

LESSON TRANSCRIPT

# Lower Beginner S1 #1

## Where is All My Swedish Stuff?

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#1

# INTRODUCTION

Engla: Hej allihopa! I'm Engla.

Gabriella: Hi everyone, I'm Gabriella. Welcome to SwedishPod101.com. This is Lower Beginner, Season 1, Lesson 1 - Where Is All My Swedish Stuff? In this lesson, you'll learn how to express ownership.

Engla: Yes, and the conversation takes place at the Olsson family's home.

Gabriella: It's between Anna and her mother Kerstin, and they're using informal Swedish because they're family.

## DIALOGUE

Anna: Mamma, har du sett min biologibok?

Kerstin: Den ligger på köksbordet.

Anna: Där är den ju! Har du sett mitt pennskrin?

Kerstin: Nej. Jens kanske har tagit det.

Anna: Va? Inte nu igen!

Kerstin: Jo. Jag såg honom med det i morse.

-With English Translation-

Anna: Mamma, har du sett min biologibok?

Gabriella: Mom, have you seen my biology book?

Kerstin: Den ligger på köksbordet.

Gabriella: It's on the kitchen table.

Anna: Där är den ju! Har du sett mitt pennskrin?

Gabriella: There it is! Have you seen my pencil case?

Kerstin: Nej. Jens kanske har tagit det.

Gabriella: No. Maybe Jens has taken it.

Anna: Va? Inte nu igen!

Gabriella: What? Not again!

Kerstin: Jo. Jag såg honom med det i morse.

Gabriella: Yes. I saw him with it this morning.

## POST CONVERSATION BANTER

Gabriella: Seems like Anna is in a hurry to get to school!

Engla: Yes, it sure seems like it.

Gabriella: Tell me Engla, what is Swedish high school like?

Engla: Well, before entering high school, all Swedish children go to what we call grundskola, which is basically nine years of compulsory comprehensive school.

Gabriella: I see, and then you start high school?

Engla: Yes, or gymnasiet, as we call it.

Gabriella: But that isn't mandatory is it?

Engla: No, it's not, but up to 90 percent of all Swedish youth go to high school. However, quite a few drop out, or don't get good enough grades to go to university.

Gabriella: Ah...what kind of subjects do you study in Swedish high school then?

Engla: There are several different programs that focus on different things. Some of them are more theoretical, and aim to prepare you for further study in higher education.

Gabriella: And are there more practical programs as well?

Engla: Yes, you also have programs that will educate you in a specific profession, so you'll be ready to start working as soon as you've graduated.

Gabriella: It sounds like a good system.

## VOCAB LIST

Gabriella: Let's take a look at the vocabulary for this lesson. The first word we shall see is...

Engla: mamma [natural native speed]

Gabriella: mamma, mom

Engla: mamma [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Engla: mamma [natural native speed]

Engla: att se [natural native speed]

Gabriella: to see

Engla: att se [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Engla: att se [natural native speed]

Engla: min [natural native speed]

Gabriella: my, mine

Engla: min [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Engla: min [natural native speed]

Engla: mitt [natural native speed]

Gabriella: my

Engla: mitt [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Engla: mitt [natural native speed]

Engla: biologibok [natural native speed]

Gabriella: biology book

Engla: biologibok [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Engla: biologibok [natural native speed]

Engla: att ligga [natural native speed]

Gabriella: to be, to lay

Engla: att ligga [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Engla: att ligga [natural native speed]

Engla: pennskrin [natural native speed]

Gabriella: pencil case

Engla: pennskrin [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Engla: pennskrin [natural native speed]

Engla: där [natural native speed]

Gabriella: there

Engla: där [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Engla: där [natural native speed]

Engla: att ta [natural native speed]

Gabriella: to take

Engla: att ta [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Engla: att ta [natural native speed]

Engla: vad [natural native speed]

Gabriella: what

Engla: vad [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Engla: vad [natural native speed]

## KEY VOCAB AND PHRASES

Engla: Let's take a closer look at some of the words and phrases from this lesson. The first word we are going to talk about is the Swedish word for "mom."

Gabriella: How do you say that in Swedish?

Engla: Mamma

Gabriella: Is this a word that's used a lot?

Engla: Yes, it is the most common word.

Gabriella: Isn't there another word as well?

Engla: Yes, we also have morsan, which is very informal.

Gabriella: And is that used often?

Engla: Some people use it, but I wouldn't recommend you to use it, because some people think it's too casual or even rude.

Gabriella: I see. What's the next word.

Engla: The next word is the verb att ligga.

Gabriella: And that corresponds to "to be."

Engla: That's right. In this lesson's dialogue, Kerstin said Den ligger på köksbordet, meaning "It's laying on the kitchen table."

Gabriella: Can this verb also be used in another way?

Engla: Yes, it can also be used to correspond to the verb "to be located."

Gabriella: Okay, how would you say, "The store is located beside the pharmacy" using this verb?

