

LESSON TRANSCRIPT

Intermediate S1 #1

A Norwegian Job Interview

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INTRODUCTION

Eric: Hi everyone, and welcome to NorwegianClass101.com. This is Intermediate Season 1 Lesson 1 - A Norwegian Job Interview. Eric Here.

Mai: Hei, I'm Mai.

Eric: In this lesson, you'll learn how to discuss work experience in an elaborate way. The conversation takes place at a grocery store.

Mai: It's between Anne and Gunnar.

Eric: The speakers are strangers, and they will use both formal and informal Norwegian. Okay, let's listen to the conversation.

DIALOGUE

Anne: Hei, jeg heter Anne og jeg søker på jobben som butikkmedarbeider.

Gunnar: Hei. Jeg er Gunnar. Har du noen erfaring med å jobbe i matbutikk?

Anne: Nei, men jeg har jobbet i en klesbutikk tidligere, så jeg er serviceinnstilt og kan håndtere stress godt.

Gunnar: Det høres bra ut. Hvilke dager kan du jobbe på?

Anne: Jeg kan jobbe alle dager, men helst ikke sene kvelder siden jeg må rekke bussen hjem.

Gunnar: Det er greit. Kan du komme og prøvejobbe i morgen klokka 10?

Anne: Ja, gjerne det. Vi sees i morgen.

Eric: Listen to the conversation with the English translation

Anne: Hi, my name is Anne and I'm applying for the job as a shop employee.

Gunnar: Hi. I'm Gunnar. Do you have any experience with working in a grocery store?

Anne: No, but I've worked in a clothing store before, so I'm service-oriented and can

handle stress well.

Gunnar: That sounds good. Which days can you work on?

Anne: I can work all days, but preferably not late nights since I have to catch the bus home.

Gunnar: That's okay. Can you come and do a work trial tomorrow at 10 o'clock?

Anne: Yes, please. See you tomorrow.

POST CONVERSATION BANTER

Eric: Mai, is it common for Norwegian students to get part-time jobs?

Mai: Yes, in Norway many students have part-time jobs.

Eric: What kinds of jobs are common?

Mai: The most common jobs are in restaurants or supermarkets.

Eric: Are there any limitations on student work?

Mai: Well, if you are under the age of 13, you need written permission from your parents to work. A person who is over the age of 15 can work up to 8 hours a day, 40 hours a week, but people under 18 are not allowed to work between 11 p.m and 6 a.m.

Eric: It seems like Norway has strict laws that protect working youth.

Mai: That's true, the salary is also pretty high for part-time jobs, even though it depends on your age and work place. The average is between 110 and 150 crowns per hour.

Eric: One euro is about 9.5 Norwegian crowns. What's the Norwegian for "crowns per hour"?

Mai: kroner i timen

Eric: Okay, now onto the vocab.

VOCAB LIST

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

Mai: butikkmedarbeider [natural native speed]

Eric: shop employee

Mai: butikkmedarbeider[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mai: butikkmedarbeider [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have..

Mai: matbutikk [natural native speed]

Eric: supermarket, grocery store

Mai: matbutikk[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mai: matbutikk [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have..

Mai: å håndtere [natural native speed]

Eric: to handle

Mai: å håndtere[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mai: å håndtere [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have..

Mai: serviceinnstilt [natural native speed]

Eric: service-oriented

Mai: serviceinnstilt[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mai: serviceinnstilt [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have..

Mai: å søke [natural native speed]

Eric: to apply, to look for, to search for

Mai: å søke[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mai: å søke [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have..

Mai: helst [natural native speed]

Eric: preferably

Mai: helst[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mai: helst [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have..

Mai: å rekke [natural native speed]

Eric: to catch

Mai: å rekke[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mai: å rekke [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have..

Mai: å prøvejobbe [natural native speed]

Eric: to trial work

Mai: å prøvejobbe[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mai: å prøvejobbe [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have..

Mai: gjerne [natural native speed]

Eric: gladly, with pleasure, please

Mai: gjerne[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mai: gjerne [natural native speed]

Eric: And last..

Mai: erfaring [natural native speed]

Eric: experience

Mai: erfaring[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mai: erfaring [natural native speed]

KEY VOCAB AND PHRASES

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

Mai: å søke

Eric: meaning "to apply," "to look for," "to search for"

Mai: You use å søke when you are looking for something, searching for something, or applying for a job. Å søke jobb literally means "to search for work", but is used more as "to apply for a job" or "to seek employment".

Eric: Can you use this verb both for abstract and actual things?

Mai: Yes, you can, for example you often use it when you search for something on the internet.

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

Mai: Sure. For example, you can say.. Vi søker etter en organisert og effektiv person.

Eric: ..which means "We're searching for an organized and effective person."

Eric: When the word is used as "to search" or "to look," in everyday life it can sound a bit formal.

Mai: Right, so in that case, you can use å lete instead. For example, Jeg leter etter deg, which means, "I am looking for you."

Eric: Okay, what's the next phrase?

Mai: høres bra ut

Eric: meaning "sounds good"

Mai: å høre means "to sound", bra means "good" and ut means "out".

Eric: Can you give us an example using this phrase?

