

Module 4: En famille

Topic 4 Content: Using Possessive Adjectives

Possessive Adjectives



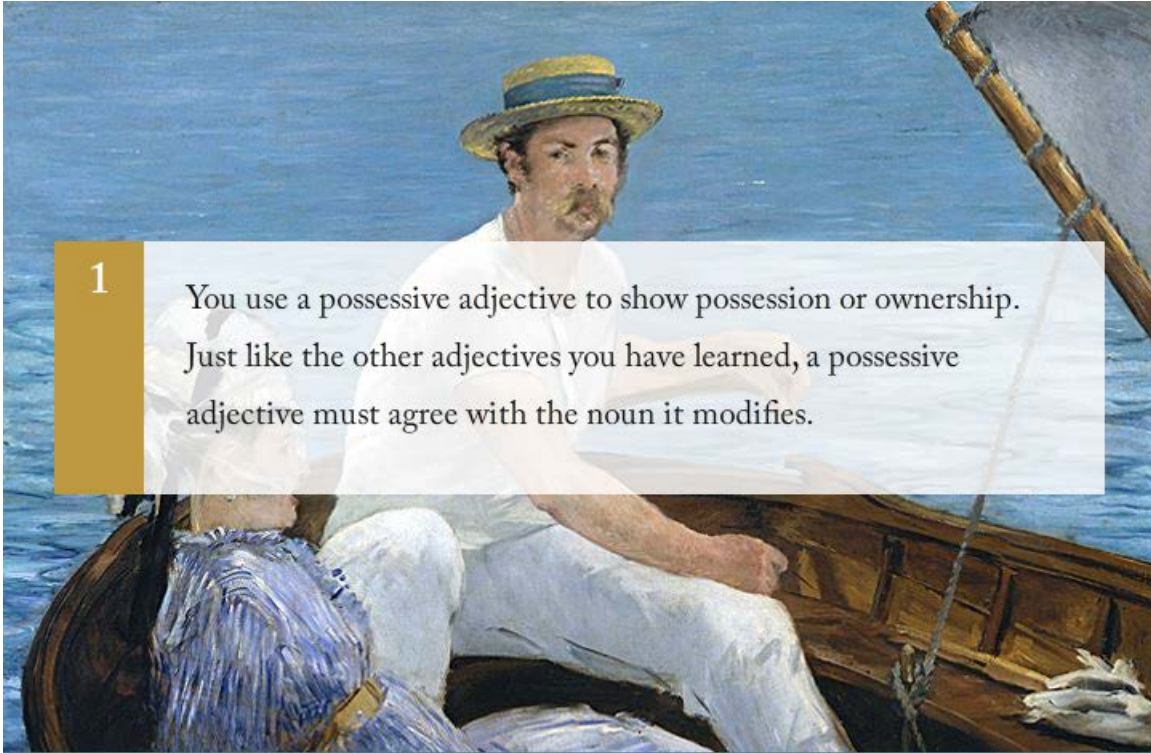
Click the tabs to view the key points of using possessive adjectives

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Module 4: En famille

Topic 4 Content: Using Possessive Adjectives

Part One



1

You use a possessive adjective to show possession or ownership. Just like the other adjectives you have learned, a possessive adjective must agree with the noun it modifies.

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Module 4: En famille

Topic 4 Content: Using Possessive Adjectives

Part Two

2

Singular		Plural	English Equivalent
Masculine	Feminine	Masculine /Feminine	
mon	ma	mes	my
ton	ta	tes	your (familiar & single)
son	sa	ses	his/her/its
notre	notre	nos	our
votre	votre	vos	your (formal or plural)
leur	leur	leurs	their

Click the French words above to hear the proper pronunciation.

