

THE ADJECTIVE.

Formation of the feminine.

45. Adjectives are of three sorts :

Qualifying : *L'homme est mortel* (= Man is mortal).

Determinative : *Ce rosier est petit* (= This rosebush is small).

Indefinite : *Chaque peuple a ses défauts* (= Every nation has its faults).

46. **Agreement.** Adjectives agree with the nouns to which they belong both in gender and number : *Le petit rosier—Les petits rosiers : La petite muraille—Les petites murailles.*

47. **The Feminine.** It is formed by adding *e* mute to the masculine unless the masculine already ends in *e* mute.

48. Adjectives in : **ell, el, en, et, on**, double the final *l*, *n* or *t* and add *e* mute.

pareil (m)	pareille (f.)	(= alike).
mortel (m)	mortelle (f)	(= mortal).
ancien (m)	ancienne (f)	(= ancient).
muet (m)	muette (f)	(= dumb).
bon (m)	bonne (f)	(= good).

49. Adjectives in **ier, er** and *complet, concret, discret, inquiet, replet, secret*, instead of doubling the final consonant, take a grave accent on the *e* preceding the *r* or the *t*.

 This rule stands good with almost any *e* followed by a single consonant and *e* mute.

altier (m)	altière (f)	(= haughty).
berger (m)	bergère (f)	(= shepherd and shepherdess).
complet (m)	complète (f)	(= complete).

50. **Adjectives with a double masc. form.**

Beau, bel (m)	belle (f)	(= beautiful).
jumeau, jumel (m)	jumelle (f)	(= twin).
nouveau, nouvel (m)	nouvelle (f)	(= new).
fou, fol (m)	folle (f)	(= foolish).
mou, mol (m)	molle (f)	(= soft).
vieux, vieil (m)	vieille (f)	(= old).

 The second masc. form is used only before nouns beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.

Un *beau* garçon (= A fine boy)

Un *bel* enfant (= A fine child).