

## Adjectives

Adjectives describe nouns. "A red bag" "a broken tooth" "outlandish stories"

In English, the adjectives always stay the same, regardless of the form the following noun takes:

"a good actor, a good actress, good actors and actresses"

### Danish Rules for Adjective Endings

Most adjectives have 3 forms, depending on the following noun.

The basic (dictionary) form comes before a singular "en" noun:

*en rød blomst* (a red flower)

The "-t" form comes before a singular "et" noun: "

*et rødt hus* (a red house)

The "-e" form comes before a plural noun (either gender):

*røde blomster og røde huse* (red flowers and red houses)

**Exceptions do occur.** (This is Danish, after all).

1. If the adjective ends in "-sk," then a "-t" is never added (but the "-e" is still added to plurals)

*en svensk hund, et svensk barn, svenske hunde og børn*  
a Swedish dog, a Swedish child, Swedish dogs and children

2. If the word already ends in a "-t," then you do not add another.

*en sort kat, et sort bord, sorte katte og sorte borde*  
a black cat, a black table, black cats and black tables

3. A few words do add the "-t" but do not add an "-e" for the plural. These tend to end in "å."

<i>en blå bil</i>	<i>et blåt hus</i>	<i>blå biler og blå huse</i>
<i>en grå bil</i>	<i>et gråt hus</i>	<i>grå biler og grå huse</i>
a blue/gray car	a blue/gray house	blue/gray cars and blue/gray houses

4. Some adjectives double the consonant in the plural form

<i>en grøn bønne</i>	<i>et grønt billede</i>	<i>grønne bønner og grønne billeder</i>
a green bean	a green picture	green beans and green pictures

5. Finally, there is one adjective (the word for "small") that has the same "en" and "et" forms, and an altogether different word for the plural form.

<i>en lille mand</i>	<i>et lille barn</i>	<i>små mænd og små børn</i>
a small man	a small child	small men and small children