

# **DANISH**

**Ang balarila ng Danis.**

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**Dansk grammatik.**

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Harald Fuchs  
Manila, Philippines  
Düsseldorf, Germany

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## **PAUNANG SALITA / FOORORD / PREFACE**

It is not possible to master a language without gaining insight into its system of rules. This is true of the mother tongue as well as the target language.

This book intended for lower-intermediate and intermediate learners of Danish who want to acquire a solid, coherent knowledge of Danish grammar.

Within the structure of the book the easier features of Danish grammar are dealt first, the more difficult ones later.

Grammar rules can only help you understand how a language works. It is more important to be able to use them.

This book is aimed primarily at student learners of Danish as a foreign language.

The grammar is short and straightforward explained, but without omitting important details.

With clear rules and illustrated example sentences, this book serves as a reliable reference work. And maybe even convince them that the Danish grammar is not that complicated.

Harald Fuchs

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Danish belongs to the Indo-European family, Germanic group, Scandinavian subgroup.

Danish is spoken by the 5 million inhabitants of Denmark, and is also the official language of Greenland and the Faroe Islands, which are considered part of Denmark.

Danish is most closely related to Norwegian and Swedish.

There are historical, social, and regional variations of Danish.

This book describes a generalized present-day standard Danish, the form of speech found in types of public discourse including broadcasting, education, entertainment, government, and news reporting, including both formal and informal speech.

### **Word classes and phrases**

There are nine word classes, or parts of speech, that are distinguished in Danish:

- **navneord, substantiv**/nouns/pangngalan; a word or group of words used as the name of a class of people, places, or things
- **determiners**; a word that appears before any descriptive adjective and decides the kind of reference that a noun has
- **stedord, pronomen**/pronouns/panghalip; a word that substitutes for a noun or a noun phrase
- **udsagnsord, verbum**/verbs/pandiwa/ ; a word used to show that an action is taking place or to indicate the existence
- **tillægsord/ adjektiv**/adjectives/pang-uri; a word that describes or qualifies a noun or pronoun
- **adverbium**, adverbs/pang-aba; a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a sentence
- **forholdsord, præposition**/prepositions/pang-ukol; a member of a set of words used in close connection with, and usually before, nouns and pronouns to show their relation to another part of a clause.
- **konjugation**, conjunctions/pangatnig; a word that is used to link sentences, clauses, phrases, or words
- **interjections**/ pandamdam; sound, word, or phrase that expresses a strong emotion

# 1

# Nouns / Pangngalan / Navneord

## What is a noun?

The definition of a noun is a word that is used to define a person (*tao*), animal (*hayop*) or living object (*buhay*), place (*lugar*), thing (*gamit*) or quality (*katangian*).

Nouns form the largest Danish word class. Unlike in many related languages.

There are two noun classes (kasarian, genders) in Danish:

**fælleskøn** (common), and **intetkøn** (neuter).

Every Danish noun takes one of these genders. The grammatical gender of a Danish noun does not necessarily correspond with the real-life object's sex.

Gender is not overtly marked on nouns either, and must be learned for each noun.

All nouns are mostly arbitrarily divided into these two classes.

The singular indefinite article (a/an in English) for common nouns is  
**en**

and for neuter nouns is

**et.**

They are often informally called n-words and t-words.

### Common

<b>en</b> have	isang hardin	<b>haven</b>	ang hardin
<b>en</b> kop	isang tasa	<b>koppen</b>	ang tasa
<b>en</b> is	isang sorbetas	<b>isen</b>	ang sorbetas

### Neuter

<b>et</b> hus	isang bahay	<b>huset</b>	ang bahay
<b>et</b> bord	isang mesa	<b>bordet</b>	ang mesa

The most words in Danish are common-words.

## 2 Articles / Pantukoy / Artikel

### What are articles?

Articles are used to clarify if a noun is specific or if a noun is not specific.

They are used before or after the nouns or adjective. The most nouns are declinaded in the following way.

Singular indefinite	definite	Plural indefinite	definite
<b>1. declination</b>	<b>-en/ -et</b>	<b>-er</b>	<b>(-er +) -ne</b>
en bil	bilen	biler	bilerne
isang kotse	ang kotse	mga kotse	ang mga kotse
et sted	stedet	steder	stederne
isang lugar	ang lugar	mga lugar	ang mga lugar
<b>2. declination</b>	<b>-en/-et</b>	<b>-e</b>	<b>(-e +) -ne</b>
en hund	hunden	hunde	hundene
isang aso	ang aso	mga aso	ang mga aso
et hus	huset	huse	husene
isang bahay	ang bahay	mga bahay	ang mga bahay
<b>3. declination</b>	<b>-en/-et</b>		<b>-ene</b>
en sko	skoen	sko	skoene
isang sapatos	ang sapatos	mga sapatos	ang mga sapatos
et år	året	år	årene
isang taon	ang taon	mga taon	ang mga taon

There are 2 kinds of articles definite articles and indefinite articles.

### 2.2 Indefinite Article (isa/isang)

The indefinite article is prepositive as in all European languages that have an indefinite article, and the origin of the word is the same as in the other Germanic languages.

Indefinite singular article are formed by adding

**en** (common) and **et** (neuter)

There is no indefinite article in the plural.

<b>Common</b>	<b>en</b> dreng.	isang batang lalaki
	<b>en</b> bil	isang kotse
	<b>en</b> finger	isang daliri
	<b>en</b> bold	isang bola

<b>Neuter</b>	<b>et</b> fængsel.	isang kulungan.
	<b>et kort</b>	isang mapa
	<b>et låg</b>	isang takip
	<b>et kys</b>	isang halik

## 2.3 Definite Article (ang/the)

Unlike English and Tagalog, singular definite nouns in Danish are rendered by placing the indefinite article as a suffix at the end of the noun. In the singular, common nouns take an

**-en**

ending, neuter nouns take an

**-et**

ending. In the plural, both take an

**-(e)ne or -(er)ne**

ending.

### Definite article in the singular.

	<b>Common</b>	<b>Neuter</b>
	<b>-en</b>	<b>-et</b>
<b>Common</b>	drenge <b>n</b>	ang batang lalaki
	bilen	ang kotse
	fingeren	ang daliri
	bolden	ang bola
<b>Neuter</b>	fængslet	ang kulungan
	kortet	ang mapa
	läget	ang takip
	kysset	ang halik

### Definite article in the plural.

	<b>Common</b>	<b>Neuter</b>
		<b>-ne</b>
<b>Common/ Neuter/ Plural</b>		
	timer <b>ne</b>	ang mga oras
	bøger <b>ne</b>	ang mga aklat
	døtre <b>ne</b>	ang mga kapatid na babae

### **Definite noun article without attribute.**

Note that if the final syllable ends in unstressed -e,

**-n or -t**

is added.

<b>en</b> kvinde	isang babae	<b>kvinden</b>	ang babae
<b>et</b> værelse	isang kuwarto	værelset	ang kuwarto

If the final syllable ends in a vowel or stressed -e

**-en or -et**

is added.

<b>en</b> by	isang bayan	<b>byen</b>	ang bayan
--------------	-------------	-------------	-----------

Note that if the stressed vowel short the following consonant becomes double by using a definite article.

<b>en</b> ven	isang kaibigan	<b>vennen</b>	ang kaibigan
<b>et</b> job	isang trabaho	jobbet	ang trabaho

Note that nouns ending in -um

**-et**

is added.

<b>et</b> museum	isang museo	<b>museet</b>	ang museo
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### **The definite article with noun and attribute.**

Note start the difinite article with an attribute the articles and suffixes nouns are more complex.

The following tables shows the various inflections of articles.

The indefinite article 'en' and 'et'

**d-**

is added.

The definite plural article '-ne'

**de**

is added.

<b>Singular Common</b>	<b>Neuter</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>den</b> røde stige	<b>det</b> venstre øre	<b>de</b> gule huse
ang pulang hagdan	ang kaliwag na tainga	ang dilaw na mga bayah

Here are some examples with both definite/indefinite and singular/plural forms:

		Singular		Plural
		Common	Neuter	
indefinite	<b>en</b> stige	<b>et</b> øre		huse
	isang hagdan	isang tainga		mga bagay
	<b>en</b> rød stige	<b>et</b> stort øre		gule huse
	isang pulang hagdan	isang malaking tainga		dilaw na mga bahay
definite	<b>stigen</b>	<b>øret</b>		husene
	ang hagdan	ang tainga		ang mga bahay
	<b>den</b> røde stige	<b>det</b> store øre		de gule huse
	ang pulang hagdan	ang malaking tainga		ang dilaw na mga bahay

### Nouns with irregular plurals.

There are many nouns with irregular plurals. Here are some typical examples:

Gender	Singular		Plural		Meaning
	Indefinite	Definite	Indefinite	Definite	
Common	<b>en</b> mand	mand <b>en</b>	mænd	mænd <b>ene</b>	lalaki
	<b>en</b> bonde	bonden <b>en</b>	bønder	bønderne	magsasaka
	<b>en</b> drink	drinken <b>en</b>	drinks	drinksene	inuman
	<b>en</b> sten	stenen <b>en</b>	sten	stenene	bato
	<b>en</b> risiko	risikoen <b>en</b>	risici	risiciene	risko
Neuter	<b>et</b> barn	barnet <b>en</b>	børn	børnene	bata
	<b>et</b> hus	huset <b>en</b>	huse	husene	bahay
	<b>et</b> våben	våbnet <b>en</b>	våben	våbnene	baril

Some have the "wrong" regular form, some have vowel change with or without a suffix, and some are foreign words using their native plurals.