Mai: For example, you can say.. Jeg synes Per sitt forslag høres bra ut.

Eric: .. which means "I think Per's suggestion sounds good."

Mai: You can also use å virke bra or å virke god

Eric: which both mean "to seem good"

Eric: Okay, what's the next phrase?

Mai: helst ikke

Eric: meaning "rather not"

Mai: Helst is an adverb and means "preferably." Ikke means "not."

Eric: You use this expression when you would prefer to not do something.

Mai: It doesn't mean that you can't do it, just that you don't really want to.

Eric: Using this expression, you can answer a yes or no question, if you want to make your negation less strong. Mai, can you give us an example using this word?

Mai: Sure. For example, you can say.. Jeg vil helst ikke spise kokte poteter hver dag.

Eric: .. which means "I would rather not eat boiled potatoes every day." Okay, now onto the lesson focus.

LESSON FOCUS

Eric: In this lesson, you'll learn how to talk about your work experience in an elaborate way.

Mai: You will learn past tense and present perfect.

Eric: Let's start by saying how to use and form the present perfect tense.

Mai: We use the present perfect tense to talk about actions that have happened at an unspecified time in the past. For example, you can use this tense with general time phrases such as "before," "previously," "once," and "already."

Eric: Like in English, when we use the present perfect tense, the emphasis lies on the consequence and not when something happened. Can you give us an example?

Mai: Det har regnet

Eric: meaning "It has rained." Here the importance lies in the consequence, which, in this case, would be that it is still wet outside because it rained. Is there an example of this in the dialogue?

Mai: Yes, when Anne says Jeg har jobbet i en klesbutikk tidligere

Eric: meaning "I have worked in a clothing store before"

Mai: This explains that she has experience working in a clothing store.

Eric: The present perfect is also used to talk about changes that have happened over a period of time.

Mai: Right, for example, Du har fått langt hår

Eric: meaning "Your hair has gotten long." Now, can we see how to practically form a verb in the present perfect?

Mai: All you have to do is to state the subject, then har, and finally the main verb in the past participle.

Eric: Let's give some examples. Let's consider the verb "to walk"

Mai: in Norwegian that is å gå and the present perfect is har gått, for example you can say Jeg har gått til parken før.

Eric: "I have walked to the park before." Now let's consider the verb, "to study"

Mai: in Norwegian that is å studere and the present perfect is har studert, for example you can say Hun har studert i fem år.

Eric: "She has studied for five years." Let's also take a look at the verb "to be"

Mai: in Norwegian that is å være, and the present perfect is har vært. For example, you can say Jeg har vært i servicebransjen siden jeg var 20.

Eric: "I have been in the service industry since I was 20." Ok now, let's compare the present perfect with the past tense.

Mai: If an event occurred before now and is also complete, we use the simple past form of the verb.

Eric: Is it like in English where we often use the simple past tense with specific time expressions such as "an hour ago" and "yesterday?"

Mai: Yes, that's correct. For example, Det snødde forrige uke.

Eric: "It snowed last week."

Mai: On the other hand, we use the present perfect form to talk about situations that began in the past and continue to the present, as well as for recently completed actions.

Eric: So the focus is on the situation or consequence of the situation, not when it happened.

Mai: For example, Det har snødd tidligere.

Eric: meaning "It snowed earlier." Ok, now let's move on to the next topic, the nominalization of verbs.

Mai: Nominalization is when a verb is modified into a noun.

Eric: In Norwegian, nominalizations are often technical concepts and are used to express oneself more precisely, which can be really useful at a job interview.

Mai: And when we use nominalizations, we sound more formal. In the dialogue, Gunnar used the noun *erfaring* meaning “experience.” This word comes from the verb *å erfare* meaning “to experience.”

Eric: So what is the rule for verb nominalization?

Mai: The suffixes *-ing* and *-ning* are often added to the end of the verb to change it into a noun. *-ing* often indicates the verb action, and *-ning* often indicates the result of the verb action, also *-ning* can't be used on verbs that end in *-ere*, like *å studere*.

Eric: Let's see an example of verbs that can be nominalized in both ways.

Mai: For example *å bygge*

Eric: which means “to build,” or “to construct”

Mai: can become *bygging*

Eric: “construction,” meaning the action of building something.

Mai: or *bygning*

Eric: “building,” meaning the result of the action, therefore “a building.”

Mai: You can also use the suffix *-sjon* to indicate a result of an action, just like *-ning*. For example, starting from the verb *å motivere*, you can have both *motivasjon* and *motivering*.

Eric: Both meaning “motivation”

Mai: Sometimes, instead of *-ing*, you might also have seen nouns that end with the suffix *-else*, which is very formal. For example we can say both *retting* and *rettelse*

Eric: meaning “correction.”

Mai: Finally, we also have the zero-derivation, a nominalization for which we don't need a suffix.

Eric: Zero-derivation is the noun that is often used in compound nouns and newspapers.

Mai: Let's take the verb å vaske meaning "to wash." You can nominalize it either using the suffix -ing, as in Vasking, or without suffixes, vask. We can use vask in compound words, such as klesvask.

Eric: meaning "washing of clothes," which is the laundry.

OUTRO

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

Mai: Ha det bra!