jag som är Hanna.
- José:** Jaså... Var är Anna då?
- Hanna:** Hon arbetar.
- José:** Arbetar hon? När kommer hon hem?
- Hanna:** Klockan 6, tror jag.
- José:** Jaså. Men jag reser hem nu.
- Hanna:** Du kommer ifrån Spanien, eller hur?
- José:** Ja, det gör jag. Jag kommer ifrån Spanien, ja.
- Hanna:** Då kanske vi kan träffas. Jag ska till Spanien i sommar.
- José:** Åh! Ska du? När då?
- Hanna:** Från den 22:e juli till den 16:e augusti.
- José:** Vilka dagar är det?
- Hanna:** Eh?! Den 22:e juli är en fredag. Den 16:e augusti är en tisdag.
- José:** Torsdag?
- Hanna:** Nej, inte torsdag. Jag sade: tisdag.
- José:** Okej. Men är det inte dyrt att resa på en fredag?
- Hanna:** Är det? Är det billigare på onsdagar?
- José:** Jag tror det...
- Hanna:** Då far jag onsdagen den 20:e juli istället.

José: Underbart!

LJUDET AV EN BILTUTA

José: Åh, det är taxin. Då ses vi snart i Talinn. Hej då!

Hanna: Hej då---eh!?!? Talinn? Vänta lite! José! Spanien, inte Talinn. Spa--- José!

English

José: Hanna, where is Hanna?

Hanna: Huh?! But I am Hanna!

José: Oh, really... Where is Anna then?

Hanna: She is working.

José: Is she working? When will she be back?

Hanna: At 6 o'clock, I think.

José: I see. But I'm going home now.

Hanna: You are from Spain, are you not?

José: Yes, I am. I am from Spain, yes.

Hanna: Then maybe we will see each other. I am going to Spain this summer.

José: Oh! You are? When?

Hanna: From July 22 to August 16.

José: What days would that be?

Hanna: Huh?! July 22 is a Friday. August 16 is a Tuesday.

José: Thursday?

Hanna: No, not Thursday. I said: Tuesday.

José: Okay. But is it not expensive to go on a Friday?

Hanna: Is it? Is it cheaper on Wednesdays?

José: I think so...

Hanna: Then I will go on Wednesday July 20 instead.

José: Wonderful!

THE SOUND OF A CAR HORN

José: Oh, that's the taxi. See you soon in Talinn, then! Bye!

Hanna: Bye---Eh!?!? Talinn? Hold on! José! Spain, not Talinn. Spa---José!

Notes: * 'ju' is used for emphasis. Compare 'Det är jag som är Hanna' (I am Hanna/Lit. It is I who am Hanna) to 'Det är ju jag som är Hanna' (But I am Hanna!/Lit. It is actually, didn't you know, I who am Hanna!).

Key vocabulary

Swedish	English
att träffas Vi träffas imorgon	to meet/see each other We'll meet/see each other tomorrow
sommar	summer
höst	autumn, AmE: fall
vinter	winter
vår	spring
(en) dag	(a) day
(en) resa	(a) journey
att resa	to travel
att resa hem	to go home USAGE NOTE: after an extended stay and the home is far away, for example in another country.
underbar	wonderful
istället	instead
taxi	taxi, cab
från	from
till	to
att fara att åka	to go (somewhere) USAGE NOTE: when going somewhere in a vehicle. Not used when walking. 'Åka' is slightly less formal than is 'fara'.
vänta lite	hold on, wait a second

Key sentences

Swedish	English
Jag reser hem den 10:e juni.	I return home on 10 June.
Vad är det för dag idag?	What day is it today?
Vad är det för datum idag?	What date is it today?

Months, Dates and Days

Days of the Week		Dates of the Month			
Måndag	Monday	1	Första	17	Sjuttonde
Tisdag	Tuesday	2	Andra	18	Artonde
Onsdag	Wednesday	3	Tredje	19	Nittonde
Torsdag	Thursday	4	Fjärde	20	Tjugonde
Fredag	Friday	5	Femte	21	Tjugoförsta
Lördag	Saturday	6	Sjätte	22	Tjugoandra
Söndag	Sunday	7	Sjunde	23	Tjugotredje
Months of the Year		8	Åttonde	24	Tjugofjärde
Januari	January	9	Nionde	25	Tjugofemte
Februari	February	10	Tionde	26	Tjugosjätte
Mars	March	11	Elfte	27	Tjugosjunde
April	April	12	Tolfte	28	Tjugoåttonde
Maj	May	13	Trettonde	29	Tjugonionde
Juni	June	14	Fjortonde	30	Trettionde
Juli	July	15	Femtonde	31	Trettioförsta
Augusti	August	16	Sextonde		

Months, Dates and Days

Days of the Week		Dates of the Month
September	September	
Oktober	October	
November	November	
December	December	

Grammar Explanations

The Swedish 'ju' 'Ju' is used for extra emphasis or to express surprise for something unexpected, but finding a suitable translation for the Swedish word 'ju' has proven tantamount to impossible. There is simply no suitable English equivalent or substitute. Instead we are going to have a look at some different examples, and try to give you an idea of how it is used.

Example:

Jag är Anna – I am Anna

Jag är ju Anna – I am, actually, didn't you know, Anna!

In the second sentence, 'ju' is used to provide extra emphasis to the fact that the speaker is, actually, Anna. The use of 'ju' here suggests that the listener is unaware of the fact that the speaker is Anna. The speaker is therefore inserting 'ju' to emphasise the point that she is Anna.

Example:

Han sjunger bra – he sings well

Han sjunger ju bra – he actually sings well

In the first example, the speaker simply states a fact: he sings well. In the second example, we understand that the speaker is surprised by the fact that the man sings well.

Example:

Det vet du – you know that

Det vet du ju – but you know that!

In the first example, the speaker simply states a fact: you know that. In the second example, the speaker sounds a little exasperated, pointing out that listener should know something he has indicated that he does not know or forgotten. Consider the following situation: Two brothers are going to celebrate their mothers birthday later in the day. One of them has forgotten all about it, despite the fact that they celebrate their mother's birthday every year. 'You should have told me' one of the says, to which the other responds exasperatedly: 'but you know that!' (det vet du ju!).

Dates in Swedish

There are two common ways to write dates in Swedish. The more formal of the two, has the year first, followed by the month and then the day.

Example:

850418	}	1985 April 18
85-04-18		
19850418		

The second way, which is much less common today than it used to be in the past, is written like this:

Example:

18/4-85	}	1985 April 18
18/4-1985		

Saying Farewell

There are a few different ways to say 'good bye' in Swedish. In the dialogue, we used the most common way: *hej då*. This phrase can be used regardless of to whom you speak, meaning that it is neither informal or formal – it just is.

'*Farväl*' is the equivalent of 'farewell', and probably used about as often, and in the same situations, as 'farewell' would be in English. Thus, it is not very common, and may sound slightly formal or old-fashioned. You do hear it sometimes, though, when friends who do not expect to see each other for a long time part. For example: '*farväl, min vän*' – farewell, my friend. In that sense it can also be used for comedic effect when uttered in a very dramatic, foreboding mode.

Lastly, '*adjö*' is seldom used in modern Swedish.