

Definite Plural Nouns

In English we put "the" in front of a plural noun to make it definite: *boys > the boys*.
 In Danish it is a bit different. The ending "-ne" is added to the plural.

Study this grid and you will see how the rules apply

Indefinite Singular <i>a(n)</i> ___	Definite Singular <i>the</i> ___	Indefinite Plural ___s	Definite Plural <i>the</i> ___s
Group 1 (article+base word)	<i>add article to base word</i>	<i>add (e)r to base word</i>	<i>add ne to indefinite plural</i>
en pige (a girl)	pigen (the girl)	piger (girls)	pigerne (the girls)
et kamera (a camera)	kameraet (the camera)	kameraer (cameras)	kameraerne (the cameras)
en kind (a cheek)	kinden (the cheek)	kinder (cheeks)	kinderne (the cheeks)
Group 2 (article+base word)	<i>add article to base word</i>	<i>add -e to the base word</i>	<i>add ne to indefinite plural</i>
en ost (a cheese)	osten (the cheese)	oste (cheeses)	ostene (the cheeses)
et land (a land)	landet (the land)	lande (lands)	landene (the lands)
Group 3 (article+base word)	<i>add article to base word</i>	<i>Do nothing!</i>	<i>add ne to indefinite plural</i>
et ord (a word)	ordet (the word)	ord (words)	ordene (the words)
et tog (a train)	toget (the train)	tog (trains)	togene (the trains)
en sko (a shoe)	skoen (the shoe)	sko (shoes)	skoenene (the shoes)

Note that 1) in the case of Group 3, an "e" is added to the plural and then the "ne" is added; 2) if the definite singular contains a double letter, so will the definite plural.

