

# Norwegia Verbs + Essentials of Grammar

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Adjectives 83

En/ei singular (no ending)	Et singular (-t ending)	Plural (-e ending)	English
dyp	dypt	dype	deep
dyr	dyrt	dyre	expensive
god	godt	gode	good
hvit	hvitt	hvite	white
rik	rikt	rike	rich
rød	rødt	røde	red
sein	seint	seine	late
stor	stort	store	large
varm	varmt	varme	warm
våt	vått	våte	wet

by nouns or pronouns. They can be used as attributes ("the tall man"). Norwegian nouns or pronouns they modify. Endings change when the adjectives modify different forms found in dictionaries and correct for gender nouns.

## Indefinite Nouns

shown below for the adjective **fin** "fine." Note the different endings, for indefinite singular and plural. Exceptions to this general

Et singular (-t ending)	Plural (-e ending)
et fint hus a fine house	mange fine biler many fine cars

**Huset er fint. Bilene er fine.**  
The house is fine. The cars are fine.

**et fint bilde** is used both attributively

according to this pattern. A list of exceptions follows. Since the **ei** gender forms are identical to the **en/ei** gender, and shows **et** gender, and

## Irregular Adjectives

Exceptions to this pattern are, for the most part, simple to state and learn. The explanations and examples given below deal with the most common exceptions.

### 1 The Adjective Liten "Little"

This adjective differs so greatly from the normal pattern that it leads the list of exceptions. Notice that the **ei** form is different from the **en** form.

En singular, liten	Ei singular, lita	Et singular, lite	Plural, små
en liten gutt a little boy	ei lita jente a little girl	et lite barn a little child	mange små gutter, jenter, barn many small boys, girls, children