

Danish-speaking learners of a Slavic language and Slavic-speaking learners of Danish experience certain difficulties in acquiring a good pronunciation of the foreign language. On the segmental level, most Slavic languages agree in having a rich inventory of consonants and a limited inventory of vowels, while Danish has a high number of vowels and relatively few consonants. On the prosodic level, there are significant differences between the various Slavic languages with regard to both stress, tone and quantity. The Danish prosodic system is characterised not only by distinctive stress and quantity, but also by *stød*, which functionally may resemble the distinctive stress of Russian and Bulgarian, the distinctive tones of Serbian and Croatian, or the distinctive quantity of Czech and Slovak.

This paper offers an overview of the Danish sound system and an overview of the intersection of the sound systems of some Slavic languages. Subsequently, a contrastive analysis of the Danish and Slavic sound systems is carried through. The aim of the paper is to provide the basis for a better understanding of the phonetic difficulties that speakers of Danish experience when learning a Slavic language, or vice versa.