

## Reference 7.1: Possessive Adjectives

### Possessive Adjectives

<b>mi</b>	<i>my</i>	<b>nuestro/nuestra</b>	<i>our</i>
<b>tu</b>	<i>your</i>	<b>vuestro/vuestra</b>	<i>all of your</i>
<b>su</b>	<i>his, her, your (formal)</i>	<b>su</b>	<i>their, all of your (formal)</i>

**Possessive Adjectives** are determiners, which means that they are adjectives that go before the noun.

Fortunately, the only adjectives that have to change their gender are the “nuestro” and “vuestro” forms as they end in the letter “o”. However, all Possessive Adjectives must agree in number if the noun is plural, as shown below

<b>mis</b>	<i>my</i>	<b>nuestros/nuestras</b>	<i>our</i>
<b>tus</b>	<i>your</i>	<b>vuestros/vuestras</b>	<i>all of your</i>
<b>sus</b>	<i>his, her, your (formal)</i>	<b>sus</b>	<i>their, all of your (formal)</i>

### Example:

- nuestro hermano      The word “hermano” (brother) is masculine and singular.
- nuestra hermana      The word “hermana” (sister) is feminine and singular, so “nuestro” becomes feminine.
- nuestros hermanos      The word “hermanos” (brothers) is masculine and plural, so “nuestro” becomes plural.
- nuestras hermanas      The word “hermanas” (sisters) is feminine and plural, so “nuestro” becomes plural and feminine.

**Note:** Adjective Agreement is something that most English speakers understand that Spanish speakers do in their language; however, often forget and make careless errors when speaking and writing the language. It is important to always make your adjectives agree not only in gender, but number, as well.

**Note:** Possessive Adjectives take a T-Chart. This T-Chart lines up with how a Subject Pronoun/Verb T-Chart works. Anything that takes a T-Chart has a reciprocal response to it. Make sure that you know that **verbs conjugate only with subject pronouns** *NOT* Possessive Adjectives.

### Possession with Names

If we want to say “his book”, we simply say “su libro”. However, what is very different in Spanish than English is when we use someone’s name, such as “John’s book.”

In Spanish there is no “apostrophe + s” to show possession. Instead, we literally say “the book of John”

### Example:

- el libro de John      (John’s book)
- el papel de Mary      (Mary’s paper)
- la madre de Susan      (Susan’s mother.)