

163. For euphonic reasons the mute *e* may be accented:
Aveugle = *Aveuglément* (= blindly).

Profond = *Profondément* (deeply).

N.B.—There are other irregularities which practice will teach.

164. Most adjectives ending in *ant* and *ent* form their adverbs in *amment* and *emment*:

Constant = *Constamment*. *Prudent* = *Prudemment*.

165. Some adjectives may be used adverbially without modifying their spelling:

Le foin nouvellement coupé sent bon.

Les oiseaux chantent toujours juste (= in tune).

166. There are two adverbs of manner with irregular comparatives:

<i>Bien</i> (= well)	<i>mieux</i> (= better)	<i>le mieux</i> (= the best)
<i>Mal</i> (= badly)	<i>pis</i> (= worse)	<i>le pis</i> (= the worst)
	or	or
	<i>plus mal</i>	<i>le plus mal</i> .

167. **Adverbs of quantity** generally take after them preposition *de*.

They are:

<i>combien</i> (= how much or many)	<i>assez</i> (= enough)
<i>beaucoup</i> (= much, many)	<i>peu</i> (= little, few)
<i>trop</i> (= too much or many)	<i>plus</i> (= more)
<i>tant</i> (= so much or many)	<i>moins</i> (= less)
<i>autant</i> (= as much or many)	

Bien (= much), **la plupart** (= most) take *du, de la, des*, while **davantage** is used without a complement.

Le zéphyr emporte des feuilles mais l'aiglon en emporte davantage.

Peu: has an irregular comparative:

Peu (= little) *moins* (= less) *le moins* (= the least)

168. **Adverbs of interrogation** are:

<i>comment</i> (= how)	<i>que...ne</i> (= why not)
<i>pourquoi</i> (= why)	<i>d'où</i> (= whence)
<i>quand</i> (= when)	etc.
<i>où</i> (= where)	

169. **Adverbs of affirmation and negation** are:

<i>oui</i> (= yes)	<i>assurément</i> (= assuredly)
<i>si</i> (= yes, answering a negative question)	<i>peut être</i> (= perhaps)
<i>certes</i> (= indeed)	<i>non</i> (= no)
<i>vraiment</i> (= truly)	<i>pas du tout</i> (= not at all)