**POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES**

* Possessive adjectives are used to show ownership.

***mi libro*** *my book*

***tu pluma*** *your pen*

* There are five possessive adjectives.

*Mi nuestro
tu vuestro
su (su)\**

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

*Mi tu su
mis tus 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 tus hermanos su libro
mi amiga tus hermanas 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 and vuestro) have four forms.

* *nuestro
nuestra
nuestros
nuestras*
* *vuestro
vuestra
vuestros
vuestras*

Nuestro means “our.”

**nuestro hermano**

our brother

**nuestra hermana**

our sister

**nuestros hermanos**

our brothers

**nuestras hermanas**

our sisters

Vuestro means “your” (familiar, plural). Like vosotros, vuestro is primarily used in Spain.

**vuestro libro**

your book

**vuestra pluma**

your pen

**vuestros libros**

your books

**vuestras plumas**

your pens

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*

***vuestro(-a, -os, -as)*** *your (fam. pl.)*

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.*