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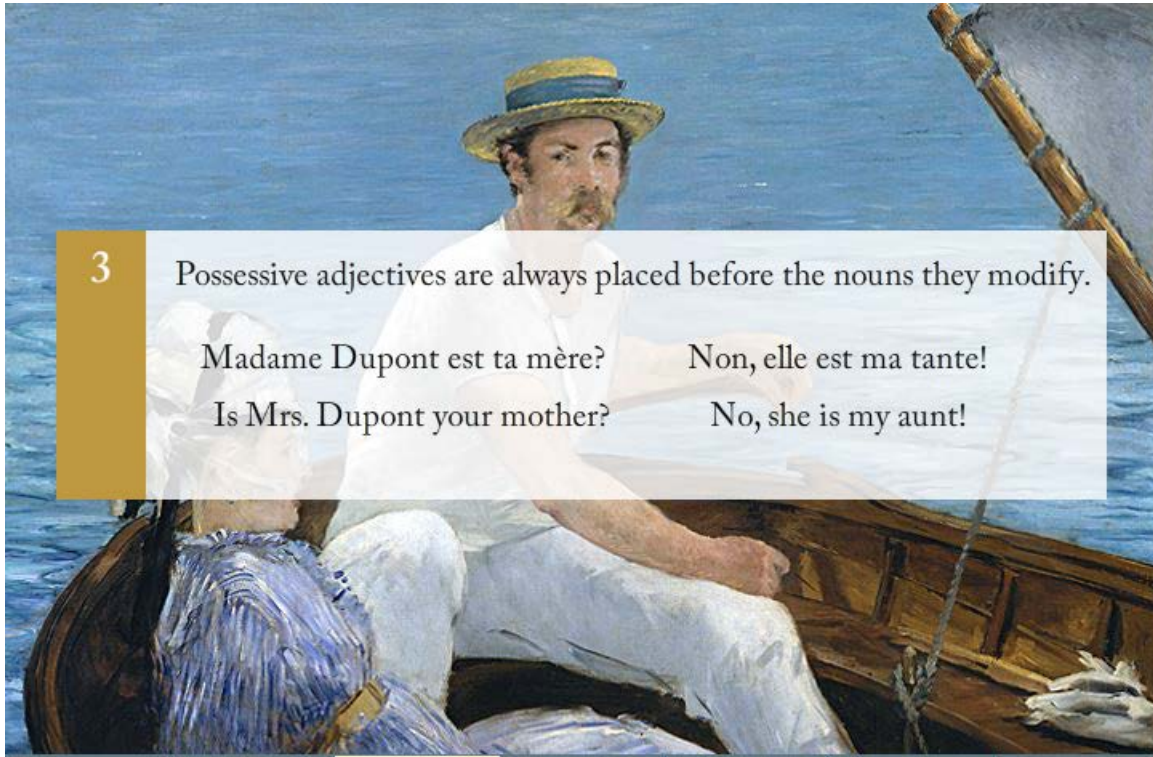
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The adjectives mon (my), ton (your), and son (his/her) have three forms each. The adjectives notre (our), votre (your), and leur (their) have two forms each. Study the following table of possessive adjectives.

Singular		Plural	English Equivalent
Masculine	Feminine	Masculine/Feminine	
mon	ma	mes	my
ton	ta	tes	your (familiar and single)
son	sa	ses	his/her/its
notre	notre	nos	our
votre	votre	vos	your (formal or plural)
leur	leur	leurs	their

Module 4: En famille
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Part Three



3 Possessive adjectives are always placed before the nouns they modify.

Madame Dupont est ta mère? Non, elle est ma tante!
Is Mrs. Dupont your mother? No, she is my aunt!

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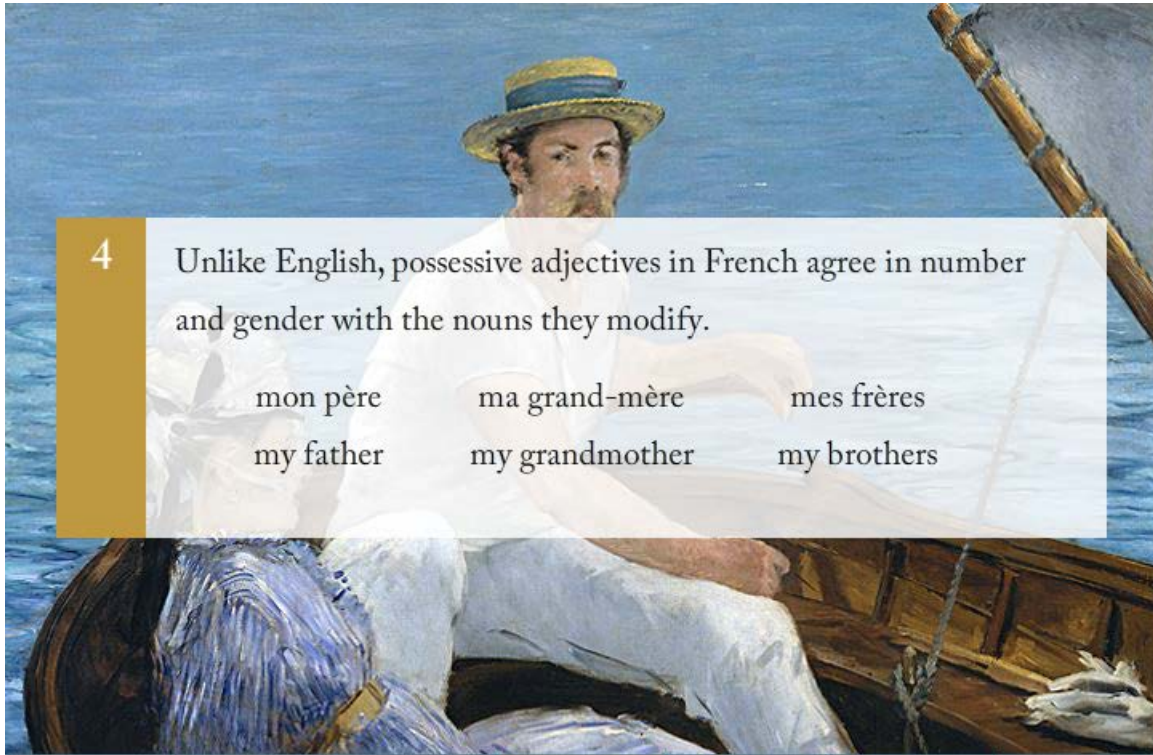
Possessive adjectives are always placed before the nouns they modify.

