

Appendix:Danish numerals

Breaking down the rules by the ranges:

- Numbers from 0 to 20: *nul*, *en* (*et* ^[1]), *to*, *tre*, *fire*, *fem*, *seks*, *syv*, *otte*, *ni*, *ti*, *elleve*, *tolv*, *tretten*, *fjorten*, *femten*, *seksten*, *sytten*, *atten*, *nitten*, *tyve*.
 - 1 is pronounced *en* if it is the last digit, and the penultimate digit is non-zero. So 31 is *enogtredive*, not **etogtredive*.
 - *En* and *et* are interchangeable, when not followed by a power of ten, a noun or a multiple of ten. So $1 + 1 = 2$ might be *et plus et er lig med to* or *en plus en er lig med to* (or, less elegantly, *en plus et er lig med to* or *et plus en er lig med to*). 101 might be pronounced *hundredeoget* or *hundredeogen*.
- Starting from 20 (*tyve*), units go before the tens, as in German numbers, separated by *og* ("and"). For example, the numbers from 21 to 29 are *enogtyve*, *toogtyve*, *treogtyve*, *fireogtyve*, *femogtyve*, *seksogtyve*, *syvogtyve*, *otteogtyve*, *niogtyve*.
- 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90 are "a number times 20", like the French numerals from 80 through 99. This is called the vigesimal system, meaning that 20 (also known in English as the *score*) is the base unit in counting. For example, 60 is *tresindstyve* (literally *tre-sinds-tyve*, "three times 20"). 50 is *halvtreds*, short for *halvtredje-sinds-tyve*, "half third times twenty", implying two score plus half of the third score. For example, 75 is *femoghalvfjerds*, "five-and-half-fourth(-times-twenty)".
 - From 10 to 100: *ti*, *tyve*, *tredive*, *fyrre*, *halvtreds*, *tres*, *halvfjerds*, *firs*, *halvfems*, *hundrede*.
 - The decimal style "a number times ten" is also commonly used in banking and when relating to other Scandinavian people. The numbers from 20 to 90 are: *toti* (literally "two tens"), *treti*, *firti*, *femti*, *seksti*, *syvti*, *ottti*, *niti*.
Until August 2009, Danish banknotes of 50 DKK were labeled *femti* kroner and on a cheque (or official document) it is written *treti*, *firti*, *femti*, *seksti*, *syvti*, *ottti* and *niti* to complement the amount written in numbers.
 - The vigesimal form leads to very long expressions of the numbers, that have been shortened phonetically. For example, the ancient name of seventy, *halvfjerdsindstyve*, literally means *halv-fjerde-sinde-tyve* or *half-fourth-times-20* and is shortened in modern Danish as *halvfjerds*. Few Danish people know the etymology of the words for the multiples of ten.
 - Ordinal numbers may still include the ending *sindstyve* ("times twenty"), which is no longer included in cardinal numbers. Thus, in modern Danish, 52 is usually rendered as *tooghalvtreds* from the now obsolete *tooghalvtredsindstyve*, whereas 52nd is either *tooghalvtredsende* or *tooghalvtredsindstyvende*.
- Hundreds are "a number times 100". From 100 to 1000 : (*et*) *hundrede* (or *hundred*), *to hundrede*, *tre hundrede*, *fire hundrede*, *fem hundrede*, *seks hundrede*, *syv hundrede*, *otte hundrede*, *ni hundrede*, *tusind*. For example, 356 is *trehundredeseksoghalvtreds* ("three-hundred-six-and-fifty").
 - For numbers lower than 200, *hundrede* is preceded either by *et* or by nothing, but never by *en*. So 134 can be pronounced *ethundredefireogtredive* or *hundredefireogtredive*, but never **enhundredefireogtredive*.
- Thousands are "a number times 1000": (*et*) *tusind*, *to tusind*, *tre tusind*, ...
- The thousand separator is the apostrophe (') or the full stop (.), but never the comma (,). Danish uses the long scale, so one short scale billion is *en milliard*, one short scale trillion is *en billion*, one short scale quadrillion is *en billiard*, and so on. For example, 1.029.485.034.025 would be pronounced *enbillionniogtyvemilliardfirehundrede femogfirsmillioner fireogtredivetusind femogtyve*, ("one-trillion-nine-and-twenty-billions-four-hundred-five-and-eighty-millions-four-and-thirty-thousand-five-and-twenty").
- Commas are used for decimals, so 3.1415 is 3,1415 (pronounced *tre komma et fire et fem* or *tre komma en fire en fem*).

