

Hvor kommer du fra? Jeg kommer fra...

(underlined letters show stressed syllables)

Europa

Danmark

England

Finland

Frankrig

Irland

Island

Italien

Norge [Norway]

Poland

Rumænien

Skandinavien

Skotland

Spanien

Storbritannien [Great Britain]

Svejts [Switzerland]

Sverige [Sweden]

Tjekkiet [the Czech Rep]

Tyskland [Germany]

Nordamerika

Canada

Mexico

USA

Sydamerika

Argentina

Brasilien

Chile

Paraguay

Peru

Venezuela

Asien

Filippinerne [The Philippines]

Japan

Kina

Korea

Republik i Sydøstasien [Laos]

Mellemøsten (the Middle East)

Tyrkiet

Iran

Egypten

Irak

Jordan

Grønland

Symbols inside slashes (for example: /j/) indicate a specific sound. Letters in quotations (such as “j”) indicate a letter (which may or may not sound like you expect). See examples below:

/j/ - Sounds like a “y” in English. It is often spelled with a “J” or “I” in Danish.

Japan

Jordan

Rumænien

Skandinavien

Spanien

Storbritannien

/a/, as in “cat”

Argentina

Asien

Canada

Danmark

Europa

Italien

Japan

Jordan

Kina

Korea

...land

Nord/Sydamerika

Spanien

Storbritannien

USA

Venezuela

/ɑ/, as in “father”

Argentina
Brasilien
Danmark

Frankrig
Paraguay
Iran

Irak

/ə/ - (Called a Schwa) The sound of “hemming and hawing” (uh, um)

Norge
Rumænien
Skandinavien
Spanien
Storbritannien

/i/, as in “peep”

Argentina
Brasilien
Filippinerne
Frankrig
Irak
Iran

Irland
Island
Iitalien
Kina
Mexico
Nord/Sydamerika

Republik i Sydøstasien
Skandinavien
Storbritannien
Sverige
Tjekkiet
Tyrkiet

/I/, as in “pip”

Finland
Italien (may turn to /j/ if spoken quickly)

/y/ - Similar to the German ü (if that helps)

Egypten
Syd
Syrien
Tyrkiet
Tysk

/ŋ/ - “ng” sound in “singer”, NOT “finger”!

England

/ɔ/ - Midwestern sound in “caught” (different from the vowel in “cot”)

Skotland
Norge
godt [good]

/r/ - Velar R: Made at the back of the throat where /g/ is made.

Peru
Rumanien
Republik (i Sydøstasien)
Gronland

Frankrig
Brasilien
Storbritannian

/ð/ - Eth: “th” sound in *thy*, NOT in *thigh*!

Syð /syð/

Tjækit /tjæki[?] əð/

Tyrkit /tyrki[?] əð/

/ʔ/ - Glottal Stop: a complete stopping of sound at the vocal cords, as in “uh-oh”

England
Finland
Grønland
Irland
Island
Poland
Skotland
Spanien
Tyskland

land - /lan^ʔ/

Peru

/peru^ʔ/

Paraguay

/pɑrɑguɑj^ʔ/

Canada

/kɑn^ʔ ədɑ/

Asien

/ɑ^ʔ sjən/

Syrien

/syr^ʔ jən/

Svejts/Schweiz

/svɑj^ʔ ds/

Italien

/itɑ^ʔ ljən/

Rumanien

/rumæ^ʔ njən/

Brasilien

/brɑsi^ʔ ljən/

Tjekkiet

/tjæki^ʔ əð/

Tyrkiet

/tyrki^ʔ əð/

Skandinavien

/sgɑndinɑ^ʔ vjən/

Nordamerika

/norɑme^ʔ rika/

Sydamerika

/syðɑme^ʔ rika/

Special Letters

Double Letters

“kk” (e.g. “stykke” [piece]) are pronounced like “g” as in “girl” (/g/)

“tt” (e.g. “katte” [cats]) are pronounced like “d” as in “dog” (/d/)

“pp” (e.g. “stoppe”) are pronounced like “b” as in “boy” (/b/)

“D”

May sound like /d/, as in “dukke” [doll]

May sound like /ð/, as in “mode” [fashion]

May be silent, as in “minde” [remind]

May be a glottal stop /ʔ/, as in “hun” [dog]

“G”

May sound like /g/, as in “god” [good]

May sound like “sh” (especially in borrowed French words), as in “genert” [shy]
May be silent, as in “kage” [cake]
May combine with “n” to indicate the sound in “sing,” (note the difference between “sin” and “sing”!), as in “enge” [meadows]

“T”

May sound like /t/, as in “te” [tea]
May sound like /ð/, as in “huset” [the house]

“Ø” is like the German ö, formed with the lips producing “oh” and the tongue saying “ee”
In combination with other letters, “øj” and “øg,” often sounds like “oy”

“Æ” has different sounds, often between an “e” and an “a” depending on the sounds around them in a given word.

“Å” sounds more like an “o” and not at all like an “a.” In old-fashioned spelling, and in some current place names, the “å” is spelled “aa” and still pronounced more like an “å”. Some cities that sometimes still use the old spelling are “Århus/Aarhus, and “Aalborg.”