In all cases, it is only the plural indefinite that is irregular.

Singular definite always just adds

**-en** or **-et**.

Plural definite adds

**-ne**

to the indefinite if it has a standard plural suffix,

**-ene**

if not.

# 3

# Plural / Pangmarami / Pluralis / Flertal

## 3.1 Formation of Plural Nouns

Indefinite plurals are usually formed by adding

**-e or -er**

to the singular, although some nouns remain unchanged and some others are irregular.

In the definite article plural, nouns take an

**-(e)ne or -(er)ne**

ending.

## 3.2 The plural noun ending in -er

'-er' is the most common. In particular, multi-syllable nouns usually take the -er ending.

Almost all nouns ending in unstressed or stressed vowel use the '-er' plural form.

<b>-er</b>			
<b>et</b> venskab	isang amistad	venskaber	mga amistad
<b>en</b> blomst	isang bulaklak	blomster	mga bulaklak
<b>en</b> familie	isang pamiliya	familier	mga pamiliya
<b>en</b> flod	isang ilog	floder	mga ilog
<b>en</b> avis	isang diyaryo	aviser	mga diyaryo

Nouns ending on '-e' add just '-r'.

<b>-r</b>			
<b>et</b> værelse	isang kuwarto	værelser	mga kuwarto
<b>en</b> pige	isang inday	piger	mga inday
<b>en</b> rose	Isang rosas	roser	mga rosas
<b>en</b> have	isang hardin	haver	mga hardin

Note some nouns are ending in the unstressed vowels '-er, -en' or '-el' lose -e and add '-er'.

**en** gaffel      isang tinidor      **gafler**      mga tinidor

Note follow after a short stessed vowel a simple consonant, double the consonat before the plural.

<b>en</b> butik	isang	tindahan	<b>butikker</b>	mga tindahan
<b>et</b> hotel	isang	hotel	<b>hoteller</b>	mga hotel
<b>en</b> ven	isang	kaibigan	<b>venner</b>	mga kaibigan

Nouns ending on '-um' change in plural forms to '-er'.

<b>et</b> verbum	isang	pandiwa	<b>verber</b>	mga pandiwa
<b>et</b> museum	isang	museo	<b>museer</b>	mga museo

but:

<b>en</b> hånd	isang	kamay	<b>hænder</b>	mga kamay
<b>en</b> fod	isang	paa	<b>fødder</b>	mga paa
<b>en</b> nat	isang	gabi	<b>nætter</b>	mga gabi

### 3.3 The plural noun ending in -e

Nouns which take the -e ending are usually single-syllable 'n-'words.

Unstressed nouns ending in '-er' or '-el'.

This is not a universal rule but can be used to recognise noun ending in '-e'.

Example:

Nouns with one syllable and ending in a consonant.

<b>en</b> stol	isang	upuan	<b>stole</b>	mga upuan
<b>en</b> hat	isang	sombrero	<b>hatte</b>	mga sombrero
<b>en</b> dreng	isang	batang lalaki	<b>drenge</b>	mga batang lalaki

Nouns ending in '-er' or '-el' (unstressed)

<b>en</b> lærer	isang	guro	<b>lærere</b>	mga guro
<b>en</b> arbejder	isang	kawani	<b>arbejdere</b>	mga kawani
<b>en</b> finger	isang	daliri	<b>fingre</b>	mga daliri

Nouns ending in '-(n)ing' or '-dom'

<b>en</b> udlænding	isang		<b>udlændinge</b>	mga
		estranghero		estranghero
<b>en</b> sygdom	isang	ka- ramdaman	<b>sygdomme</b>	mga ka- ramdaman

### 3.4 The formation of nouns without plural.

A small number of nouns have no plurals. To spell these plurals correctly, you need to rely less on rules than on a good memory (and a good dictionary).

<b>en</b> sko	isang	sapatos	sko	mga sapatos
<b>en</b> fejl	isang	kamalian	fejl	mga kamalian
<b>et</b> sprog	isang	wika	sprog	mga wika
<b>et</b> år	isang	taon	år	mga taon
<b>et</b> ben	isang	binti	ben	mga binti

but:

<b>en</b> gås	isang	gansa	gæs	mga gansa
<b>en</b> mand	isang	lalaki	mænd	mga lalaki
<b>et</b> barn	isang	bata	børn	mga bata

Nouns ending in '-ende' (present participle) no plural.

<b>en</b> rejsende	isang	biyahero	rejsende	mga biyahero
<b>en</b> studerende	isang	estudyante	studerende	mga estudyante

### Irregular plurals

A small number of nouns have irregular plurals. To spell these plurals correctly, you need to rely less on rules than on a good memory (and a good dictionary).

et øje	isang	mata	øjne	mga mata
en bror	isang	kapatid na lalaki	brødre	mga kapatid na lalaki

### Plurals without changing.

Some nouns are identical in their plural and singular forms.

<b>bukser</b>	pantalon
<b>briller</b>	salamin
<b>trusser</b>	kalsunsilyo
<b>penge</b>	pera
<b>grejer</b>	magulang
<b>smykker</b>	alahas

Note: with definite article

<b>smykkerne</b>	smykker	<b>et</b> smykke
ang alahas	alahas	isang pirasong alahas

## Plural nouns without changing.

only singular

<b>strid</b>	away
<b>tår</b>	lumunok
<b>rus</b>	kasiyahan

Note!

en <b>øre</b>	<b>øre</b>
one Øre → Danish currency	(Øren → Danish currency )
et <b>øre</b>	<b>øre</b>
isang tainga	(Øren → Danish currency )
et <b>øre</b>	<b>ører</b>
isang tainga	mga tainga

## Plural nouns and the definite article.

Plural	Plural with definite article
<b>timer</b>	<b>timerne</b>
mga oras	ang mga oras
<b>bøger</b>	<b>bøgerne</b>
mga aklat	ang mga aklat
<b>døtre</b>	<b>døtrene</b>
mga anak na babae	ang mga anak na babae

## Nouns without plural form.

<b>år</b>	<b>årene</b>
mga taon	ang mga taon
<b>får</b>	<b>fårene</b>
mga tupa	ang mga tupa

Nouns ending in '-ere' no second 'e'.

<b>lærere</b>	<b>lærerne</b>
guro → undefintie plural	ang mga guro → definite plural

Nouns with attribute.

Plural	
<b>de store huse</b>	Ang malaking mga bahay
<b>de mange år</b>	Ang maraming mga taon

Overview:

article indefinite	<b>huse</b>	plural
		år
definite	mga bahay	mga tao
	<b>store huse</b>	<b>mange år</b>
	malaking mga bahay	maraming tao
	<b>husene</b>	<b>årene</b>
	ang mga bahay	ang mga taon
	<b>de store huse</b>	<b>de mange år</b>
	ang mga malaking bahay	ang maraming mga tao

### 3.5 List of Plurals in Danish

Below is a list of the Plurals and Singulars in Danish placed in a table. Memorizing this table will help you add very useful and important words to your Danish vocabulary.

Plural ending in -er or -r

Singular	Plural	
en appelsin	appelsiner	dalanghita
en artikel	artikler	artikulo
et apotek	apoteker	parmasiya
en avis	aviser	diyariyo
en bil	biler	sasakyan
en biograf	biografer	sinehan
en blomst	blomster	bulaklak
en bus	busser	bis
en butik	butikker	tindahan
en by	byer	bayan
en cykel	cykler	bisikleta
en familie	familier	pamiliya
et firma	firmaer	negosiyo
en flod	floder	ilog
en gaffel	gafler	tinidor
en have	haver	hardin
en hilsen	hils(e)ner	bati
et hotel	hoteller	hotel
et kabel	kabler	kabel
en kartoffel	kartofler	patata
en kone	koner	asawa
et køkken	køkkener	kusina
en lampe	lamper	lampara
et landskab	landskaber	tanawin
et menneske	mennesker	tao

et museum	<b>museer</b>	museo
en måned	<b>måneder</b>	buwan
en nyhed	<b>nyheder</b>	mensahe
en paraply	<b>paraplyer</b>	pagong
en pige	<b>piger</b>	batang babae
en regning	<b>regninger</b>	resibo
en rose	<b>rosør</b>	rosas
en seddel	<b>sedler</b>	papeleta
en ske	<b>skeer</b>	kutsara
en slægt	<b>slægter</b>	pamiliya
et sted	<b>steder</b>	lugar
et stykke	<b>stykker</b>	dalit
en telefon	<b>telefoner</b>	telepuno
et træ	<b>træer</b>	puno
en turist	<b>turister</b>	turista
en uge	<b>uger</b>	linggo
et vaskeri	<b>vaskerier</b>	labahan
en ven	<b>venner</b>	kaibigan
et venskab	<b>venskaber</b>	amistad
et verbum	<b>verber</b>	pandiwa
et vindue	<b>vinduer</b>	bintana
et værelse	<b>værelser</b>	kuwarto
en ø	<b>øer</b>	isla
et øre	<b>ører</b>	tainga
en å	<b>åer</b>	ilog

