segun21....

1. interesante

- a. Interesting
- b. Loyal

2. Antipático

- a. Mean
- b. Nice

3. Cariñoso

- a. Inteligente
- b. Loving

4. Guapo

- a. Handsome
- b. Naughty

5. Viejo

- a. New
- b. Old

6. Independiente

- a. Incredible
- b. Independent

7. Romántico

- a. Romantic
- b. Stupid

8. Travieso

- a. Naughty
- b. Hard-working

9. Short

- a. Bajo
- b. Alto

10. Ugly

- a. Feo
- b. Bonito

The other type of irregular adjectives.

Type 2: Adjectives that end in ón, án, ín, or (d)or

Interestingly, most of the adjectives of this type are depreciative or strongly expressive.

El señor Panzudo es comilón. 1	
Su esposa es comilona.	,
Sus hijos son comilones.	
Sus hijas son comilonas.	

Again, only the masculine singular form bears a written accent.

The other type of irregular adjectives.

Type 2: Adjectives that end in *ón*, *án*, *ín*, or *(d)or*

Interestingly, most of the adjectives of this type are depreciative or strongly expressive.

El senor Flojo es holgazan.	
Su esposa es holgaz <mark>ana.</mark>	2
Sus hijos son holgazanes.	3

Sus hijas son holgazanas.

Again, only the masculine singular form bears a written accent.

The other type of irregular adjectives.

Type 2: Adjectives that end in ón, án, ín, or (d)or

Interestingly, most of the adjectives of this type are depreciative or strongly expressive.

El señor Boca es parlanchín. 1

Su esposa es parlanchina. 2

Sus hijos son parlanchines. \ 3

Sus hijas son parlanchinas. \

Again, only the masculine singular form bears a written accent.

The other type of irregular adjectives.

Type 2: Adjectives that end in ón, án, ín, or (d)or

Interestingly, most of the adjectives of this type are depreciative or strongly expressive.

- El profesor Obrero es trabajador. 1
 - Su esposa es trabajadora. 2
 - Sus alumnos son trabajadores. 3
 - Sus alumnas son trabajadoras. 4

Summary

Adjectives whose base form ends in o have four forms.

These agree in gender and number.

Adjectives whose base form ends in **e**, in a **consonant** (**I**, **z**, **n**, etc.) or in **ista** have only **two** forms.

These agree in <u>number</u> only.

There are two groups of exceptions, which are four-form adjectives even though they end in a consonant:

- □ Adjectives of *nationality*
- Adjectives that end in **ón**, **án**, **ín** or **(d)or**

Descriptive adjectives, that is, those that express more than simple possession, location, or number, are generally placed *after* the noun.



Literally, "It's a class good."

Literally, "Yes, and he's a professor very intelligent."



Position of adjectives

Descriptive adjectives and adjectives of nationality generally follow the nouns they modify.



El niño **rubio** es de España. The blond boy is from Spain.



La mujer **española** habla inglés. The Spanish woman speaks English.

Unlike descriptive adjectives, adjectives of quantity are placed before the modified noun.

Hay **muchos** libros en la biblioteca. *There are many books in the library.*

Hablo con **dos** turistas puertorriqueños. I am talking with two Puerto Rican tourists.

▶ Bueno/a and malo/a can be placed before or after a noun. When placed before a masculine singular noun, the forms are shortened: bueno → buen; malo → mal.

Joaquín es un **buen** amigo. Joaquín es un amigo **bueno.**

Hoy es un **mal** día.

Hoy es un día malo.

→ Joaquín is a good friend.

→ Today is a bad day.

When grande appears before a singular noun, it is shortened to gran, and the meaning of the word changes: gran = great and grande = big, large.

Don Francisco es un **gran** hombre. Don Francisco is a great man.

La familia de Inés es **grande**. *Inés' family is large*.

Tarea:Translate the following sentences...

- I am nice
- She is tall
- You are funny
- We are desorganized
- □ They are naughty
- You all are romantic

- She is pretty
- ☐ He is creative
- You (formal) are blonde
- □ *It is difficult
- ☐ I am fat
- We are smart!!!