

Possessive Practice (min/mit/mine, din/dit/dine)

A “possessive” is a pronoun that shows someone “owns” something. English possessives include: *my/mine, your/yours, his, her/hers, it/its, our/ours, and their/theirs.*

The Danish possessives are the following:

Singular		Plural	
min, mit, mine	my/mine	vores	our/ours
din, dit, dine	your/yours (informal)	jeres	your/yours (informal)
hans/hendes	his, her/hers	deres	their/theirs
dets/dens	its		
Deres	your/yours (formal)	Deres	your/yours (formal)

Some things to note:

1) **min** and **din** come in 3 different “flavors.” Which one you use will depend on what noun follows.

a) If a singular “en” word follows “my” or “your,” use *min* (my) or *din* (your)

Examples: (en dør – a door)

Det er *min* dør. Det er *din* dør.

b) If a singular “et” word follows “my” or “your,” use *mit* (my) or *dit* (your)

Examples: (et billede – a picture)

Det er *mit* billede. Det er *dit* billede.

c) If a plural (of either gender) follows “my” or “your”, then use *mine* (my) or *dine* (your)

Examples: (døre, billeder – doors, pictures)

De er *mine* døre. De er *dine* døre. De er *mine* billeder. De er *dine* billeder.

Fill in the Blanks

- Har du _____ blyant? en blyant, -er (pencil)
Do you have my pencil?
- Ser du _____ papierer? et papir, -er (paper)
Do you see my papers?
- Må jeg låne _____ bøger? en bog, bøger (book)
May I borrow your (informal, singular) books?
- _____ hus er utrolig flot! et hus, -e (house)
Your (informal, singular) house is unbelievably beautiful!
- Bringer du _____ pengepung med? en pengepung, -e (wallet)
Are you bringing your (informal, singular) wallet with [you]?
- _____ stol er meget blød. en stol, -e (chair)
Your (informal, singular) chair is very soft.
- Jeg kan ikke finde _____ slips. et slips, - (necktie)
I can not find my tie.