### Plural ending in -e

Singular	Plural	
en arbejder	<b>arbejdere</b>	kawani
et blad	<b>blade</b>	dahon
et bord	<b>borde</b>	mesa
et brev	<b>breve</b>	kohero
en båd	<b>både</b>	bapor
en dag	<b>dage</b>	araw
en del	<b>dele</b>	dalit
en dreng	<b>drenge</b>	batang lalaki
en ejendom	<b>ejendomme</b>	arihan
en finger	<b>fingre</b>	daliri
en fugl	<b>fugle</b>	ibon
en fætter	<b>fætre</b>	pinsan
en fødselsdag	<b>fødselsdage</b>	kaarawan
en hat	<b>hatte</b>	sombrero
en hund	<b>hunde</b>	aso
et hus	<b>huse</b>	bahay
en kat	<b>katte</b>	pusa

en krig	<b>krige</b>	digmaan
en kunstner	<b>kunstnere</b>	artista
en kælder	<b>kældre</b>	bodega
et land	<b>lande</b>	bansa
en lærer	<b>lærere</b>	guro
en løgn	<b>løgne</b>	sinugaling
et nummer	<b>numre</b>	numero
en seng	<b>senge</b>	kama
en slægtning	<b>slægtninge</b>	angkan
en sommer	<b>somre</b>	tag-araw
en stol	<b>stole</b>	upuan
en sygdom	<b>sygdomme</b>	maysakit
en søster	<b>søstre</b>	kapatid na babae
et teater	<b>teatre</b>	teatro
en udlænding	<b>udlændinge</b>	estranghero
en vej	<b>veje</b>	daan
en vinter	<b>vintre</b>	tag-lamik
en væg	<b>vægge</b>	pader

#### no plural ending

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	
et æg	æg	itlog
et ben	ben	binti
et besøg	besøg	bisita
et brød	brød	tinapay
et dyr	dyr	hayob
en fejl	fejl	kamali
en film	film	sine
en fisk	fisk	isda
et flag	flag	bandila
et glas	glas	baso
et kort	kort	mapa
et lam	lam	tupa
et lys	lys	ilaw
en mus	mus	daga
et mål	mål	tatamaan
en rejsende	rejsende	biyahero
en sko	sko	sapatos
et sprog	sprog	wika
en sten	sten	bato
et svin	svin	baboy
et tal	tal	bilang
en ting	ting	bagay
et tog	tog	tren
et år	år	taon

# 4      Gender / Kasarian / Køn

For English and Tagalog speakers, one of the mysteries of Danish (and other European languages for that matter) is that nouns come in two different genders

**utrum and neutrum.**

## 4.1 Utrum- category

Persons, animals, plants, fruits, rivers, and lakes belongs to the utrum-category, but of course with exceptions.

persons			
<u>en</u> dreng	isang batang lalaki	<u>en</u> mand	isang lalaki
<u>en</u> kvinde	isang babaee	...	...

exceptions:

<u>et</u> barn	isang anak	<u>et</u> menneske	isang tao	<u>et</u> medlem	isang kasapi
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animals			
<u>en</u> fisk	isang isda	<u>en</u> kylling	isang manol
<u>en</u> fugl	isang ibon	...	...

exceptions:

<u>et</u> dyr	isang hayob	<u>et</u> lam	isang batang tupad	<u>et</u> marsvin	isang kobaya
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Plants and fruits			
<u>en</u> blomst	isang bulaklak	<u>en</u> banan	isang saging
<u>en</u> nød	isang nuwes	...	...

exceptions:

<u>et</u> træ	isang puno	<u>et</u> æble	isang masanas	<u>et</u> løg	isang sibuyas
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## Lakes and rivers

<u>en</u> flod	isang ilog	<u>en</u> _dam	isang maliit na lawa
<u>en</u> sø	isang lawa	...	...

## 4.2 Neutrumb-category

Substances, regions, areas, and places belongs to the neutrumb-category, but of course with exceptions.

### Substances

<u>brødet</u>	ang tinapay	<u>sukkeret</u>	ang asukal
<u>saltet</u>	ang asin	...	...

exception:

<u>regnen</u>	ang ulan
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Substances are uncountable common things and the definite article is always used.

### areas and places

<u>et</u> _hus	isang bahay	<u>et</u> _værelse	isang kuwarto
<u>et</u> _land	isang bansa	...	...

exceptions:

<u>en</u> by	isang bayan	<u>en</u> kro	isang kabilya	<u>en</u> park	isang parke
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utrum-endings (en):

<b>-ance</b>	en ambulance	ambulansya
<b>-ans</b>	en substans	sangkap
<b>-ant</b>	en repræsentant	represetante
<b>-de</b>	en længde	haba
<b>-dom</b>	en sygdom	sakit

<b>-é</b>	en allé	kalyehon
<b>-else</b>	en skuffelse <u>exceptions :</u> et spøgelse et værelse	kabiguan multo kuwarto
<b>-en</b>	en kommen og gåen	uuwi at aalis
<b>-ence</b>	en konference	panayam
<b>-ens</b>	en frekvens	prekensya
<b>-er</b>	en lærer	guro
<b>-hed</b>	en lejlighed	arpartamento
<b>-ik</b>	en grammatik	balarila
<b>-(n)ing</b>	en slægtning en regning	angkan resibo
<b>-isme</b>	en socialism	sosiyalismo
<b>-ør</b>	en direktør	direktor

neutrumbetegnelser (et):

<b>-dømme</b>	et omdømme	pangalan
<b>-ed</b>	et hoved	ulo
<b>-ende</b>	et udseende <u>exception:</u> en rejsende	suot biyahero
<b>-ri</b>	et bageri	panaderya
<b>-um</b>	et museum	museo

ending	utrum	neutrumbetegnelser
<b>-al</b>	en lineal (lineyal)	et ideal (ideyal)
<b>-ar</b>	en bibliotekar (bibliyotekarista)	et eksemplar (uliran, huwaran)
<b>-at</b>	en demokrat (demokrata)	et certifikat (sertipiko)
<b>-ent</b>	en konsulent (tagapayo)	et departement (departamento)
<b>-i</b>	en industri (industriya)	et parti (parti)

<b>-sel</b>	<b>en trussel</b> (trato, tratohin)	<b>et fængsel</b> (kulungan)
<b>-skab</b>	<b>en egenskab</b> (katanganian)	<b>et ægteskab</b> (buhay may-asawa)

### 4.3 Nouns with two gender

Some nouns can be used with **en** as well as **en**, but with different meaning.

en bal	isang bola	et bal	isang bayle
en fyr	isang pino	et fyr	isang apoy

# 5 Adjectives / Pang-uri / Adjektiv / Tillægsord

A word that describes or qualifies a noun or pronoun. Danish adjectives, as with other word classes, cannot in general be identified as such by their form, although many of them are formed from nouns or other words by the addition of a suffix.

There are three forms of the adjective in Danish:

1. **basic form** or **common**, used with singular words of the common gender ("n-words").

en billig bog	isang murang aklat
en stor dreng	isang malaking lalaki

2. **t-form** or **neuter**, used with singular words of the neuter gender ("t-words") and as an adverb.

et billigt tæppe	isang murang alombra
et stort hus	isang malaking bayah

3. **e-form** or **plural / definite**, used in the plural and with a definite article, a pronoun or a genitive.

den billige bog	ang murang mga aklat
hans store hus	sa kaniyang malaking bayah
billige bøger	murang mga aklat
store huse	malaking mga bayah

Only words ending in a consonant take

-e.

Only words ending in a consonant or the vowels

-i or -å

take -t.

Others are unchanged.

## 5.1 distinction between attribute and predicate

There are two different ways of using an adjective, in an attributive or a predicative way. In praxis this means that the adjective is used together with (attributive) or without (predicative) a noun.

attribute	predicate		
den <b>store</b> bil	ang <b>malaking</b> kotse	Bilen er <b>stor.</b>	Ang kotse ay <b>malaki.</b>
min <b>grønne</b> t-shirt	aking <b>luting</b> T-shirt	Min t-shirt er <b>grøn.</b>	Aking T-shirt ay <b>lunti.</b>
en <b>brun</b> bjørn	isang <b>kayumangging</b> oso	En bjørn er <b>brun.</b>	isang oso ay <b>kayumanggi</b>
mit <b>store</b> værelse	aking <b>malaking</b> kuwarto	Mit værelse er <b>stort.</b>	aking kuwarto ay <b>malaki</b>
et <b>flot</b> ur	<b>magandang</b> relo	Uret er <b>flot.</b>	Ang relo ay <b>maganda</b>

In an attributive way the adjective comes before the noun in a predicative way after the noun that is described in detail.

## 5.2 distinction between strong and weak

The declension of an adjective depends not only on the gender, number and case of the noun it modifies, but also on whether the indefinite article, definite article or no article is used with it.

There are two declension systems in Danish:

- Type I, strong (*malakas*)
- Type II, weak (*mahina*)

The strong declension must agree on the gender, number of the noun it modifies.

