

The Adjectives *beau, nouveau, and vieux*

The adjectives *beau* (beautiful), *nouveau* (new), and *vieux* (old) have special forms and they come before the nouns they describe.

MASCULINE SINGULAR (before a consonant)	MASCULINE SINGULAR (before a vowel)	MASCULINE PLURAL	FEMININE SINGULAR	FEMININE PLURAL
beau	bel	beaux	belle	belles
nouveau	nouvel	nouveaux	nouvelle	nouvelles
vieux	vieil	vieux	vieille	vieilles

Demonstrative Adjectives

	MASCULINE	FEMININE
SINGULAR	<i>ce pull (starting with a consonant)</i> <i>cet imperméable (starting with a vowel)</i>	<i>cette chemise</i>
PLURAL	<i>ces pulls</i> <i>ces imperméables</i>	<i>ces chemises</i>

To distinguish *this* from *that* and *these* from *those*, add *-ci* and *-là* to the end of the noun.

J'aime *ces* bottes-*ci*, mais je n'aime pas *ces* bottes-*là*.
I like *these* boots, but I don't like *those* boots.

Possessive Adjectives

These words also modify nouns and show ownership. In French, the possessive adjective agrees in number and gender with the object possessed and not the owner.

	MASCULINE SINGULAR	FEMININE SINGULAR (beginning with a consonant)	FEMININE SINGULAR (beginning with a vowel)	MASCULINE AND FEMININE PLURAL
<i>my</i>	<i>mon père</i>	<i>ma mère</i>	<i>mon école</i>	<i>mes amies</i>
<i>your (tu)</i>	<i>ton livre</i>	<i>ta famille</i>	<i>ton amie</i>	<i>tes cours</i>
<i>his/hers</i>	<i>son chat</i>	<i>sa cousine</i>	<i>son écharpe</i>	<i>ses cahiers</i>
<i>our</i>	<i>notre frère</i>	<i>notre maison</i>	<i>notre idée</i>	<i>nos professeurs</i>
<i>your (vous)</i>	<i>votre chien</i>	<i>votre ordinateur</i>	<i>votre eau minérale</i>	<i>vos étudiants</i>
<i>their</i>	<i>leur ami</i>	<i>leur classe</i>	<i>leur omelette</i>	<i>leurs devoirs</i>

In English, possession can be shown by using 's. In French, the preposition *de/d'* is used to show possession.

Le livre *de* Marie est sur la commode.