

Les adjectifs

A noun is a person, place or thing.

Nouns in French are classified as masculine or feminine.

An adjective is a word that describes a noun. Because nouns are masculine or feminine, in French, adjectives must reflect the same gender as the noun they are describing. This is called agreeing.

An adjective must agree with the noun it is describing. If a noun is feminine the adjective must be feminine as well.

Feminine Adjectives

In most cases, to make an adjective feminine, we just add an "e".

EXCEPTIONS:

1) If an adjective already has an "_e_", it doesn't change _.

(ie: dynamique → dynamique)

But if the adjective ends with an _é_, add a second _e_

(organisé → organisée)

2) If the adjective ends in "_ -ien or -s _", double the _n or s_ before adding an _e_

(ie: canadien → canadienne gros → grosse)

3) If the adjective ends in ___f___, the 'f' changes to ___ve___.

(ie: actif → active)

4) If the adjective ends in ___ -eux ___, the _x_ changes to _s_ before adding an ___e___.

(ie: talentueux → talentueuse)

Plural Adjectives

In most cases, to make an adjective plural, we add a "s". If the adjective is feminine and plural add **-es**.

EXCEPTIONS:

- 1) If an adjective already ends in **x** or **s**. It doesn't change.
(talentueux → talentueux, gros → gros)

Adjective Placement

In French, most adjectives go **after** the noun.
(La fille blonde.)