The weak declension is used only that end in -e and distinct not on the gender and number.

attribute		predicate	
<b>strong and weak</b> declension		<b>strong</b> declension	
en <b>varm</b> suppe	den <b>varme</b> suppe	En suppe er <b>varm.</b>	Suppen er <b>varm.</b>
isang <b>mainit</b> na sabaw	ang <b>mainit</b> na sabaw	isang sabaw ay <b>mainit</b>	ang sabaw ay <b>mainit</b>
↓	↓	↓	
adaptation on gender and number of the noun (basic form because neuter)	<b>e-ending</b>	adaptation on gender and number of the noun (basic form because neuter)	

### 5.3 how to use the predicative adjective

The predicative adjective is normally formed with the nouns **være** (be), **blive** (get, become) and **se ... ud** (look like).

The predicative adjective must agree with the word that it qualifies in both gender and number.

The predicative adjective is always formed by adding

Singular		Plural
common	neuter	
- (no ending)	-t	-e

### definite and undefinite forms

The definite e-form is historically identical to the so-called weak declension of the Germanic adjective.

But whereas the German definite form is not used after a genitive or the endingless forms of the possessive and indefinite pronouns and conversely, it is used after the indefinite pronoun in the forms that have an ending.

The Danish definite form is used in all instances after any determiner save the indefinite article.

Examples definite nouns:

Singular		Plural
common	neuter	
<b>Computeren</b> ser ny ud.	<b>Såret</b> er dybt.	<b>Blomsterne</b> er smukke.
Mukhang bago ang computer.	Malalim ang sugat.	Ang mga bulaklak ay maganda.

Examples indefinite nouns:

Singular		Plural
common	neuter	
<b>Sne er hvid.</b>	<b>Regn er vådt.</b>	<b>Æbler er sunde.</b>
niyeba ay puti	ulan ay basa	Ang mga mansanas ay malusog.

Examples neuter predicate addition:

**Han maler skibet rødt.**

Pininturahan niya ang pula ng barko.

## **personal pronoun**

The singular personal pronouns are used normally in the basic form of the adjective.

After the indefinite pronouns is used the die t-form, in the plural the e-form.

Du er smuk.  
Ikaw ay maganda.

hut

<b>Det</b> er smukt.	Siya ay maganda.
De er smukke.	Sila ay maqanda.

## **formation of adjectives**

Danish adjectives derive from nouns, are formed by the addition of a suffix.

nouns + **-lia**                      konge + **lia**                      kongelia                      ng hari o revna

nouns + <b>-ig</b>	blod + <b>ig</b>	<b>blodig</b>	duguan, marugo
nouns + <b>-et</b>	sky + <b>et</b>	<b>skyet</b>	maulap
nouns + <b>-isk / -sk</b>	allergi + <b>sk</b>	<b>allergisk</b>	may alerhiya
adjec.+ nouns + <b>-et</b>	rød + hår+ <b>et</b>	<b>rødhåret</b>	pulang buhok

## 5.4 irregular adjectives

The inflection of some adjectives is irregular.

### adjectives without changing

<b>Singular</b>		<b>Plural</b>	
<b>common</b>	<b>neuter</b>		
sky	sky	sky	mahiyain
jaloux	jaloux	jaloux	nagseselos
stille	stille	stille	tahimik

The groups with unchanging adjectives are:

- some adjectives ending in a stressed vowel
- adjectives with the suffix **-s**
- all adjective ending in **-e**
- some ordinal numbers ending in **-e**
- Perfekt present if it is used as adjective
- adjectives used only in the predicate form

### adjective ending in a stressed vowel

<b>ædru</b>	matino	<b>tro</b>	maniwala
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### adjectives without changing, ending in **-e**

<b>moderne</b>	modero	<b>stille</b>	tahimik
<b>spændende</b>	nakapupukaw	<b>venstre</b>	kaliwa
<b>bange</b>	mahiyain	<b>lige</b>	tuwid

## adjectives with ordinal numbers

**tredje**

ikatlo

**fjerde**

ikaapat

### example perfekt present

**sovende**

natutulog

**charmerende**

kaakit-akit

**glimrende**

napakahusay

**rasende**

galit na galit

### adjectives used only in the predicate form

**alene**

nag-iisa

**fallit**

bangkarota

**kvit**

tabla

### adjectives with the suffix -s

**fælles**

magkakasama

**afsides**

liblib

**gammeldags**

makaluma

**dagligdags**

ordinaryo

**stakkels**

nakalulunos

**tilfreds**

nasiyahan

exceptions:

- Adjectives ending in **-å** don't have a plural form, the basic form is used. The neuter form is normally formed.
- **Ny** (new) and **fri** (free) take **-t** and optionally **-e**, even though they end in vowels.
- Adjective ending in a long **-s** vowel are declined in a normally way (tavs, løs und nervøs).
- The adjectives **tilfreds** and **vims** take a own pluralform, but common and neuter don't change.

**Singular**

**common**

**neuter**

**Plural**

grå

gråt

grå

kulay-abo

blå

blåt

blå

asul

rå	rå <del>t</del>	rå	hilaw
fri	frit <del>t</del>	frie <del>e</del>	libre
ny	nyt <del>t</del>	nye <del>e</del>	bago
tavs	tavst <del>t</del>	tavse <del>e</del>	tahimik
lös	lost <del>t</del>	løse <del>e</del>	maluwag
nervös	nervöst <del>t</del>	nervøse <del>e</del>	kinakabahan
tilfreds	tilfreds	tilfredse <del>e</del>	nasisiyahan

### Common and neuter used in the same way

Adjectives ending in **-t** (they have already the neuter form) use also in the neuter form the basic form. The plural is formed with

**-e.**

Adjectives (also Partizips) ending in **-et** used the indefinite form of the neuter in the basic.

Note!

In the definite form ends this adjectives in the common and neuter is formed with

**-(e)de.**

The plural don't change .

Adjectives with the very common **-sk** ending are special. If they are polysyllabic or refer to a country, geographic area or ethnic group, they never take **-t**.

Et klassisk stykke et svensk hus	Isang klasikong piraso Isang suwekong bahay
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Otherwise the **-t** is optional.

Et friskt pust or et frisk pust isang sariwang hinina

<b>adjective -t , -d</b>		<b>adjective -et (+participle)</b>		<b>adjective -sk</b>	
<b>kort</b>	maikli	<b>overrasket</b>	sorpresa	<b>dansk</b>	danis
<b>sort</b>	itim	<b>elsket</b>	inibig	<b>historisk</b>	historikal
<b>absurd</b>	kakatuwa	<b>broget</b>	kulay na	<b>malerisk</b>	parang larawan

<b>lad</b>	tamad	<b>slukket</b>	mula sa	<b>automatisk</b>	awtomatik
<b>blond</b>	rubiyo	<b>repareret</b>	kumpuri	<b>elektrisk</b>	elektrikal
<b>let</b>	madali	<b>ternet</b>	papalit-palit	<b>økonomisk</b>	ekonomiko
<b>berømt</b>	bantog	<b>pakket</b>	nakaimpake	<b>besk</b>	mensahe
<b>flot</b>	ikintal	<b>malet</b>	ipininta		
<b>mæt</b>	puno	<b>blomstret</b>	mabulaklak		
<b>smart</b>	matalino	<b>forlovet</b>	kaipan		
<b>tæt</b>	sarado				
<b>stolt</b>	ipagmalaki				
<b>glad</b>	masaya				
<b>fremmed</b>	kakaiba				
<b>lummert</b>	alinsangan				

Singular common	neuter	Plural	
sort	sort	sorte	itim
berømt	berømt	berømte	bantog
glad	glad	glade	masaya
overrasket	<u>indefinite:</u> overrasket	overraskede	nagulat
	<u>definete:</u> overraskede		
blomstret	<u>indefinite:</u> blomstret	blomstrede	mabulaklak
	<u>definete:</u> blomstrede		
forlovet	<u>indefinite:</u> forlovet	forlovede	kaipan
	<u>definete:</u> forlovede		
dansk	dansk	danske	danis
historisk	historisk	historiske	historikal
malerisk	malerisk	maleriske	parang larawan

Adjectives ending in **el**, **-en** or **-er**, lose the first **-e** if the plural ending  
**-e**  
is added.

Examples -el, -en or -er			
<b>sulten</b>	magutom	<b>mager</b>	patpatin
<b>gammel</b>	matanda	<b>rusten</b>	kalawangin
<b>moden</b>	mahinog	<b>simpel</b>	lamang, madali
<b>sikker</b>	sigurado	<b>voksen</b>	magulang
<b>åben</b>	bukas	<b>ædel</b>	marangal
<b>lækker</b>	masarap	<b>diskutabel</b>	walang katiyakan
<b>doven</b>	panis	<b>flexibel</b>	nababaluktot
<b>bitter</b>	mapait		

Singular		Plural	
common	neuter		
gammel	<b>gammelt</b>	<b>gamle</b>	matanda
sikker	<b>sikkert</b>	<b>sikre</b>	sigurado
voksen	<b>voksent</b>	<b>voksne</b>	magulang

the plural of **lille** (maliit) is **små**

Singular		Plural
common	neuter	
lille	lille	<b>små</b>

Exception 'gift' (may-asawa)

Lars og Lisa <b>har været gift</b> længe.	Matagal nang ikinasal sina Lars at Lisa.
Hr og Fru Sørensen <b>har været gift</b> længe.	Si Mr at Mrs Sørensen ay matagal nang ikinasal.
<b>Gift</b> mennesker <b>er</b> lykkeligere.	Ang mga may-asawa ay mas masaya.

