

## The adjectives

In Danish the adjectives decline according to the gender and number of the nouns and to the definiteness of the nouns. Regular adjectives either have no ending, end on -t or end on -e: No ending for nouns with the article en, -t ending for et nouns and -e ending for plural and for known form of noun plus adjective. Persons represented by pronoun have the gender *en*.

### Regular endings

<b>En words:</b> - <b>no ending</b>	en rød næse	næsen er rød, min næse er rød
<b>Et words:</b> - <b>t ending</b>	et rødt øre	øret er rødt, mit øre er rødt
<b>Plural:</b> - <b>e ending</b>	røde næser; røde ører	næserne er røde, mine ører er røde
<b>Known form:</b> - <b>e ending</b>	den røde næse; mit røde øre;	Peters røde ører; folks røde næser

Known form of noun plus adjective is in principal always composed as a sandwich: First comes a definer: den/det/de/min/ Peters ..., then comes the adjective ending on -e and then the noun. But when the noun is repeated, you leave it out to have an open sandwich:

*Jeg tog den røde cykel, Peter den grønne.* (I took the red bike, Peter the green.)

### Irregular adjectives:

1. A general rule for Danish spelling says that ending after syllable with short vowel causes doubling of the consonant: *en grøn Tuborg, to grønne Tuborg.*
2. Adjectives ending on -e do not take endings: *Et lille hus, to levende øjne.*
3. Adjectives ending on a stressed vowel take -t, but not -e: *Et blåt øje, de blå(-) øjne.*
4. Adjectives ending on -en, -el, -er lose a syllable before -e ending: *en gammel solden gam(-)le so; en lækker kage/de læk(-)re kager.*
5. Adjectives ending on -et do not take -t, the -e ending is written -ede: *Et sribet(-) tørklæde/de sribede tørklæder*
6. Adjectives ending on -t already, do not take -t: *en kort tid, et kort(-) liv, but to korte tog.*
7. Adjectives ending on -sk do not take -t : *et historisk øjeblik.*