

Adjetivos Posesivos

Possessive adjectives are used to indicate that something belongs to someone or to establish a relationship between people or things.

The possessive adjectives in Spanish are:

| | Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
|---------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| my | mi | mis | nuestro(a) | nuestros(as) our |
| your (friend) | tu | tus | | |
| your (formal) | su | sus | | |
| your (plural) | su | sus | | |
| his | | | | |
| her | su | sus | | |
| its | | | | |
| their | su | sus | | |

Possessive adjectives are placed before the **noun** they modify.

Ustedes ya conocen a **su familia**. You already know his family.
Nuestra casa es grande. Our house is big.

Spanish possessive adjectives agree with what is possessed and not with the possessor. Like other adjectives, possessive adjectives agree in number and gender with the noun they modify.

Ella trabaja con **sus padres**. She works with her parents.
Juan estudia con **tus hijos**. John studies with your children.
Ellos salen con **su hijo**. They go out with their son.

Another way of expressing possession in the third person in Spanish is with the preposition **de**.

Su libro está en la mesa. His book is on the table.
El libro **de David** está en la mesa. David's book is on the table.

Sus hijos son simpáticos. Her children are nice.
Los hijos **de ella** son simpáticos.

Su boda es el sábado. Their wedding is on Saturday.
La boda **de ellos** es el sábado.