Engla: Affären ligger bredvid apoteket.

Gabriella: Okay. What's the last word?

Engla: The last word we'll talk about is i morse.

Gabriella: That means "this morning". I was wondering about that, because I've seen this written as two separate words, as well as one word.

Engla: That's right. Sometimes it's written as two words, i, meaning "in" and morse, meaning "morning." And sometimes it's written as one word, imorse.

Gabriella: So are both correct?

Engla: Yes, actually both ways of writing it are correct and the meaning is still the same.

Gabriella: Glad we cleared that up. Okay, now onto the grammar.

## LESSON FOCUS

Gabriella: In this lesson, you'll learn how to express ownership.

Engla: That's right, and we'll do that by teaching you how to use the personal pronouns *min* and *mitt* correctly.

Gabriella: And both of these correspond to the English "my," right?

Engla: You're absolutely correct, and both of these are used by Anna in this lesson's dialog.

Gabriella: Yes, I remember one line where she says, "Mom, have you seen my biology book?" How do you say that in Swedish?

Engla: You'll say *Mamma, har du sett min biologibok.*

Gabriella: Let's get our listeners to practice that sentence.

Engla: Sure! Listeners repeat after me! *Mamma, har du sett min biologibok.*

Gabriella: But then Anna also asked "Have you seen my pencil case?"

Engla: Yes, that's true, and that translates as *Har du sett mitt pennskrin.* Let's practice saying that as well. Listeners repeat after me please. *Har du sett mitt pennskrin.*

Gabriella: Great! So tell me Engla, why is it that we use two different pronouns if both of them actually correspond to the English pronoun "my"?

Engla: That's a good question! Basically, *min* and *mitt* are the same pronoun, but the kind of noun they're referring to determines which we have to use.

Gabriella: Do you mean if they're referring to a common gender noun or a neuter gender noun?

Engla: Exactly!

Gabriella: And how do we know if a noun is a common gender noun or a neuter gender noun?

Engla: Well, that's something you'll have to memorize when you learn new nouns. But a common gender noun is preceded with the prefix *en* in its indefinite singular form.

Gabriella: So the Swedish noun for "a biology book" is a common gender noun.

Engla: Yes, *en biologibok.*

Gabriella: And what's significant about neuter gender nouns?

Engla: They're preceded by the prefix *ett*.

Gabriella: So the Swedish noun for "a pencil case" is a neuter gender noun.

Engla: Correct! "A pencil case" in Swedish is *ett pennskrin.*

Gabriella: And which of the Swedish pronouns is used to refer to common gender nouns then?

Engla: *Min.*

Gabriella: Okay, so if I would like to say "my biology book" how would I say that?

Engla: *Min biologibok.*

Gabriella: Let's practice that once. Listeners, repeat after Engla.

Engla: Min biologibok.

Gabriella: And what's the pronoun we use to refer to neuter gender nouns?

Engla: That would be mitt.

Gabriella: How would you say "my pencil case" then?

Engla: Mitt pennskrin. Listeners, repeat after me please. Mitt pennskrin.

Gabriella: Perfect. Now let's practice using these pronouns correctly by putting them into a full sentence.

Engla: Sounds like a good idea, and we'll use the sentence structure Det är + [min or mitt] + [noun].

Gabriella: Which means "It's my + noun".

Engla: Exactly!

Gabriella: Okay, how do I say, "It's my mom"?

Engla: "A mom" in Swedish is en mamma, and is therefore a common gender noun. This means that we have to use the pronoun min.

Gabriella: Okay, and how would the sentence sound in Swedish?

Engla: Det är min mamma. Listeners, repeat after me please. Det är min mamma.

Gabriella: Perfect! Okay, how would you say "It's my house" then?

Engla: "A house" is ett hus in Swedish, and it's a neuter gender noun. So we have to use mitt and say, Det är mitt hus.

Gabriella: Listeners, repeat after Engla.

Engla: Det är mitt hus.

Gabriella: Okay, and if we want to use the same sentence structure and refer to the noun "dog"?

Engla: "A dog" is en hund.

Gabriella: That means that it's a common gender noun.

Engla: Yes, and we'll have to use min to say "It's my dog."

Gabriella: And how do you say that in Swedish?

Engla: Det är min hund. Listeners, repeat after me please! Det är min hund.

Gabriella: What about if we want to use the noun "child"?

Engla: Well "a child" or ett barn is a neuter gender noun, so we'll have to use mitt.

Gabriella: So how would you say "It's my child" in Swedish then?

Engla: Det är mitt barn. Listeners, repeat after me! Det är mitt barn.

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## OUTRO

Gabriella: Great! That's all for this lesson. To reinforce what you've learned in this lesson, make sure to check the lesson notes. And if you have any comments or questions, leave a post on the lesson page.

Engla: We're here to help! Great work everyone.

Gabriella: Thanks for listening, and we'll see you next time!

Engla: Or hej då, as you would say in Swedish!