Madame Dupont est ta mère?
Is Mrs. Dupont your mother?

Non, elle est ma tante!
No, she is my aunt!

Module 4: En famille
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Part Four



4

Unlike English, possessive adjectives in French agree in number and gender with the nouns they modify.

mon père

ma grand-mère

mes frères

my father

my grandmother

my brothers

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Unlike English, possessive adjectives in French agree in number and gender with the nouns they modify.

mon père
my father

ma grand-mère
my grandmother

mes frères
my brothers

Module 4: En famille
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Part Five

5 Son, sa, and ses can mean “his” or “her”. This possessive adjective agrees with the item owned, not the owner.

C'est le serpent de Valérie. C'est son serpent.
That's Valerie's snake That's her snake.

C'est le serpent de Luc. C'est son serpent.
That's Luc's snake That's his snake.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Son, sa, and ses can mean “his” or “her”. This possessive adjective agrees with the item owned, not the owner.

C'est le serpent de Valérie.
That's Valerie's snake.

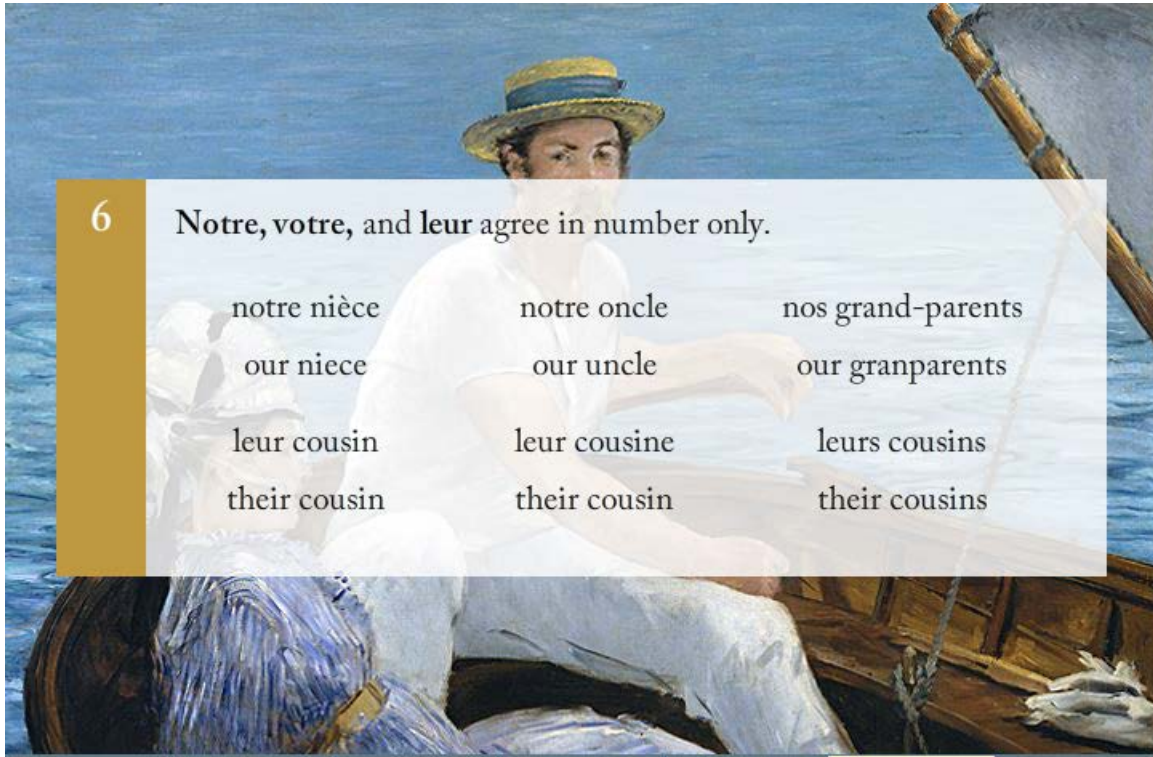
C'est son serpent.
That's her snake.