## 5.5 adjectives in a overview

### The declination of adjectives.

attributive adjectives in the indefinite form (strong):

Singular		Plural
common	neuter	
-	-t	-e
<b>example:</b>		
stor	stort	store
en stor by	et stort værelse	store kolonihaver
<b>isang</b> malaking bayan	<b>isang</b> malaking kuwarto	<b>malaking</b> mga hardin

attributive adjectives in the definite form (weak):

Singular		Plural
common	neuter	
-e	-e	-e
<b>example:</b>		
store	store	store
den store by	det store værelse	de store kolonihaver
<b>ang</b> malaking bayan	<b>ang</b> malaking kuwarto	<b>ang</b> malaking mga hardin

predicative adjective in the indefinite form:

Singular		Plural
common	neuter	
-	-t	-e
<b>example:</b>		
hvid	vådt	hvide
Sne er hvid.	Guld er dyrt.	Får er hvide.
niyeba ay puti	ginto ay mahal	mga tupas ay puti

Predicative adjective in the definite form:

Singular		Plural
common	neuter	
-	-t	-e
<b>example:</b>		
smuk	smukt <u>t</u>	smukke <u>e</u>
Damen er smuk.	Huset er smukt <u>t</u> .	Blomsterne er smukke <u>e</u> .
Ang ginang ay maganda.	Ang bahay ay maganda.	Ang mga bulaklak ay maganda.

## 5.6 The comparison of adjectives

The grammatical form of an adjective that expresses the act or process of examining two or more people or things in order to discover similarities and differences between them.

### Regular comparison of adjectives.

#### comparison with ere / est

comparative	superlative
-(e)re mas	-(e)st pinaka-

The most Danish adjectives compare with ere / est.

	comparative		superlative	
fin	finere	mas maganda	finest	pinakamaganda
fattig	fattigere	mas pobre	fattigest	pinakapobre
fri	friere	mas libre	friest	pinakalibre

The comparative are not declined

København er skønn <b>ere</b> end Oslo.	Mas maganda Kopenhagen kaysa kay Oslo.
---	--

Ole er lav <b>ere</b> end Anders.	Mas maliit si Ole kaysa kay sa si Anders.
-----------------------------------	---

**Example:**

slank

slankereslankestLisa er **slank**.Lea er **slankere**.Maria er **slankest**.Lisa ay **payat**.

Si Lea ay mas payat.

**Pinakapayat** si Maria.**comparison with mere / mest**

Has an adjective following features, the comparison 'mere' and 'mest' is used.

- three or more syllable
- ending in **-et**
- ending in **-isk**
- ending in **-sk** (in the most cases)

	<b>comparative</b>	<b>superlative</b>
interessant	mere interessant mas kawili-wili	mest interessant pinakakawili-wili
kuperet	mere kuperet mas maburol	mest kuperet pinakamaburol

**Example:**

attraktiv

mere attraktiv

mest attraktiv

Lisa er **attraktiv**.Lea er **mere  
attraktiv**.Maria er **mest attraktiv**.Si Lisa ay **kaakit-akit**Si Lea ay mas kaakit-  
akitSi Maria ay ang  
**pinakakaakit-akit**

# 6 Adverbs / Pang-abay / Adverbium

Adverbs are closely related to adjectives. Many have a similar descriptive meaning, and a large number are derived from adjectives.

Adverbs perform a wide range of functions, typically modifying verbs (or verb phrases), adjectives (or adjective phrases), or other adverbs (or adverb phrases).

**adjective** Hun er **smuk**. Siya ay maganda.

**adverb** Hun synger **smukt**. Siya ay kumanta nang maganda

There are two forms of the adverbs in Danish:

- original adverbs
- derived adverbs

Most of adjectives can be converted to adverbs, just adding --t, to the end of the adjective.

adjective	+ -t	adverb	
smuk	-t	<b>smukt</b>	maganda
god	-t	<b>godt</b>	mabuti
dårlig	-t	<b>dårligt</b>	masama

## example:

Lisa skriver **smukt**. Si Lisa ay nagsusulat **maganda**.

Hun arbejder **godt**. Gumagana siya nang **maayos**.

Du synger **dårligt**. Kumanta ka ng **masama**.

Note:

If the adverb have the neuter form , -t is not added, the basic form is used.

adjective	adverb	
jaloux	<b>jaloux</b>	seloso

## Example:

Leas kæreste er **jaloux**. Nagseselos ang kasintahan ni Lea.

## 6.1 classification of adverbs

of time (kailan; kaylan; tuwi ,today, soon, then):

adverb	adverb		
<b>sent</b>	huli	<b>altid</b>	lagi; palagi
<b>nu</b>	ngayon	<b>pludselig</b>	alipata
<b>aldrig</b>	kahitkaylan	<b>somme tider</b>	minsan
<b>ofte / tit</b>	madalas	<b>da</b>	noon

To describe the way to do something:

adverb	adverb		
<b>langsamt</b>	dahan-dahan	<b>vel</b>	kasiya-siya
<b>ganske</b>	lubos, ganap	<b>godt</b>	mabuti, mahusay

Adverbs can answer questions such as How?:

adverb	adverb		
<b>hvordan</b>	paano	<b>hvornår</b>	kailan

Adverbs of intensity:

adverb	adverb		
<b>lidt</b>	ilan	<b>enormt</b>	sobrang sobra

Conjunctional adverbs:

Adverb					
<b>heller ikke</b>	hindi pa	<b>ellers</b>	kung hindi	<b>også</b>	din, rin

comment adverbs:

Adverb	
<b>virkelig</b>	
virkelig	talaga
<b>desværre</b>	sa kasamaang-palad
<b>heldigvis</b>	sa kabutihang-palad

Adverbs of locations:

Nasaan?		Saan?	
<b>hjem</b>	bahay	<b>hjemme</b>	(na)sa bahay
<b>ud</b>	labas	<b>ude</b>	(na)sa labas
<b>frem</b>	pasulong	<b>fremme</b>	(na)sa pasulong
<b>short form „Saan?“</b>		<b>long form „Nasaan?“</b>	
<b>hen</b>		<b>henne</b>	
<b>Hvor går du hen?</b> Saan ka pupunta? <u>but</u>		<b>Hvor er bolden henne?</b> Nasaan ang bola?	
<b>ind</b>	sa loob / inside	<b>inde</b>	
<b>Går du også ind?</b> Pumasok ka din ba?? <u>but</u>		<b>Hun er inde i stuen.</b> Nasa sala na siya.	
<b>op</b>	sa ibabaw, itaas / over	<b>oppe</b>	
<b>Jeg går op.</b> Umakyat ako. <u>but</u>		<b>Jeg er oppe.</b> Sa taas na ako.	
<b>ud</b>	sa labas / outside	<b>ude</b>	
<b>Børnenen løber ud i haven.</b> Ang mga bata ay tumatakbo sa labas ng hardin. <u>but</u>		<b>Børnene er ude og leger.</b> Naglalaro ang mga bata sa labas.	
<b>hjem</b>	sa uuwi / going home	<b>hjemme</b>	
<b>Om lidt går jeg hjem.</b> Maya-maya pa ay umuwi na ako. <u>but</u>		<b>Jeg er hjemme.</b> Nasa bahay ako na.	

## 6.2 comparisons of adverbs

Comparsion of original adverbs:

basic form of the adverb	comparative	superlative	
<b>tit</b>	tiere	tiest	madalas,
<b>ofte</b>	oftere	oftest	malimit
<b>længe</b>	længere	længst	noon
<b>gerne</b>	hellere	helst	gusto
<b>snart</b>	snarere	snarest	lalong madali

Comparsion of derived adverbs:

basic form of the adverb	comparative	superlative	
<b>smuk</b>	<b>smukkere</b>	<b>smukkest</b>	maganda
<b>sen</b>	<b>senere</b>	<b>senest</b>	mahuli
<b>tidlig</b>	<b>tidligere</b>	<b>tidligst</b>	maaga

Here is a list of the most common original adverbs:

<b>aldrig</b>	kahitkaylan;; hindi kailanman	<b>ned</b>	sa baba, pababa
<b>da</b>	doon, niyan,	<b>netop</b>	ngayon, lamang
<b>der</b>	doon, dyan	<b>nok</b>	ngayon, na
<b>dog</b>	pero, gayunman	<b>nu</b>	ngayon, na
<b>endnu</b>	Pa rin	<b>næppe</b>	bahagyana; parang hindi; maaaring hindi
<b>gerne</b>	gusto	<b>næsten</b>	halos; manga; ngalingali; Kamun-tik na
<b>her</b>	dito, narito	<b>ofte</b>	madalas, malimit
<b>ikke</b>	hindi, wala	<b>straks</b>	dagli; daka; agad-agad; kaagad; kagyat; dagli-dagliang
<b>jo</b>	pero, pa	<b>tit</b>	madalas, malimit
<b>kun</b>	lang; lamang	<b>vel</b>	marahil, baka
<b>lidt</b>	ilan, isang bagay		
<b>meget</b>	masyadong, napaka		

list of important adverbs:

<b>aldrig</b>	hindi kailanman	<b>muligvis</b>	marahil
<b>allerede</b>	na	<b>måske</b>	marahil, baka
<b>altid</b>	palagi	<b>pludselig</b>	bigla
<b>endelig</b>	sa wakas	<b>senere</b>	mamaya
<b>igen</b>	muli	<b>sjældent</b>	bihira
<b>ikke</b>	hindi	<b>snart</b>	madali
<b>kun</b>	lamang	<b>straks</b>	kaagad
<b>lige</b>	lang	<b>tit</b>	madalas
<b>længe</b>	mahaba		

# 7

# Pronouns / Panghalip / Stedord / Pronomen

Pronouns are a relatively small, closed class of words that function in the place of nouns or noun phrases.

