

Possessive Practice – din/dit/dine, jeres, Deres

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:

- 2) There are 3 forms for *your/yours*
 - a) **din/dit/dine** are **informal** and **singular**
 - b) **jeres** is **informal** and **plural**
 - c) **Deres** is **formal** and **singular** or **plural**

Fill in the Blanks

- 1) Jeg ser _____ bil. en bil, -er (car)
I see your (informal, singular) car.
- 2) Han har _____ navne på listen. et navn, -e (name)
He has your (informal, plural) names on the list.
- 3) Må jeg få _____ mobilnummer? et nummer, numre (number)
May I have your (formal, singular) cell phone number?
- 4) Er _____ sommerhus for lille? et hus, -e (house)
Is your (informal, singular) summer house too small?
- 5) Kommer _____ venner også til festen? en ven, -ner (friend)
Is your (formal, plural) friend also coming to the party?
- 6) _____ vittigheder er dårlige. en vittighed, -er (joke)
Your (informal, plural) jokes are bad.
- 7) Måske kan han give mig _____ beskeder. et besked, -er (message)
Maybe he can give me your (informal, singular) messages.
- 8) Har I fået _____ regning? en regning, -er (bill, check)
Did y'all get your (informal, plural) bill?