



ENGLISH

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Lecture :08

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

possessive pronouns and adjectives

In this lecture, we will learn about possessive pronouns and adjectives. These grammatical tools are essential for expressing ownership and possession.

Understanding possessive pronouns and adjectives will enable you to describe relationships between people, places, and things with clarity and precision.

Possessive pronouns and **possessive adjectives** are used to show ownership or possession. They help us indicate who something belongs to.

Possessive Adjectives :

- Come before a noun.

Examples: my, your, his, her, its, our, their

Possessive Pronouns :

- Stand alone

Examples: mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs.

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
● <i>I</i> have a bicycle.	● The bicycle is <i>mine</i> .
● <i>You</i> have a bicycle.	● The bicycle is <i>yours</i> .
● <i>He</i> has a bicycle.	● The bicycle is <i>his</i> .
● <i>She</i> has a bicycle.	● The bicycle is <i>hers</i> .
● <i>It</i> has a bicycle.	X
● <i>We</i> have a bicycle.	● The bicycle is <i>ours</i> .
● <i>They</i> have a bicycle.	● The bicycle is <i>theirs</i> .

Possessive or genitive Case

The GENITIVE CASE: CONSTRUCTION.

The Genitive Case or Possessive Case is used when the possessor is a living being, a group or an Institution. You must then add 's to singular nouns or to plural ones which are not ending with an - s . You simply add apostrophe (‘) to nouns in the regular plural.

Should we put an article or not?

Whether to use an article with the genitive case depends on the specific context and the meaning you want to convey.

General Rule :

- **Definite article:** Use "the" if the noun is specific or known.

Example: "The city's infrastructure needs improvement."

- **Indefinite article:** Use "a" or "an" if the noun is general or unspecified.

Example: "A city's infrastructure can be complex."

however, there are exceptions and nuances:

- **Proper nouns:** Often don't require articles.

Example: "London's skyline"

- **Abstract nouns:** Sometimes don't require articles, especially when used in a general sense.

Example: "The power of nature"

It's important to consider the specific context and the intended meaning to determine whether an article is necessary.

Examples:

- **The city's** new development plan focuses on sustainability.
- **The developer's** proposal for the waterfront was controversial.
- **The landowner's** objection delayed the project.
- **The city's infrastructure** needs significant investment.
- **The architect's design** for the new bridge is innovative.
- **The urban planner's vision** for the future is ambitious.
- **The community's concerns** about traffic congestion were addressed.
- **The neighborhood's association** organized a clean-up day.
- **The city's residents** protested the proposed highway expansion.
- **The city's historic district** is a popular tourist attraction.
- **The building's architectural significance** is undeniable.
- **The museum's collection** showcases local history and culture.

**Whose = questioning or giving information about the possessor
...?**

OWN replaces and mostly reinforces a pronoun, when it is with a possessive adjective.

The word "own" is often used to emphasize possession or ownership, especially when used with a possessive adjective. It reinforces the idea of belonging or control.

Examples

- The community owns its own park.
- The city owns its own water supply system.
- The resident's own solar panels reduced energy costs.
- The city's own transportation plan prioritizes public transit.
- The developer's own vision shaped the city's skyline