**Adjectives – possessives**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **singular** | | | **Plural**  **(all forms)** |
|  | **masculine** | **feminine** | **Before a vowel** |  |
| *My*  *Your*  *His/her/its*  *Our*  *Your*  *their* | *mon*  *ton*  *son*  *notre*  *votre*  *leur* | *ma*  *ta*  *sa*  *notre*  *votre*  *leur* | *mon*  *ton*  *son*  *notre*  *votre*  *leur* | *mes*  *tes*  *ses*  *nos*  *vos*  *leurs* |

These words show who something or somebody belongs to. They agree with the noun that follows them, NOT the person.

This means that *son, sa, ses* can mean “his”, “her” or “its”. The meaning is usually clear from the context

*Paul mange son déjeuner* Paul eats his lunch

*Marie mange son déjeuner* Marie eats her lunch

*Le chien mange son déjeuner* the dog eats its lunch

Before a feminine noun beginning with a vowel, you use *mon, ton* or *son*:

*Mon amie s’appelle Nicole*

*Où habite ton amie?*

*Son école est fermée aujourd’hui.*