The pronouns in Danish are:

- **Personligt Pronomen** / Pansarili ng Panghalip / personal pronouns pronoun that refers to the speaker, somebody being addressed, or another person, e.g. "I," "you," or "she"
- **Ejestedord** / paaring Panghalip / possessive pronouns indicating grammatical ownership, e.g. in pronouns such as "his" or "her"
- **Refleksivt pronomener** /reflexive pronouns describes a pronoun referring to the same person or thing as another noun or pronoun in the same sentence. The reflexive pronouns in English end in "-self" or "-selves," e.g. "myself," "yourself," "ourselves."
- **demonstrative pronominer** tandang Panghalip / describes a word such as "this" or "those" specifying which person or thing is being referred to
- **ubestemmelig pronominer** indefinite pronouns a pronoun that does not refer to a specific person or thing, e.g. "someone," "nothing," or "anything" in English
- **Spørgesætning** / interrogative pronouns a word or particle that is used to form a question, e.g. "who," "what," or "where"
- **relative pronominer** relative pronouns used to describe words or clauses that refer to a word previously used in the same sentence

Pronouns take the place of nouns that appear somewhere near the pronoun and are thus essential in a language in order to avoid repetition.

Danish pronouns include personal pronouns (refer to the persons speaking, the persons spoken to, or the persons or things spoken about), indefinite pronouns, relative pronouns (connect parts of sentences) and reciprocal or reflexive pronouns (in which the object of a verb is being acted on by verb's subject).

Danish has a range of pronouns that in some ways work quite differently from Tagalog ones.

# 8 Personal Pronouns / Pansarili ng Panghalip / Personligt Pronomen

Like nouns, personal pronouns are categorized by case.

The case of a particular noun depends on the grammatical function of the noun in the sentence.

Danish inflects pronouns into two grammatical cases. The cases are the

- **subject case** (The subject of a sentence, the thing doing the action, Ano o sino?)
- **object case** (The indirect object, as in when an object is given to someone, or the object of certain prepositions. Kanino?)

The personal pronouns of modern standard Danish as follows:

## 8.1 subject pronouns

subject case		
Singular		
<b>1. Pers</b>	<b>jeg</b>	ako, ko
	<b>du</b>	ikaw, mo, ka
	<b>De</b>	kayo (polite)
<b>3. Pers</b>	<b>han</b> (mas.)	siya
	<b>hun</b> (fem.)	siya
	<b>den</b> (commen)	iyan, niyan, ito
	<b>det</b> (neuter)	iyan, niyan, ito
Plural		
<b>1. Pers</b>	<b>vi</b>	tayo, kami
<b>2. Pers</b>	<b>I</b>	kaniya, niya
<b>3. Pers</b>	<b>de</b>	sila
	<b>De</b>	kayo (polite)

Note:

I (kaniya, niya) is capitalized, also the polite form De and Dem!

Example:

**jeg**    **Jeg** hedder Linda.    Ang pangalan ko ay Linda.

**du**    **Du** taler meget hurtigt    Mabilis kang nagsasalita

<b>han</b>	<b>Han</b> har tre hunde.	Mayroon siyang tatlong aso.
------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------

<b>hun</b>	<b>Hun</b> kan tale tysk.	Maaari siyang magsalita ng Aleman.
------------	---------------------------	------------------------------------

<b>de</b>	<b>De</b> købte mælk og brød.	Bumili sila ng gatas at tinapay.
-----------	-------------------------------	----------------------------------

## 8.2 When are 'Du' or 'De' used?

Since the 1970s, the polite form *De* (cf. German *Sie*) is no longer the normal form of addressing adult strangers.

It is only used in formal letters members of the royal family. It is sometimes used by shop assistants and waiters to flatter their customers.

As a general rule, one can use *du* almost in every situation without offending anyone.

## 8.3 Subject forms 3. person singular 'Han' or 'Hun'

The pronouns **han** and **hun** is used for masculine or feminine persons.

Hvad hedder din bror?	Ano ang pangalan ng iyong kapatid na lalaki?
-----------------------	--

<b>Han</b> hedder Arne.	Kanyang pangalan ay Arne.
-------------------------	---------------------------

Er det din søster?	Iyon ba ang iyong kapatid?
--------------------	----------------------------

Ja, <b>hun</b> hedder Lone.	Oo, Lone ang kanyang pangalan.
-----------------------------	--------------------------------

Exception: by bonding domestic animals

Det er min hund.	Ito ang aking aso.
------------------	--------------------

<b>Hun</b> hedder Freya.	Freya ang pangalan niya..
--------------------------	---------------------------

Går <b>Lisa</b> hjem? Uuwi na ba si Lisa?	→ <b>hun</b> → Ja, <b>hun</b> går hjem. Oo, umuwi na siya.
--	---

Elsker du <b>Jørn</b> ? Mahal mo ba si Jørn?	→ <b>ham</b> → Ja, jeg elsker <b>ham</b> . Oo, mahal ko siya.
---	--

<b>Filmen</b> var god. Maganda ang pelikula.	→ <b>den</b> → Ja, <b>den</b> var god. Oo, ito ay mabuti.
---	--

Giver du <b>Lena</b> bogen? Binibigyan mo ba si Lena ng libro?	→ <b>hende</b> → Ja, jeg giver <b>hende</b> bogen. Oo, bibigyan ko siya ng libro.
---	--

## 8.4 Subject forms 3. person singular 'Den or 'Det

Den and det is used for objects and animals in the common and neuter case.

Ser du katten? Nakikita mo ba ang pusa?

**Den** stæler fisken. Nagnanakaw sila ng mga isda.

Kender du filmen? Alam mo ba ang pelikula?

**Den** er spændende. Ito ay isang kapanapanabik na pelikula.

Ikke spis æblet! Huwag kumain ng mansanas!

**Det** er gammelt. Ito ay luma.

Hvordan er vejret? Kumusta ang panahon?

**Det** er dårligt. It's masama.

In the plural form only de is used.

Der sidder børnene. May mga batang nakaupo doon

**De** er sultne. Gutom sila.

Der sidder kattene. May mga pusa nakaupo doon.

**De** er sultne. Gutom sila

Køber du husene? Bibili ka ba ng mga bahay?

**De** er billige. Mura sila.

## 8.5 object pronouns

The object pronoun replace nouns in sentence with an object positions.

object case		
<b>Singular</b>		
<b>1. Pers</b>	<b>mig</b>	akin, ko
	<b>dig</b>	kita, kata, iyon, mo
	<b>Dem</b> (polite)	kanilá, nila
<b>3. Pers</b>	<b>ham</b> (masc.)	kanya, niya
	<b>hende</b> (fem.)	kanya, niya
	<b>den</b> (common)	kanya, niya
	<b>det</b> (neuter)	kanya, niya, iyan
<b>Plural</b>		
<b>1. Pers</b>	<b>os</b>	atin, natin
<b>2. Pers</b>	<b>jer</b>	inyo, ninyo
<b>3. Pers</b>	<b>dem</b>	kanilá nila
	<b>Dem</b> (polite)	kanilá, nila

Example:

<b>dig</b>	Jeg elsker <b>dig.</b>	Mahal kita.
<b>ham</b>	Kan du hjælpe <b>ham?</b>	Maaari mo ba siyang tulungan??
<b>ham</b>	Hr du sendt <b>ham</b> et brev?	Ipinadala mo ba siya ng isang sulat?
<b>mig</b>	Lisa giver <b>mig</b> et glas.	Binibigyan ako ni Lisa ng isang baso..
<b>mig</b>	Det var mig, der ringede I går.	Tinawag kita kahapon.
<b>din</b>	Jeg er <b>din</b> ven.	Kaibigan mo ako.
<b>jer</b>	Det var fint at se <b>jer.</b>	Masarap makita ka.
<b>dem</b>	Kender I dem?	Kilala mo ba sila?
<b>os</b>	Hun viste os udstyret.	Ipinakita niya sa amin ang mga kagamitan.

In the following example the pronoun declare the subject.

Hun er ældre end <b>mig.</b>	Mas matanda siya sa akin.
<b>Det er mig.</b>	Ako ito.
<b>Er det dig?</b>	Ikaw ba yun?
<b>Jeg er højere end dig.</b>	Mas matangkad ako kaysa sa iyo.
<b>Det er hende.</b>	Ito ay sa kanya.

# 9

# Possessive pronouns / paaring Panghalip / Ejestedord

The possessive pronouns indicate whose an object is. There is no influence of possessive pronouns to the position of personal pronouns.

Following there is an overview of the Danish possessive pronouns.

