

Form

	SINGULAR					PLURAL		
subject pronouns	1	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
possessive adjectives	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
possessive pronouns	mine	yours	his	hers	_	ours	yours	theirs

2 Possessive adjectives

Possessive adjectives tell us who things belong to. We put them before a noun: *Jenny is Christina and Michael Brown's daughter.* \rightarrow *Jenny is their daughter. Jenny's* brother is called David. \rightarrow Her brother is called David.



The possessive adjective depends on the noun it replaces, NOT the noun that follows it: *John's father = his father*

John's mother = his mother (x her mother)

Mary's father = *her father* (X *his father*)

Mary's mother = her mother

We also use possessive adjectives with parts of the body:

The children closed their eyes and listened to the story.

I'm tired and my legs hurt.

Look at the difference between its and it's:

I like Thailand. It's a beautiful country. (it is)

Thailand is famous for its beautiful beaches. (the beaches of Thailand)

3 Possessive pronouns

We can use possessive pronouns instead of a possesssive adjective + noun:

Is that your mobile phone? \rightarrow *Is that yours?*

No, it isn't my mobile phone. \rightarrow No, it isn't mine.

It's Clara's mobile phone. \rightarrow It's hers.

Can we borrow your umbrella? We forgot to bring ours. (our umbrella)

 \blacksquare We don't use a, an, the or apostrophes (') with possessive adjectives and pronouns:

X That pen is her's. ✓ That pen is hers.

X This bedroom is the mine. ✓ This bedroom is mine.

4 Whose?

We often use Whose? instead of 'Who does it belong to?':

'Whose phone is this?' 'It's Clara's.'

'Whose are these?' 'I don't know - they aren't mine.'