

How to make Present Tense Verbs

In English, verbs must be conjugated" - this means that the verb changes depending on what the subject is:

I	walk/go	we	walk/go
you	walk/go	y'all	walk/go
he/she/it	walk <u>s</u> /go <u>es</u>	they	walk/go

An "s" (or "es") is added to all "he, she, or it" (3rd person singular) verbs.



In Danish, no conjugation is necessary. All forms (whether 1st/2nd/3rd person; singular or plural; formal or informal) are the same!



Here's how to form the Present Tense in Danish

Start with the "infinitive" of the verb, then add an "r." That's it!

infinitive		present	
syng <u>e</u>	to sing	syng <u>e</u> r	sing/s
find <u>e</u>	to find	find <u>e</u> r	find/s
hjælp <u>e</u>	to help	hjælp <u>e</u> r	help/s
hilse	to greet	hilse <u>r</u>	greet/s
give	to give	give <u>r</u>	give/s
tal <u>e</u>	to speak	tal <u>e</u> r	speak/s
komme	to come	komme <u>r</u>	come/s

Han taler dansk.

He speaks danish.

Vi hilser min mor.

We greet my mom.

De synger ofte.

They sing often.

A few verbs have **atypical infinitive forms**, but they are also transformed into present tense by adding an "r."

infinitive		present	
bo	to dwell	bo <u>r</u>	dwell/s
gå	to walk	gå <u>r</u>	walk/s
se	to see	se <u>r</u>	see/s
tro	to believe	tror <u>r</u>	believe/s
stå	to stand	stå <u>r</u>	stand/s
dø	to die	dør <u>r</u>	die/s
le	to laugh	ler <u>r</u>	laugh/s

Vi bor i København.

We live in Copenhagen.



An exception to the above is the word *synes*, which means to "think/have an opinion." The present tense of *synes* is simply *syne*