

ADJETIVOS POSESIVOS - POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES EXPLANATION

- Possessive adjectives tell to whom something or someone belongs.
Example: Es **mi** libro. It is **my** book.
 Soy **su** hermana. I am **her** sister.
- In Spanish possessive adjectives have two forms - one coming before the noun (short form) and one following the noun (long form). We will focus here on the short form.
- Like regular adjectives in Spanish, possessive adjectives have to agree with the noun they modify. In other words, they have to be singular or plural, masculine or feminine.

Example:	Es su primo.	He is her cousin.
	Son sus primos.	They are her cousins.
	Es nuestra tía.	She is our aunt.
	Son nuestros tíos.	They are our aunt and uncle.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES – SHORT FORM

Owner	Poss. adj.	Owners	Poss. adj.
yo	(my) mi mis	nosotros (as)	(our) nuestro, nuestra nuestros, nuestras
tú	(your) tu tus	vosotros (as)	(your) vuestro, vuestra vuestros, vuestras
usted él ella	(your, his, her, its) su sus	ustedes ellos ellas	(your, their) su sus

EXAMPLES:

OWNER	THING OWNED	POSS. ADJ. w/ NOUN	ENGLISH MEANING
ella	casa	su casa	her house
yo	tacos	mis tacos	my tacos
nosotros	restaurante	nuestro restaurante	our restaurant
ustedes	primas	sus primas	your cousins
ellos	fiesta	su fiesta	their party
tú	helado	tu helado	your ice cream

- Since the form **su** can mean 7 different things [his, her, its, your, their (masc/fem) your (pl)], there is a possibility for confusion. In actual speaking, the meaning is usually apparent from the context. When there is confusion, the owner can be further identified.

--Es su carro. --¿De quién? --De Juan

- If you want to name the owner, put the object or person + de + owner's name.
Example: Es **el libro de David**. It's David's book.
 Soy **la prima de Ana**. I am Ana's cousin.