Adjective Agreement

All nouns in Spanish are either masculine or feminine.

Any adjective that describes a noun must match or *agree* with that noun. In other words, it needs to be either masculine or feminine also.

How do you make an adjective match? If you're describing a masculine word, there's usually no need to do anything. However, if you're describing a feminine word, you may need to make some changes. Here's how:

To match a **feminine** word:



If the adjective ends in o, just change the o to an a

If it doesn't end in o, you don't need to do anything to it.

EXAMPLES: chico alto (tall boy) chica alta (tall girl)

chico popular (popular boy) chica popular (popular girl)

If you have more than one of something, you need to make both the noun and the adjective plural. Here's how:

To make a noun or an adjective **plural**:



...that ends in a vowel, add s

...that ends in a consonant, add es

EXAMPLES: chico alto (tall boy) > chicos altos (tall boys)

chico popular (popular boy) > chicos populares (popular boys)



If a group includes both boys and girls, always use the masculine plural!

One important difference from English is that adjectives are placed after the word they describe.

EXAMPLES: short girl > chica baja

funny boys > chicos graciosos

Some adjectives follow special rules and can be placed before or after the noun. Here are 3:

Good = bueno Bad = malo Big = grande

When placed before the noun they have a special form which is –

buen for Good & mal for Bad in the masculine singular.

Big undergoes multiple changes when placed before the noun.

Most importantly **it changes meaning** from Big to **Great**!

It also has a special form in both the masculine and feminine singular which is gran.

EXAMPLES: chico bueno or buen chico / chica buena or buena chica

chico malo or mal chico / chica mala or mala chica

chico grande (big boy) or gran chico (great boy)

chica grande (big girl) or gran chica (great girl)