

(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.]