* Possessive adjectives show ownership or relationships between people. They are placed before the noun.

 **Owner** **Singular Things being Owned** **Plural Things Being Owned**

yo mi – my mis - my

 tú tu – your tus – your

 él su – his sus – his

 ella su – her sus – her

 usted su – your sus – your

 ellos su – their sus – their

 ellas su – their sus – their

 ustedes su – your sus – your

Examples:

mi papel – my paper mis bolígrafos – my pens

tu regla – your ruler tus zapatos – your shoes

su casa – his/her house sus cuadernos – his/her notebooks

su ropa – their clothes sus carpetas – their folders

If the owner is nosotros/nosotras, use the following forms of *our*:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular Things Being Owned | Plural Things Being Owned |
| Masculine Things Being Owned | nuestro | nuestros |
| Feminine Things Being Owned | nuestra | nuestras |

Examples:

nuestro libro – our book nuestros libros – our books

nuestra casa – our house nuestras carpetas – our folders

If the owner is vosotros/vosotras, use the following forms of *all of your:*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular Things Being Owned | Plural Things Being Owned |
| Masculine Things Being Owned | vuestro | vuestros |
| Feminine Things Being Owned | vuestra | vuestras |

vuestro reloj – your watch vuestros lápices – your pencils

vuestra mochila – your backpack vuestras revistas – your magazines

* While possessive adjectives refer to the owner, their form agrees in gender and number with the noun that comes after them.

Martín vive con sus abuelos.

 Carlos y yo vivimos con nuestra abuela.

* **Su** and **sus** can take the place of a phrase with **de + person.**

 -¿De dónde es la madre **de Juan**? -**Su** madre es de Puebla.