- Powers of 10: 10^1 *ti*, 10^2 *hundrede*, 10^3 *tusind*, 10^4 *titusind*, 10^5 *hundrede tusind*, 10^6 *million*, 10^9 *milliard*, 10^{12} *billion*, 10^{18} *trillion*.
- Following this schema, 3254 is pronounced *3 thousand 2 hundred 4 and (a half missing from three) times 20*, that is *tre tusinde to hundrede og fireoghalvtreds*. But it is rare to find numbers written in letters beyond 100, except round numbers like 1000.

Ordinal numbers are written by appending a full stop, so "fifth" is 5. or *femte*, but not **5te*.

Ordered by numerical value

Counting numbers

	Cardinal number	Ordinal number
0	nul	nulte
1	en, <u>c</u> , et, <u>n</u>	første
2	to	anden
3	tre	tredje
4	fire	fjerde
5	fem	femte
6	seks	sjette
7	syv	syvende
8	otte	ottende
9	ni	niende















	Cardinal number	Ordinal number
10	ti	tiende
11	elleve	ellevte, elvte
12	tolv	tolvte
13	tretten	trettende
14	fjorten	fjortende
15	femten	femtende
16	seksten	sekstende
17	sytten	syttende
18	atten	attende
19	nitten	nittende

Multiples of ten

	Cardinal number	Ordinal number
10	ti	tiende
20	tyve toti ^[2]	tyvende
30	tredive (or tredve) treti ^[2]	tredivte, tredvte
40	fyrre fyrretyve ^[3] firti ^[2]	fyrrende, fyrretyvende
50	halvtreds femti ^[2]	halvtredsende
60	tres seksti ^[2]	tressende, tresindstyvende
70	halvfjerds syvti ^[2]	halvfjerdsende, halvfjerdsindstyvende
80	firs otti ^[2]	firsende, firsindstyvende
90	halvfems niti ^[2]	halvfemsende, halvfemsindstyvende
100	hundrede, hundred	hundrede

	Cardinal number	Ordinal number
100	hundrede, hundred	hundrede
1000	tusinde, tusind	tusinde
10000 (10 ⁴)	titusinde, titusind	titusinde
100000 (10 ⁵)	hundredetusinde, hundredetusind	hundredetusinde
1000000 (10 ⁶)	million	millionte
1000000000 (10 ⁹)	milliard	
1000000000000 (10 ¹²)	billion	
1000000000000000000 (10 ¹⁸)	trillion	

Playing cards

Playing cards in Danish · kort, spillekort							(layout · text)
							
es	toer	treer	firer	femmer	sekser	syver	
							
otter	nier	tier	knægt, bonde	dame, dronning	konge	joker	

See also

- [Appendix:Swedish numerals](#)

Notes



English Wikipedia has an article on:
Danish_language

1. [^] Neuter gender
2. Commonly used in banking and when relating to other Scandinavian people, as explained elsewhere in this appendix.
3. [^] Older form, sometimes still used to give emphasis. It literally means "four tens". The part *tyve* goes back to Old Danish *tiughu* (meaning *ten* in English) and, although ultimately it has the same origin as the modern *tyve* (meaning *twenty*), should not be confused with it; see also
 - [Danish_language § Numerals](#) on Wikipedia
 - Niels Åge Nielsen: *Dansk Etymologisk Ordbog. Ordenes Historie*. Gyldendal, Copenhagen 1966, and new editions.

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