

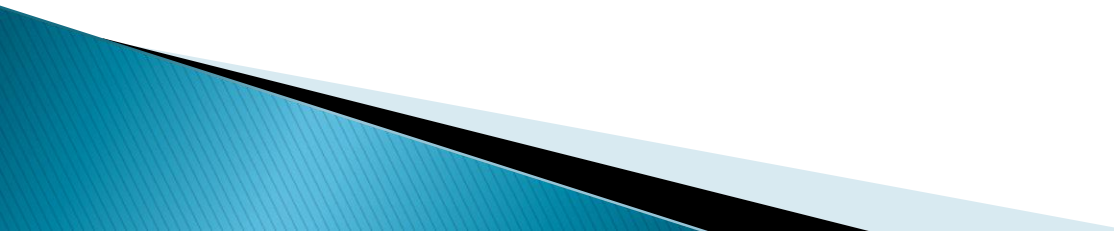
Adjetivos posesivos

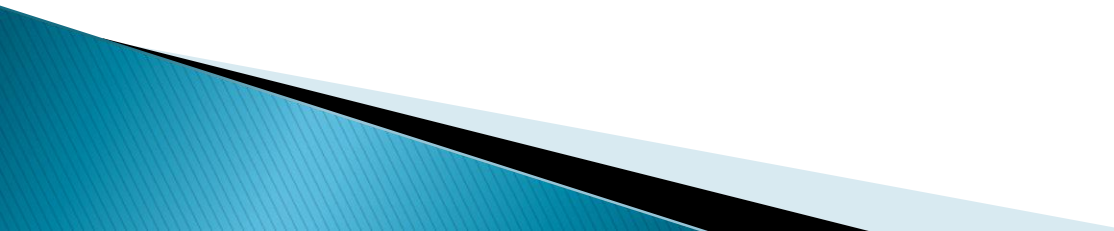
Possessive Adjectives or “cosa nuestra”

Formas de los adjetivos posesivos

▶ <u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>English</u>
▶ Mi	Mis	<i>My</i>
▶ Tu	Tus	<i>Your</i>
▶ Su	Sus	<i>Your (Usted)</i>
▶ Su	Sus	<i>His/Her</i>
▶ Nuestro (a)	Nuestros (as)	<i>Our</i>
▶ Su	Sus	<i>Your (Ustedes)</i>
▶ Su	Sus	<i>Their</i>

- ▶ Possessive adjectives come before nouns possessed by the subject.
- ▶ They **agree in number** with those nouns.
- ▶ Estudio con **mi** amigo, Jorge
▶ *I am studying with **my** friend Jorge.*
- ▶ Estudio con **mis** amigos Jorge y Pedro.
▶ *I am studying with **my** friends Jorge and Pedro.*
- ▶ Es **su** pluma *It is his pen*
▶ Son **tus** plumas. *They are his pens*

- ▶ “Nuestro “ is the only possessive adjective that agrees in both gender and number.
 - ▶ When the noun is feminine use **nuestra** .
When it is feminine and plural use **nuestras**.
 - ▶ When it is masculine and plural use **nuestros**.
 - ▶ Carolina es **nuestra** amiga.
 - ▶ *Carolina is our friend.*
 - ▶ Teresa y Alejandra no son **nuestras** amigas.
 - ▶ *Teresa and Alexandra are not our friends.*
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- ▶ Possessive adjectives agree with the gender and number of the object possessed, not with the people doing the possessing.
 - ▶ --¿Dra. Peña es **tu** profesora, David?
 - ▶ --Sí, Pedro y yo tomamos clases con ella. Es **nuestra** profesora.
 - ▶ *Is Dr. Peña your professor David?*
 - ▶ *Yes, Pedro and I take classes with her. She's our professor.*
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- ▶ Because “Su” and “Sus” can mean either “your”, “his”, “her” or “their” the phrase “de + subject” (de él, de ellas, de Ud. de Pedro) sometimes needs to be added for clarification.
- ▶ The formula is: object, of (de), person
- ▶ Sus plumas Las plumas de él
- ▶ Sus libros Los libros de Ustedes
- ▶ Su examen El examen de Pedro