C'est le serpent de Luc.
That's Luc's snake.

C'est son serpent.
That's his snake.

Module 4: En famille
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Part Six



6 Notre, votre, and leur agree in number only.

notre nièce	notre oncle	nos grand-parents
our niece	our uncle	our grandparents
leur cousin	leur cousine	leurs cousins
their cousin	their cousin	their cousins

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Notre, votre, and leur agree in number only.

notre nièce
our niece

notre oncle
our uncle

nos grands-parents
our grandparents

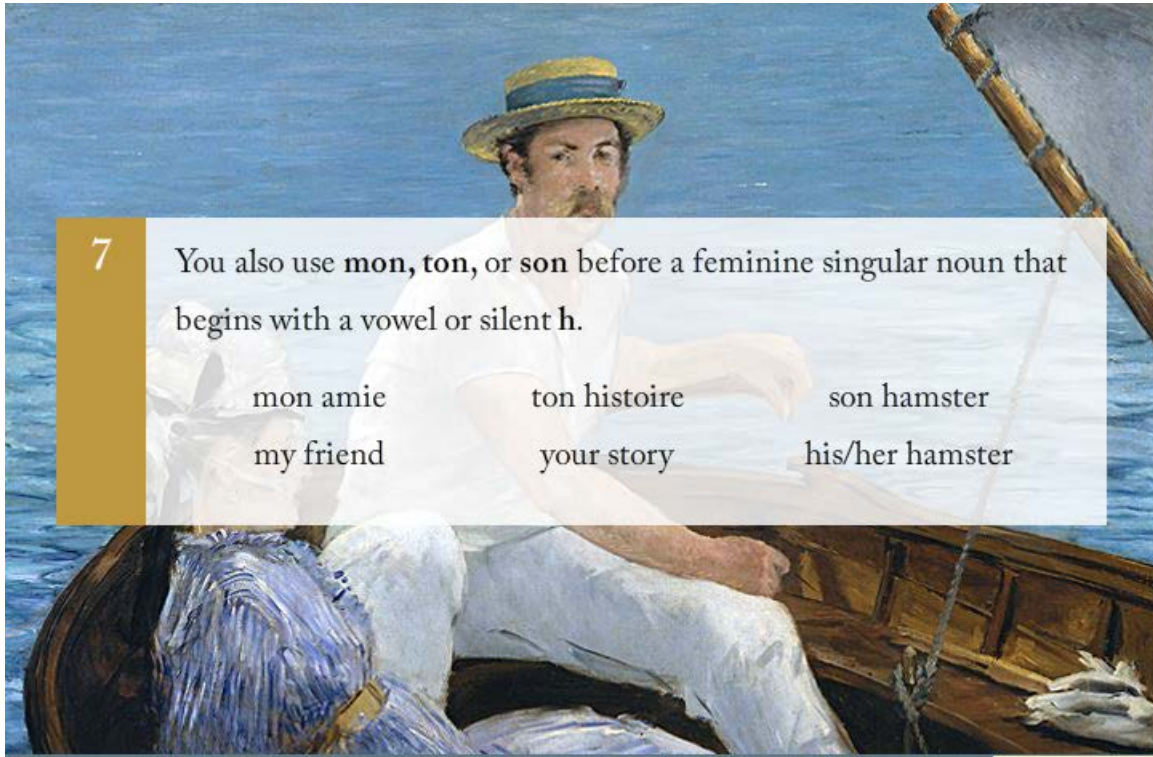
leur cousin
their cousin

leur cousine
their cousin

leurs cousins
their cousins

Module 4: En famille
Topic 4 Content: Using Possessive Adjectives

Part Seven



7 You also use **mon, ton, or son** before a feminine singular noun that begins with a vowel or silent **h**.

mon amie	ton histoire	son hamster
my friend	your story	his/her hamster

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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You also use **mon, ton, or son** before a feminine singular noun that begins with a vowel or silent **h**.

mon amie
my friend

ton histoire
your story

son hamster
his/her hamster