

(f) Other adverbs (as, for instance, the neg. *nicht*) precede the member of the sent. which they modify.

## II.—DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 1. Adjectives used as predicates are not declined.

§ 2. Adjectives used as attributes are declined in one of the three following ways :

(a) When preceded by the *definite article*, or any determinative word declined like it, they take the termination —*e* in the nom. sing. of all genders, and in the acc. sing. fem. and neut. ; otherwise, —*en* throughout.

(b) When preceded by the *indefinite article*, or any determinative word declined like it, they take the terminations of *dieser* in the nom. and acc. sing. of all genders ; otherwise, —*en* throughout.

(c) When preceded by *no determinative word*, they take the termination of *dieser* throughout.

REMARKS.—1. The strong termination —*es* is frequently omitted in the nom. and acc. neut.

2. The strong termination —*es* of the gen. sing. masc. and neut. is often replaced by —*en* before nouns having —*es* in the gen.

3. Adjectives used as substantives still continue subject to these rules, as : *der Kranke*, "the patient ;" but *ein Kranker*, "a patient," etc.

4. Adjectives in the compar. and superl. degrees are subject to the same rules, their declensional inflexion following the inflexion of comparison, as : A better man, *Ein besserer Mann*.

[Stock's "Wortfolge" (Geo. Bell & Sons, London, 1s. 6d.) is highly recommended as an Exercise-Book in construction.]