## 42. Possessive adjectives

## 1 **Definitions**

Possessives adjectives are adjectives which are used to indicate possession:

Ma voiture est italienne tandis que sa voiture est allemande My car is Italian whilst his / her car is German

## 2 Use

2.1 In French, possessive adjectives agree with the noun they precede (i.e. Elle a oublié son livre). This is unlike English where possessive adjectives agree with the possessor (i.e. She has forgotten her book).

		Singular	Plural
	masc	fem	n masc and fem
my	mon	ma	n mes
your his / her	ton	ta	tes
his / her	son	sa	ses
our		notre	nos
your		votre	vos
your their		leur	leurs

Veux-tu lire **mon** magazine / **mes** notes? Do you want to read **my** magazine / **my** notes? Il s'entend bien avec son beau-père / sa belle-mère He gets on well with **his** stepfather / **his** stepmother Elle a perdu sa montre / ses lunettes She's lost **her** watch / **her** glasses

2.2 The masculine forms mon, ton and son are used before a feminine singular noun or adjective beginning with a vowel or unaspirated *h* (i.e. an *h* treated as a vowel):

> mon idée ton autre soeur son habitude his / her habit my idea your other sister

2.3 Unlike in English, possessive adjectives are usually repeated before each noun they apply to:

Il a apporté son chapeau, son pardessus et son parapluie

He brought his hat, overcoat and umbrella

2.4 The definite article is often used where English would use a possessive (his, her):

> Elle ferma les yeux pour mieux se concentrer She closed **her** eyes to concentrate better

Elle marchait les yeux fermés

She was walking with her eyes shut

2.5 Note that the impersonal pronoun *on* and other impersonal expressions take the possessive adjective son / sa / ses:

**On** a le droit de faire **son** service militaire à l'étranger *You have the right to do your military service abroad* Avant d'aller à l'université **il faut** d'abord avoir **son** bac *Before going to university you must first have your baccalaureate*