

Lesson 13

Possessive Adjectives

My, your, his, her, our, your, their
yi, kwi, ni, nr, yna, enta, na

A possessive adjective expresses ownership or relationship of a certain noun. Compare these with the Possessive Pronouns (Lesson 3) in where the possessive pronoun can be used to show possession and the noun does not appear in the sentence or phrase. Possessive adjectives, on the other hand, come before the noun they express in order to show possession.

Example 13.1

yi mada	=	my friend;	yi mas	=	my friends
nr mada	=	her friend;	nr mas	=	her friends
ni memhr	=	his teacher;	na memhran	=	their teachers

1st Person Singular	yi	=	my
2nd Person Singular (masc):	kwi	=	yours
2nd Person Singular (fem):	kwi	=	your
3rd Person Singular (masc):	ni	=	hi
3rd Person Singular (fem):	nr	=	her
1st Person Plural:	yna	=	our
2nd Person Plural:	enta	=	your
3rd Person Plural:	na	=	their

Example 13.2 mada = friend

1st Person Singular:	yi mada	=	my friend
2nd Person Singular (m+f):	kwi mada	=	your friend
3rd Person Singular (masc):	ni mada	=	his friend
3rd Person Singular (fem):	nr mada	=	her friend
1st Person Plural:	yna mada	=	our friend
2nd Person Plural:	enta mada	=	your friend
3rd Person Plural:	na mada	=	their friend

The possessive adjectives are the same for both singular and plural nouns (unlike possessive pronouns, see Lesson 3). mada is a friend (S). Its plural is mas and the possessive adjectives don't change when we use my friend (mada) or my friends (mas).

Example 13.3. mas = friends

1st Person Singular:	yi mas	=	my friends
2nd Person Singular (m+f):	kwi mas	=	your friends
3rd Person Singular (masc):	ni mas	=	his friend
3rd Person Singular (fem):	nr mas	=	her friend
1st Person Plural:	yna mas	=	our friends
2nd Person Plural:	enta mas	=	your friends
3rd Person Plural:	na mas	=	their friends