POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Thirteenth lesson – Trezième leçon

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INTRODUCTION

• Possesive adjectives are used to **indicate to whom or to what something belongs**.

• They agree in gender and number with the nouns they are related to.

1. FORMS

	Masculine	Feminine	Before vowel	Plural
My	Mon père (my father)	Ma mère (my mother)	Mon oncle (<i>my uncle</i>)	Mes parents (my parents)
Your (sg./informal)	Ton père (your father)	Ta mère (your mother)	Ton oncle (your uncle)	Tes parents (your parents)
His, her	Son père (his/her father)	Sa mère (his/her mother)	Son oncle (his/her parents)	Ses parents <i>(his/her parents)</i>
Our	Notre père (our father)	Notre mère (our mother)	Notre oncle (our uncle)	Nos parents (our parents)
Your (plformal sg.)	Votre père (your father)	Votre mère (your mother)	Votre oncle (your uncle)	Vos parents (your parents)
Their	Leur père (their father)	Leur mère (their mother)	Leur oncle (their uncle)	Leurs parents <i>(their parents)</i>

1. FORMS

• Note : the gender of the noun determines which form of the possessive adjective to use **not** the gender of the subject.

2. Uses

1. When a **feminine noun** begins with a **vowel**, the **masculine possessive** is used

• Mon ami et mon amie.

• My friend (m.) and my friend (f.)

2. Uses

2. When describing **two or more nouns**, a possessive adjective must be used **in front of each** one

- Son frère et sa soeur.
- His brother and sister

2. Uses

3. French possessive adjectives are almost **never used with body parts**.

• In English we say *He washes his hands* whereas in French we use

• Il se lave les mains.

• (literally, he washes the hands of himself).

C'est tout pour aujourd'hui!

Au revoir!

Merci!