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Comparative forms of adjectives worksheet

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Possessive adjectives in Spanish, such as those in English, are a way of indicating who owns or is in possession of something. Their use is simple, although, like other adjectives, they must correspond to nouns that modify in both numbers (singular or plural) and sex. Unlike English, Spanish has two forms of possessive adjectives, a short form that is used before nouns and a long form that is used after nouns. Here we focus on long-form possessive adjectives with examples of use and possible translations of each example: MÍo, MÍA, MÍos, MÍas ā ~” my son Libros MÍos. These are my books. These are my books.) Tuyo, Tuya, Tuyos, Tuyas ā ~”Your (singular family), of yours – prefer the House Tuya. I prefer your house. I prefer your house.) These forms are also used in areas where VOS is common, such as Argentina and parts of Central America. Suyo, Suya, Suyos, Suyas Ā ē ā ~”Your (singular or plural formal), his, his, his, his, his, his, his, his, their – I’m going to La oficina Suya. (I’m going to his/her office. I go to his/her/your/them’s office.) Our, Our, Our, Our, NueStras Ā ē ā ~”La nostra, dei nostri Ā ē ā ~” It is Na A car nuestro. It’s our car. It’s a car of ours.) Vuestro, Vuestra, Vuestros, Vuestras ā ~”Where are your children? Where are your children?) As you may have noticed, the short and long forms of nuestro e vuestro and related pronouns are identical. They only differ if they are used before or after the name. In terms of number and gender, modified shapes are with the names they modify, not with the person (s) who owns or possesses the object. Therefore, a male object uses a male modifier regardless of whether it is owned by a male or a female. An Amigo Tuyo. (It’s your friend.) Es an Amiga Tuya. (You’re a friend of yours.) Son Unos Amigos Tuyos. (They are some friends.) Son son Friends of yours. If you have already studied possessive pronouns, you may have noticed that they are identical to the possessive adjectives listed above. In fact, some grammarians consider possessive adjectives as a kind of pronoun. Suyo and related forms (such as suyos) tend to be used in opposite ways in Spain and Latin America to: In Spain, unless the context is clear otherwise, speakers tend to think suyo refers to possession by someone other than the person being questioned Ā ēĀĀ, in other words, suyo tends to function as an agget third person. If you need to refer to something owned by the person you spoke to, you can use de usted or de ustedes. In Latin America, on the other hand, speakers assume that suyo refers to something owned by the person with whom you are speaking. If you need to refer to something owned by a third party, you can use de l (of hers), de ella (of hers), or de ellos/ellas (of theirs). Also, in Latin America a nuestro (and related forms like noses) come after a noun is unusual to say “of ours.” It’s more common to use us or us. In general, there is no significant difference in meaning between long and short possessive adjectives. Most of the time, you would use the long form as the equivalent of “my”, “your”, etc., in English. The short form is more common, and in some cases, the long form can be a bit embarrassing or have a slight literary flavor. A use of the long form is in short questions: Ā ēĀĀEs tuyo? (Is it yours?) In these simple questions, the form of the possessive depends on the sex of the uncompleted noun. For example, “194:ĀĀEs tuyo?” might mean “is your car?” because car (the word for car) is masculine, while “194:ĀĀSon tuyas?” might mean “Are your flowers?” because flor (the word for flower) is feminine. Spanish has two types of possessive adjectives: short form possessors, go before the name to which they refer, and the long-form possessions, which go There is no difference in meaning between the two forms of possession, although the short term is used more often.Suyo is often understood differently in Spain than it is in Latin America. Possessive Spanish adjectives, such as English adjectives, are a way of indicating who owns or is in possession of something. Their use is simple, even if they (like other adjectives) must correspond to the nouns they modify both in number and gender. Unlike English, Spanish has two forms of possessive adjectives, a short form that is used before nouns and a long form possessive adjective that is used after nouns. They are often known as possessive determinants. Here are the short-circuit possessive adjectives (sometimes known as possessive determinants): MI, MIS ā ~” my ā ~” Buy My Plan. (She’s buying my piano.) You, Your ā ~” La tua (family singular) ā ~” Want to Buy Your Car. (I want to buy your car.) Su, sus ā ~” your (singular or formal formal), her, her, her, her, their ā ~” I’m going to su oficina. (I’m going to his/her office.) Our, Our, Our, Our, Our, Our ā ~” Il nostro Ā ~” It is Our House. (It’s our house.) Yours, Yours, Yours, Yours ā ~” (Where are your children?) Note that possessive adjectives vary by number and gender. The change is with the names they modify, not with the person (s) who own or own the item. So you would say “her book” and “her book” the same way: on Book. Some examples: It is Our car. (It’s our car.) It’s Our House. (It’s our house.) They are Our cars. (They’re our machines.) They’re New Houses. (These are our homes.) As you might imagine, Su and Sus can be ambiguous, since they can mean “his”, “she”, “his”, “his”, “his”, “his”, “If the use of SU or SUS does not make the phrase clear, it is Use de followed by a prepositional pronoun instead: quiere buy on home. (I want to buy his own home / their home.) Here buy the house de Ā f © l. (I want to buy your home.) Here quiere La Casa de ella. (I want to buy her house.) Quiero buy the house de usted. (I want to buy your home.) Quiero buy the house de ellos. (I want to buy their home.) In some areas, de Ā Ā © l, de ella, and de ellos are preferable to and sus to say “her”, “she” and “them”, even where no ambiguity It gift. One source of confusion for Spanish students is that there are eight words that can be translated as “your”, and are not interchangeable. The come in just three groups, however, because of the Spanish brands distinctions in number and gender: tu / tus, up / sus, and vuestro / vuestra / vuestros / vuestras. The main rule is that possessives can be classified as either family or formal alike pronouns for “you” are. So you and tus match in the use of tĀ Ā 0 (not the emphasis on written pronoun), vuestro and its numbered forms and generally correspond with vosotros, and Su corresponds with usted and ustedes. So, if you were talking to someone of her car, you could use if you coche she’s a friend or relative, but on coche if she is a stranger. There are two common problems that English speakers often meet with these adjectives: The possessive adjectives are used in most cases in the same way as they are used in English. However, you should be aware that in many instancesĀ ē especially when it comes to body parts, clothing and items closely associated with INDIVIDUALĀ ē Spaniards use the definite article (EL, la, los or las), the equivalent the “”, instead of possessive adjectives. Sam arregla el pelo. (Sam is combing her hair.) She Ā’ Junta para las manos orar. (She has joined hands to pray.) Ricardo rompiĀ Ā’ los Anteojos. (Ricardo broke his glasses.) In English, it is common to use a single possessive pronoun to refer to more than a noun. In Spanish, one possessive adjective can refer to a single name, unless the names refer to the same people or things. For example, “mis amigos y figlio hermanos” would mean “they’re mine.” And brothersĀ ē (”with friends and brothers who are identical people), while Ā’ Son mis amigos y mis brothersĀ »would mean Ā’ It’s my friends and brothers »(friends are not the same people in the brothers). Likewise, Ā «My cats and dogs» would be translated as Ā «MIS gatos y mis perros.Ā» Possive adjectives (also known as possessive determinants) are used to indicate those who own or possess something. Possive adjectives are distinguished by number and sometimes the sex of what is possessed. The possessive forms on and sus can mean «his», Ā «His, Ā’ His’ »Ā« His’ », Ā’ His’ or Ā Ā «Your’ », So you need to rely on the context to translate. to translate. to translate.

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