**Pronombres posesivos**

A possessive pronoun replaces a noun that is modified by a possessive adjective. Like any other pronoun, the **possessive pronoun** must agree in **gender** and **number** with the noun it replaces.

 **POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS**

**POSSESSOR**

**yo mi, mis el mío, la mía, los míos, las mías**

**tú tu, tus el tuyo, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**él, ella, usted su, sus el suyo, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**nosotros nuestro(a)(os)(as) el nuestro,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* Plural forms are obtained by adding an **–s** to the singular form.

 **Tus** zapatos son negros. Los **míos** son rojos.

* Possessive adjectives (my, your. . .) introduce nouns. Possessive pronouns (mine, yours. . .) replace nouns.

 **Mi** coche es caro. **El mío** es barato.

* Just as the adjective **su** can refer to many different people so can the pronouns **el suyo, la suya, los suyos,** and **las suyas**. Whenever it is unclear to whom the possessive pronoun refers, a prepositional phrase is used for clarification.

**el suyo la suya los suyos las suyas**

**el de él**

**el de ella**

**el de usted**

**el de ellos**

**el de ellas**

**el de ustedes**

 **¿Está llevando Elena su sueter?**

 **No, no está llevando el suyo. Ésta llevando el de él.**

* Note that the definite article is often omitted after the verb ser.

**Estos libros son de Marta. Son suyos.**

**No son míos.**

However, the article can be used to emphasize whose they are.

 **Estos son los míos y aquellos son los tuyos.**