

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

What are possessive adjectives?

- Tell you who owns something or describe a relationship between people or things
- In Spanish, possessive adjectives agree in number with the nouns they describe (and some in gender)

Singular Possessive Adjectives (Modify Singular Nouns)

1 st Person	mi (my)	nuestro(a) (our)
2 nd Person	tu (your)	vuestro(a) (your plural – Spain)
3 rd Person	su (his, her, its, your formal)	su (their, your plural)

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Plural Possessive Adjectives (Modify Plural Nouns)

1 st Person	mis (my)	nuestros(as) (our)
2 nd Person	tus (your)	vuestros(as) (your plural – Spain)
3 rd Person	sus (his, her, its, your formal)	sus (their, your plural)

How do we say “it”?

- Remember that there is no way to say “it” in Spanish in the place of a *subject pronoun*
- When we have something like “It’s her dog”, we would translate that to “Es su perro.”
- Notice that “Es” has no immediate subject before it. The “it” as a *subject pronoun* is implied by context and there is no way to write it out.

Sometimes we have to clarify possession

- When we use “su” we often have to clarify if there is no context to indicate who we are talking about

Example: Es su tío (But whose uncle is it exactly?)

Es el tío de él. It's his uncle.

Es el tío de usted. It's your (formal) uncle.

Es el tío de ellos. It's their uncle.

- To clarify, we use our prepositional pronouns (which follow prepositions like “de” or “para”)

Prepositional Pronouns

1 st Person	mí	nosotros(as)
2 nd Person	ti	vosotros(as)
3 rd Person	usted, él, ella	ustedes, ellos(as)

Más práctica

Rewrite each sentence using possessive adjectives.

Example:

Es la chaqueta **de él**.

Es **su** chaqueta.

1. Es la camisa de mí.
2. Son los abuelos de ella.
3. Es la canción de nosotros.
4. Son los zapatos de ti.
5. Es el perro de ellos.
6. Son las faldas de vosotros.

Más práctica

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Example:

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| 1. Es la camisa de mí. | Es mi chaqueta. |
| 2. Son los abuelos de ella. | Son sus abuelos. |
| 3. Es la canción de nosotros. | Es nuestra canción. |
| 4. Son los zapatos de ti. | Son tus zapatos. |
| 5. Es el perro de ellos. | Es su perro. |
| 6. Son las faldas de vosotros. | Son vuestras faldas. |

Questions of possession

- If we want to ask who owns something, we use the following question:
 - ¿De quién es...? (Literally, of whom is...?)

Examples:

- ¿De quién es el zapato? Whose shoes are these?
- Es de Marta. They are Marta's.

- ¿De quién son los libros? Whose books are these?
- Son de Roberto. They are Roberto's.