	Singular common	Singular neuter	Plural	
<b>Singular</b>				
<b>1. Person (jeg)</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>mit</b>	<b>mine</b>	akin, ko
<b>2. Person (du)</b>	<b>din</b>	<b>dit</b>	<b>dine</b>	iyo, mo
<b>2. Person (polite) (De)</b>	<b>Deres</b>			kaniya, niya inyo, ninyo
<b>3. Person for <u>masculine</u> persons (han)</b>	<b>hans</b>			kaniya, niya
<b>3. Person for <u>feminine</u> persons (hun)</b>	<b>hendes</b>			kanila, nila
<b>3. Person for things and animals (den or det)</b>	<b>dens</b> <b>sin</b>	<b>dets</b> <b>sit</b>	<b>dens sine dets</b>	ito, nito iyan, niyan
<b>Plural</b>				
<b>1. Person (vi)</b>	<b>vores</b>			amin, namin atin, natin
<b>2. Person (I)</b>	<b>jeres</b>			inyo, ninyo
<b>2. Person (polite) (De)</b>	<b>Deres</b>			kanila, nila
<b>3. Person (de)</b>	<b>deres</b>			kanila, nila

## 9.1 Position of possessive pronouns.

### Attributive before noun:

Example:

<b>mit</b> navn er maya	aking pangalan ay Maya / Maya ang pangalan ko
-------------------------	--

[1st possessive pronoun]

<b>din</b> bror bor her	iyong kapatid na lalaki nakatira dito /nakatira ang kapatid mo dito
-------------------------	--

[2nd possessive pronoun]

<b>hendes</b> mor laver mad til os	Nagluluto para sa amin ang kanyang ina.
------------------------------------	--

[3rd possessive pronoun]

<b>hans</b> hobby er at læse bøger	Ang libangan niya ay ang pagbabasa ng mga libro.
------------------------------------	---

[3rd possessive pronoun]

<b>vores</b> drøm er at besøge paris	Ang aming pangarap ay upang bisitahin ang Paris.
--------------------------------------	---

[1st pl. possessive pronoun]

<b>deres</b> hus er ikke langt herfra	Ang kanilang bahay ay hindi malayo sa dito.
---------------------------------------	--

[3rd pl. possessive pronoun]

<b>Dit</b> hus er flot.	Iyong bahay ay maganda. /Maganda ang bahay mo.
-------------------------	---

[2nd sgl. possessive pronoun]

### unconnected possessive pronouns:

Example:

Er det <b>min</b> t-shirt eller <b>din</b> ?	Ito ba ang <b>aking</b> t-shirt o sa <b>iyo</b> ?
--	--

### adaptation of possessive pronouns (genus and numerals):

Example:

<b>min</b> bog ( $\rightarrow$ en bog)	<b>aking</b> aklat / aklat mo
--	-------------------------------

1. Person, singular, common

<b>din</b> bog sin	<b>iyong</b> libro nito
--------------------	-------------------------

2. Person, singular, common

**dens** bog                   **kaniyang** aklat  
4. Person, singular, common, things

**hans** bog                   **kaniyang** aklat  
3. Person, mas., singular, common

**hendes** bog                   **kanilang** aklat / libro niya  
3. Person, fem., singular, common

**mit** hus ( $\rightarrow$  et hus)           **aking** bahay / bahay ko  
1. Person, singular, neuter

**dit** hus sit                   **iyong** bahay / bahay mo  
2. Person, singular, neuter

**dets** hus                   bahay **nito**  
3. Person, singular, neuter, things

**hans** hus                   **kaniyang** bahay  
3. Person, mas., singular, common

**hendes** hus                   **kanilang** bahay  
3. Person, fem., singular, common

**mine** nerver ( $\rightarrow$  nerver)           **aking** mga kaugatan  
1. Person, plural

**dine** nerver sine                   **iyong** mga kaugatan  
2. Person, plural

**dens** nerver                   mga kaugatan **nito**  
3. Person, pl., things

**dets** nerver                   mga **kaniyang** kaugatan  
3. Person, pl., things

### possessive pronouns of the plural form:

Example:

**vores** bryllupsdag                   araw ng **aming** kasal /  
   araw ng kasal **namin**  
1. Person, plural, common

**jeres** bryllupsdag      araw ng **inyong** kasal /  
                                  araw ng kasal **ninyo**

2. Person, plural, common

**Deres** bryllupsdag      araw ng **kanilang** kasal /  
                                  araw ng kasal **nila**

2. Person, plural, common, polite

**deres** bryllupsdag      araw ng **kanilang** kasal /  
                                  araw ng kasal **nila**

3. Person, plural, common

**vores** barn      **aming** anak / anak **namin**

1. Person, plural, common

**jeres** barn      **iyong** mga anak / mga anak **ninyo**

2. Person, plural, common

**Deres** barn      **kanilang** mga anak / mga anak **nila**

2. Person, plural, common, polite

**deres** barn      **kanilang** mga anak / mga anak **nila**

3. Person, plural, common

**vores** gaver      **aming** mga regalo / mga regalo **namin**

1. Person, plural, common

**jeres** gaver      **iyong** mga regalo / mga regalo **ninyo**

2. Person, plural, common

**Deres** gaver      **kanilang** mga regalo / mga regalo **nila**

2. Person, plural, common, polite

**deres** gaver      **kanilang** mga regalo / mga regalo **nila**

3. Person, plural, common

Note: possessive pronouns 1./2. person Singular have the same form for all persons.

### **possessive pronouns of the 3. person singular**

The possessive pronouns of the 3. person singular inflects into two grammatical cases.

The cases are the

not-reflexive possessive pronouns  
of the 3. person singular

and the

reflexive possessive pronouns  
of the 3. person singular.

### Not-reflexive possessive pronouns of the 3. person singular

Example:

<b>hans</b> skole (=> <u>masculine person</u> )	kaniyang paaralan	possessive pronouns 3. Person Singular ▼
<b>hendes</b> skole (=> <u>feminine person</u> )	kanilang paaralan	distinction between ▼
kattens skål ▼ <b>dens</b> skål (en skål → thing)	ang mangkok ng pusa ▼ mangkok nito	persons      ◀▶      things
træets blade ▼ <b>dets</b> blade (et træ → thing)	ang mga dahon ng puno ▼ mga dahon nito	▼ common      ◀▶      neuter

### reflexive possessive pronouns of the 3. person singular

Person (ownership) = subject of the possessive object  
'sin sit, sine'

Singular	Plural			
► (ownership)	common	neuter		
<b>3. Person Singular ▼ (owner)</b>				
han / hun / den / det	sin	sit	sine	iyo, kaniya, kanila, nila niyo, niya

Note!

Plural subjects use no reflexive possessive pronouns, only persons and not things or animals using the reflexive possessive pronouns.

Example:

<b>common</b> (en kjole)	Hun kan godt lide <b>sin</b> kjole.	Gusto niya ang kanyang damit. (→kanyang sariling bestido)
-----------------------------	-------------------------------------	--

**BUT**

Hun kan godt lide <b>hendes</b> kjole.	Gusto niya ang kanyang damit. (→ang bestido ng isang tao)
---	---

<b>neuter</b> (et slips)	Han kan godt lide <b>sit</b> slips.	Gusto niya ang kanyang kurbata. (→kanyang sariling kurbata)
-----------------------------	-------------------------------------	--

**BUT**

Han kan godt lide <b>hans</b> slips.	Gusto niya ang kanyang kurbata. (→ang kurbata ng isang tao)
---	--

<b>Plural</b> (naboer)	Han kan godt lide <b>sine</b> nye naboer.	Gusto niya ang kanyang bagong mga kapitbahay. (→kanyang sariling mga kapitbahay)
---------------------------	--	---

**BUT**

Han kan godt lide <b>hendes</b> nye naboer.	Gusto niya ang kanyang bagong mga kapitbahay. (→ang mga kapitbahay ng isang iba pang babae)
--	--

**or**

Han kan godt lide <b>deres</b> nye naboer.	Gusto niya ang kanilang bagong mga kapitbahay. (→ang mga kapitbahay ng ibang tao)
---	--

**Sin/sit/sine** can be used only if the owner of the object is the subject part of the sentence.

For all other cases you must use **hans** (masculine) **hendes** (feminine) or **dens/dets** (thing).

<b>Martin</b> (subject) kysser <b>sin</b> kone.	Hinalikan ni Martin ang asawa. (→ kaniyang sariling asawa)
---	---

<b>Martin</b> (subject) kysser <b>hans</b> kone.	Hinalikan ni Martin ang asawa. (→ ang asawa ng isang tao)
--	--

<b>Ole</b> (subject) ser Martin kysse <b>sin</b> kone.	Nakita ni Ole si Martin na halikan ang asawa. (→ Martin ay halik ang asawa ng si Ole)
--	--

<b>Ole</b> (subject) ser Martin kysse <b>hans</b> kone.	Nakita ni Ole si Martin na halikan ang asawa. (→ Martin halikan isang babae na ay hindi bahagi ng subjekto)
---	--

No distinction if the possessive pronoun used directly together with the subject.

