

11 The forms of the adjective **buono** (good), when used before a singular noun, change in the same way as the indefinite article:

|                  |                     |       |
|------------------|---------------------|-------|
| <i>Masculine</i> | <b>buon</b>         | (un)  |
|                  | <b>buono</b>        | (uno) |
| <i>Feminine</i>  | <b>buon’/buona*</b> | (un’) |
|                  | <b>buona</b>        | (una) |

\* Nowadays the form **buona** is preferred to **buon’**.

|                       |              |                         |                 |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>buon libro</b>     | good book    | <b>buona idea</b>       | good idea       |
| <b>buon amico</b>     | good friend  | <b>buona esperienza</b> | good experience |
| <b>buon caffè</b>     | good coffee  | <b>buona memoria</b>    | good memory     |
| <b>buono studente</b> | good student |                         |                 |

Note that when **buono** comes *after* the noun, the full form is used: **questo libro è buono, il caffè è buono**, etc.

12 The adjective **grande** (big/great), when used before the noun, may change to the invariable form **gran** or, in some expressions, to **grand’**; nowadays, the full form, **grande**, is preferred in most cases:

|                                |   |                |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------|
| <b>grande musicista</b>        | <b>gran musicista</b>                     | great musician |
| <b>grande film</b>             | <b>gran film</b>                          | great film     |
| <b>grande casa</b>             | <b>gran casa</b>                          | big house      |
|                                | <b>Gran Bretagna</b>                      | Great Britain  |
| <b>grande amico</b>            | [sometimes] <b>grand’amico/gran amico</b> | great friend   |
| <b>grande idea</b>             | [sometimes] <b>grand’idea/gran idea</b>   | great idea     |
| [sometimes] <b>grande uomo</b> | <b>grand’uomo</b>                         | great man      |

Note that before *plural* nouns, **grande** is regular: **grandi musicisti, grandi case**, etc.

Note also that when **grande** comes *after* the noun, the full form is always used: **quel film è grande, la casa è grande**, etc.

13 The adjective **santo** (saint) is another that has different forms when used before a noun:

- santo** is only used before masculine names starting with **s** + consonant;
- san** is used before masculine names starting with a consonant (other than **s** + consonant);
- sant’** is used before masculine or feminine names starting with a vowel;
- santa** is used before feminine names starting with a consonant: