

Possessive Pronoun

Usage: *Mía, mío, tuyo* and *nuestro* are possessives. We use them to indicate possession and other types of relationship (family, origin, etc.) with people or objects

Structure: *mía, mío, tuyo...* are never used with a noun

- El mío coche es muy viejo → mi coche es muy viejo

Forms of the possessives (2)

Owner	Singular		Plural	
	Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Yo	mío	mía	míos	mías
Tú	tuyo	tuya	tuyos	tuyas
Él, Ella, Usted	suyo	suya	suyos	suyas
Nosotros, Nosotras	nuestro	nuestra	nuestros	nuestras
Vosotros, Vosotras	vuestro	vuestra	vuestros	vuestras
Ellos, Ellas, Ustedes	suyo	suya	suyos	suyas

Structure: We use *ser + mío, tuyo...* to express possession

- Esta bolsa no es mía. ¿Es tuya, Ampara?
- ¿Es esto vuestro?

Difference: We use *el, la, los, las + mío, tuyo...* rather than *mi, tu, su + noun* when it isn't necessary to repeat the noun

- Mi padre habla dos idiomas. Pues el mío (mi madre) habla cuatro.
- ¿Es tuya esa bolsa? No, la mía (mi bolsa) es más pequeña.
- ¿Vamos en el coche de Jaime? No, vamos en el nuestro (nuestro coche).

Rule: We also use *un, una, unos, unas, dos, tres...* + noun + *mío, tuyo...* when speaking about something or someone as part of a group

- ¿Conoces a Julián? Sí, hombre. Es amigo mío. (He is one of my friends)
- Te voy a regular un cuadro mío. (One of my paintings)
- Dos tías nuestras viven en Panamá. (Two of our aunts)

Rule: *Mío, tuyo* and *suyo...* take the same form (masculine or feminine, singular or plural) as the noun that accompanies them or they refer to

Be careful!

- *Su, sus* = de él, de ella, de usted, de ellos, de ellas, de ustedes
- In general, the situation indicates who *su* and *sus* refer to

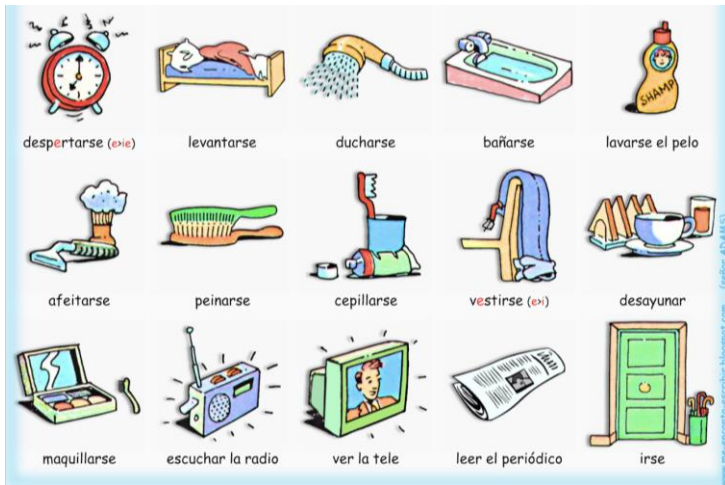
To ask about possession we use *¿de quién?*

- ¿De quién es esta maleta? Es mía.
- ¿De quién son estos libros? Son nuestros.

Reflexive Verbs

Reflexive: A verb is used reflexively when the subject of the verb is also its object

- Ex. Pedro se lava (Pedro is washing himself)
 - o Pedro is both the subject (the one doing the washing) and the object (the person being washed)
- The reflexive pronoun (in this case “se”) typically precedes the verb (although it can be attached to infinitives)
- Not all Spanish reflexive verbs are translated as reflexive in English
- Reflexive verbs can be used for emphasis or to avoid saying who is performing the verb’s action



¿Cómo es tu rutina?	
Se levanta a las...	Casi todos los días...
Empieza a trabajar a las...	Una vez a la semana...
Come a las...	Dos veces a la semana...
Sale del trabajo a las...	Los domingos...
Cena a las...	Normalmente, los viernes...
Se acuesta a las...	A veces...
	A menudo...

Verb’s subject acting on itself

- As in the example above, this is the most straightforward use of reflexive verbs, and it is certainly the most common way they are used in English. In plural form the pronoun can often be translated as “themselves” or “each other”, depending on the context
- Examples
 - o Puedo verme en el espejo. (I can see myself in the mirror)
 - o ¿Qué te compraste? (What did you buy for yourself)
 - o Se estaban admirando. (They were admiring themselves, or they were admiring each other)
 - o Pablo se habla. (Pablo talks to himself)

Reflexive forms for emotional reactions

Emotional reactions are often indicated by reflexive verb forms. For example, enojar means to anger. In the reflexive form, enojarse means to become angry or to be angry. Thus, se enoja contra su amigo could be used to say he gets angry at his friend. Among the many verbs used in such a way are aburrirse (to be bored),