

THE ADJECTIVE.

FORMATION OF THEIR PLURAL AND SYNTAX.

62. **General rule.** The plural of adjectives is formed by adding *s* to the singular, unless the singular is already in *s* or *x*.

Un homme *grand* et *maigre* (= A tall and thin man.)

Des hommes *grands* et *maig es* (= Tall and thin men.)

Un *gros* lézard,—De *gros* lézards.

Un *glorieux* combat—Des combats *glorieux*.

63. **Adjectives (like nouns in *al*)** change *al* into *aux* in the masculine plural.

égal (m. s.) *égaux* (m. pl.) (= equal.)

loyal (m. s.) *loyaux* (m. pl.) (= faithful.)

amiral (m. s.) *amiraux* (m. pl.) (= admirals.)

64. Adjectives *fatal*, *glacial* (= icy) *final*, *naval*, etc., take *s*.

65. Adjectives in *eau* or *eu* like nouns with the same endings form their plural by *x*.

Un beau ruisseau—De *beaux* ruisseaux.

Le peuple *hébreu* (= Hebrew people.) Le livres *hébreux*.

66. Two adjectives in *eu* : *bleu* (= blue), *fou* (= late, deceased) take *s*.

67. **Tout** (= all) becomes *tous*. The feminine is regular.

68. **Position of Adjectives.** Adjectives are placed after the noun in French, but the following generally precede it:

<i>ancien</i> (= ancient)	<i>joli</i> (= pretty)
<i>beau</i> (= beautiful)	<i>mauvais</i> (= bad)
<i>bon</i> (= good)	<i>meilleur</i> (= better)
<i>cher</i> (= dear)	<i>nouveau</i> (= new)
<i>grand</i> (= great)	<i>petit</i> (= little)
<i>gros</i> (= big)	<i>vieux</i> (= old)
<i>jeune</i> (= young)	<i>vilain</i> (= ugly)

69. **Concord of the Adjective.** In the expression *se faire fort de* (= to guarantee) *fort* may always agree with the subject: Elle se fait *fort* or *forte* d'en venir à bout (= She guarantees to succeed.)