

**TRÄFFAR
OR
TRÄFFAS**

**SKADAR
OR
SKADAS**

It looks like this:

Present tense:

skadar (regular)	skadas (passive)
injure	is/are injured
köper (regular)	köps/köpes (passive)
buy	is/are bought
syr (regular)	sys (passive)
sew	is/are sewn
skriver (regular)	skrivs/skrives (passive)
write	is/are written

Past tense:

skadade (regular)	skadades (passive)
injured	was/were injured
köpte (regular)	köptes (passive)
bought	was/were bought
sydde (regular)	syddes (passive)
sewed	was/were sewn
skrev (regular)	skrevs (passive)
wrote	was/were written

Perfect participle

We can also create the passive voice with something called “the perfect participle”, which is more common in spoken Swedish and less so in formal Swedish:

skadades – blev skadad
(was hurt)

hittades – blev hittad
(was found)

2) -S expressing “each other” (known as reciprocal verbs)

You have most likely used this form of the verbs since you started speaking Swedish and we can find it in some of our most common phrases.

Vi hör!

These two words mean something like “We’ll hear from each other”. It’s not stated who’s going to contact who. You can compare it to “Jag ringer dig” (I’ll call you) where it’s known from the outset who will call who.

Vi ses!

Is often translated as, “I’ll see you” but literally means, “we’ll see each other.”

Vi kan träffas klockan tre.

Means “we can meet each other at three o’clock”.

*Note: Many Swedish learners saying things like “jag träffades mina kompisar” which isn’t correct. It is a good thumb rule that you **can’t** use “träffas” when the subject of the sentence is a single person such as jag, du, han or hon.*

Here are a few more examples when it is common to use -s for “each other”:

De kramas.
(They are hugging each other)

De pussas.
(They are kissing each other)

De slåss.
(They are fighting with each other/They are hitting each other)

De retas.
(They are teasing each other)

Using -s in the meaning “each other” in different tenses works the same way as with -s for passive voice. Just add the -s to the regular form except for present tense where you first have to remove the -r:

Present tense

pussar – pussas
kiss – kiss each other

Past tense

pussade – pussades
kissed – kissed each other

Present perfekt

har pussat – har pussats
have kissed – have kissed each other

3) The verb always ends in S

There are a number of verbs in Swedish that end with an -s in all tenses for no special reason: that is simply just what the words look like. In Swedish grammar books they are called “deponens”. These words are quite common and we use them all the time. Here are a few examples:

att hoppas – hoppas – hoppades – har hoppats
(to hope for)

att andas – andas – andades – har andats
(to breathe)

att lyckas – lyckas – lyckades – har lyckats
(to succeed)

att minnas – minns – mindes – har minns
(to remember, to recall)

att finnas – finns – fanns – har funnits (det finns = there is, det fanns = there was)
(to be, to exist)

att låtsas – låtsas – låtsades – har låtsats
(to pretend)