<b>Hans kone</b> (subject) hedder Louise.	Ang kanyang asawa ay pinangalanang Louise.
---	--

<b>Martin og hans kone</b> (subject) er fra Danmark.	Martin at ang kanyang asawa ay mula sa Denmark.
--	---

# 10

## Reflexive pronoun / Refleksivt pronomem

Describes a pronoun referring to the same person or thing as another noun or pronoun in the same sentence.

The reflexive pronouns in Tagalog 'sarili' e.g. aking sarili, iyong sarili, ating mga sarili.

Danish uses reflexive pronouns more frequently than Tagalog does. Whereas, for example, Tagalog says

"Bihis ko" Danish must say  
"Bihis ko aking sarili."

it clear that the action is directed back at the subject.

Singular		
1. Person	mig	aking sarili
2. Person	dig Dem (polite)	iyong sarili kayong sarili
3. Person	sig	kanyang sarili
Plural		
1. Person	os	ating sarili
2. Person	jer Dem (polite)	kanilang sarili nilang sarili
3. Person	sig	silang sarili

The reflexive pronoun is used together with the reflexive verb.

skynde <b>sig</b>	nagmadali sa aking sarili
glæde <b>sig</b> til noget	Inaasahan ko sa isang bagay
ønske <b>sig</b> noget	nais ng isang bagay
barbere <b>sig</b>	nag-aahit aking sarili
kede <b>sig</b>	naiinis ang sarili
gifte <b>sig</b>	magpakasal

lægge / sætte <b>sig</b>	llagay sa baba / umupo
rejse <b>sig</b>	gumising
øve <b>sig</b>	magsasanay
ærgre <b>sig</b>	inis
opføre <b>sig</b>	kumilos

Note!

Danish verbs can change the meaning by using reflexive:

not-reflexive		reflexive	
<b>rejse</b>	lalakbay	<b>rejse sig</b>	tumayo
<b>slå</b>	matalo	<b>slå sig</b>	saktan sarili
<b>betale</b>	magbayat	<b>betale sig</b>	maging kapaki-pakinabang

Reflexivpronomen can help clarify relationships.

Clarification, when a subject includes two or more persons, can be achieved through various forms of the Reflexivpronomen and one of the correlating terms 'hinanden' (each other, one another').

De gav <b>hinanden</b> hånden.	Nag-shake hands sila.
De elsker <b>hinanden</b> .	Mahal nila ang isa't isa.

## 10.1 The pronoun 'selv'

The counterpart of *selv* in Tagalog is: mismo

e.g. ako mismo, mismong ako, ikaw mismo, mismong niya.

common	neuter	Plural	
<b>selv</b>	<b>selv</b>	<b>selv</b>	mismo
jeg selv		ako mismo	
Mario selv		si Mario mismo	
Kvinden selv		ang babae mismo	

The reflexive pronouns function as 'direct object'. The subject does not something to his or her own person. Notice the contrast in meaning between the reflexive pronoun and the ordinary personal pronoun.

Jeg selv gik. Ako mismo ay wala na.

Mario selv gik. Si Mario mismo ang nagpunta.

The pronoun *selv* pronouns can also be 'indirect objects' or 'prepositional complements'.

Note:

The demonstrative pronouns *selv* is used always with a noun or pronoun and comes after the verb.

The demonstrative pronoun 'selv' is unchangeable.

Lars reparerer sin cykel **selv**. Kinukumpuni ni Lars ang kanyang bisikleta mismo.

Jeg har **selv** skrevet bogen. Isinulat ko mismo ang libro.

# 11 Demonstratives Pronouns / tandang Panghalip

## 11.1 What are Demonstratives?

Demonstrative determiners point out something, typically something within sight. They may be translated in English as 'this', 'that', 'these', 'those' and in Tagalog as 'ito', 'iyon', 'nito', 'iyan', 'dito', 'doon' depending on the number (singular or plural) and proximity (near or far)

Demonstratives can be used as pronouns or adjectives. They are sometimes referred to as demonstrative adjectives or demonstrative pronouns.

Danish has two kinds of demonstrative, whose use depends on the distance between the speaker.

The demonstrative equates to the Tagalog terms "ito, dito" and "iyan, doon", although in Danish the word used must agree for number and gender.

### Den / det / de and denne / dette / disse

Demonstrative pronouns group I					
near (her)			far (der)		
common	denne	ito	den	iyan, iyon	
neuter	dette	ito	det	iyan, iyon	
plural	disse	ang mga ito itong mga ito	de	ang mga iyan, iyang mga iyan, iyong mga iyon	

Note:

Danish the demonstrative must agree for number and gender.

Danish the demonstrative can be used as attribute or adjective.

If the demonstrative used as attribute the noun is definite.

The demonstrative pronouns

### denne, dette and disse

is used only in written communication.

Demonstratives can be used as an adverb.

## 11.2 How to used the demonstrative pronouns?

Used with a noun:

Kender du **denne** mand?

Kilala mo ba ang lalaking ito?

**Det** var ikke mig.

Hindi ko ginawa ito.

Vil du virkelig gøre **det**?

Nais mo bang gawin ito talaga?

Before a relative sentence:

**Det** var det træ vi kyssede under første gang.

Ito ang puno sa ilalim saan kami ay halikan para sa unang pagkakataon.

Point out something:

**Disse** idioter tror på hvad som helst.

Itong mga idiyota naniniwala lahat ng mga uri ng mga bagay.

Ser du den bil **der**?

Makita mo ba ang kotse na iyon?

Jeg synes bedst om **de** / **disse** billeder.

Gusto kong ang mga larawan iyon.

Example:

**det** and **denne** or **denne, dette, disse**

**Den** bog vil jeg gerne læse.

Itong aklat gusto kong basahin.

Skulle **den** søde mand have gjort det?

Dapat ba gawin iyon ng mabait na tao?

Hvad er **det**?

Ano yán?

**Dette** her er lille.

Maliit ito.

**Dette** her er ren. Malinis ang isang ito.

**Denne** tabel her. Itong mesang ito.

Hvem er **denne** mand? Sino ang lalaking iyon?

**Dette** er en gave til dig. Ito ay isang regalo para sa iyo.

**Dette** brev er fra Jan. Ang liham na ito ay mula Jan.

Kvinden gik til **denne** hund. Nagpunta ang babaeng ito sa asong ito.

### 11.3 The demonstrative pronoun 'Sådan'

The demonstrative pronoun *sådan* can be used before the indefinite article and is then unchangeable.

common	neuter	Plural
<b>sådan</b>	<b>sådant</b>	<b>sådanne</b> gayon, ganito

Note:

The demonstrative pronouns *selv* is used always with a noun or pronoun and comes after the verb.

**sådan en** mand gayong lalaki

**sådan et** barn gayong bata

**sådan nogle** huse ganitong mga bayan

Mostly in written form is the after case used.

I et **sådan** til fælde sa ganoong kaso

under **sådanne** kritiske forhold sa ilalim ng gayong kritikal na mga kalagayan

In the daily speaking comes *sådan* mostly before.

**Sådan** en bil har jeg altig drømt om.

Mula ganoong kotse lagi kong pinangarap.

**Sådan** et bord ville jeg aldrig købe.

Hinding-hindi ko bumili nang tulad ng isang mesa.

If *sådan* occurs after the indefinite article as an attributive adjective, it is declined in the same way as an adjective.

**sådan** en mand

isang ganitong lalaki

**sådan** en kvinde

isang ganitong babae

#### 11.4 How to use 'der' and 'her'

In written communication *den*, *det*, and *de* is used together with 'der' to point out something in the distance from the speaker.

**Det** brød **der** smager godt.

**Ang/itong** tinapay na **iyon** ay masarap.

**Den** taske **der** er lille.

**Ang /itong** supot na **doon** ay mailit.

In opposite reverse can be used **denne**, **dette** and **disse** together with 'her' to point out something that are close to the speaker also can be used 'den, det and de + her':

**Det her** brød smager godt. or  
**Dette her** brød smager godt.

**Itong** tinapay na **ito** ay masarap.

**Den her** taske er lille. oder  
**Denne her** taske er lille.

**Itong** supot na **ito** ay maliit.

In daily speaking is more used den, det and de in combination with der (doon) or her (dito).

Jeg vil have de sko **der** og ikke disse **her**.

Gusto ko ang mga sapatos **doon** at hindi ang **ito**.

**Den** blomst **her** er meget smuk.

**Itong** bulaklak na **dito** ay sobrang maganda.

*Her* used to refer to this place or this time. The thing or idea is closer to or more closely identified with the speaker.

**her** dito, eto, heto, nandito narito *near me*

Example:

her og nu eto at ngayon

Her er det. Eto.

Her er brevet. Eto ang sulat.

Jan er her. Nandito si Jan.

Jan og Paul er her. Nandito sina Jan at Paul.

*der* used to indicate a place, either one that has already been mentioned or is understood, or one indicated by pointing or looking. The thing or idea is neither close to nor closely identified with the speaker or the listener.

**der** doon, ayan, hayan, nandiyan, nariyan *near you*

**der** doon, ayun, hayun, nandoon naroon *far from you and me*

Example:

Der er det. Ayun.

Der er brevet. Ayan ang sulat.

Jan er der. Nandoon si Jan.

Hans og Paul er der. Nandoon sina John at Paul.

Kvinden har spist der. Kumain doon ang babae.

Kvinden gik der. Pumunta doon ang babae.