**POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES**

Possessive adjectives are used to show ownership.

***mi libro*** *– my book* ***tu pluma*** *– your pen*

There are five possessive adjectives.

*mi tu su nuestro*

Three possessive adjectives (mi, tu, su) have only two forms, singular and plural.

*mi, mis*

*tu, tus*

*su, sus*

**Possessive adjectives agree with the nouns they modify. That is, they agree with the thing possessed, not the possessor.**

**mi libro –** my book

**mis libros –** my books

**tu pluma –** your pen

**tus plumas –** your pens

Mi, tu and su do not have masculine and feminine forms. They stay the same, regardless of the gender of the nouns they modify.

*mi amigo, mi amiga*

*tus hermanos, tus hermanas*

*su libro, sus plumas*

**Mi** means “my”; **tu** means “your.”

***Mi casa es tu casa.*** *My house is your house.*

**Su**, like **tu**, can mean “your.” The difference between your (tu) and your (su) lies in the degree of formality the speaker wishes to convey.

***Mi casa es tu casa.*** *(speaking to someone you would address as “tú”)*

***Mi casa es su casa.*** *(speaking to someone you would address as “usted”)*

**Note:** The two words “tu” and “tú” are pronounced the same. Tú (with the written accent) is the subject pronoun meaning “you” (informal). Tu (without the written accent) is the possessive adjective meaning “your” (informal).

**Su** has four meanings: his, her, their and your (formal).

***María busca a su hermana.*** *María is looking for****her****sister.*

***Juan busca a su hermana.*** *Juan is looking for****his****sister.*

***Ellos buscan a su hermana.*** *They are looking for****their****sister.*

***Su madre busca a su hermana.*** *Your mother is looking for****your****sister.*

If the meaning of su is not clear from the context of the sentence, a prepositional phrase is used in place of su.

***María busca a la hermana de él.*** *María looks for his sister.*

***El hombre busca las llaves de ella.*** *The man looks for her keys.*

***María busca el cuaderno de Juan.*** *María looks for Juan’s notebook.*

***El hombre busca las llaves de Samanta.*** *The man looks for Samanta’s keys.*

Two possessive adjectives (nuestro) has four forms:

*nuestro  
nuestra  
nuestros  
nuestras*

Nuestro means “our.”

**nuestro hermano –** our brother **nuestra hermano –** our sister **nuestros hermanos –** our brothers **nuestras hermanas –** our sisters

Here are all of the possessive adjectives:

***mi(s)*** *– my,* ***tu(s)*** *– your (fam. sing.),* ***su(s)*** *– his, her, your (formal), their* ***nuestro(-a, -os, -as)*** *–our*

Note that these possessive adjectives are **not** used with articles of clothing or body parts. Rather, the definite article is used.

***Me gusta el vestido nuevo.*** *I like my new dress*

***Me duele el brazo.*** *My arm hurts.*

1. Write the correct word in order to form a logical response.
   1. ¿Dónde trabaja su esposo?. Where does your husband work?

\_\_\_\_\_\_esposo trabaja en el aeropuerto.

* 1. ¿Es grande su casa?. Is his house big?

Sí, \_\_\_\_ casa es muy grande.

* 1. ¿Dónde está su tienda?. Where is her store?

\_\_\_\_\_tienda está en el centro.

* 1. ¿Cómo están los padres de Ernesto?. How are Ernest's parents?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ padres están bien.

* 1. ¿Cuántos años tiene el hermano de ella?. How old is her brother?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_hermano tiene cinco años.

* 1. ¿Dónde están nuestros vecinos?. Where are our neighbors?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vecinos están en sus casas.

* 1. ¿Cuándo abren los niños sus regalos?. When do the kids open their gifts?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Ellos abren  regalos mañana.

* 1. ¿Necesitan ustedes nuestros libros?. Do you-all need our books?

Sí, necesitamos  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_libros. (formal)

1. Write the answer that forms a correct translation.
   1. Juan's book

el libro de \_\_\_\_

* 1. her book \_\_\_\_

el libro de \_\_\_\_

* 1. Marta's pen \_\_\_\_

la pluma de \_\_\_\_

* 1. her pen

la pluma de\_\_\_\_