



Hi!

This week we will work with the possessive pronouns: my, mine, your, yours, ...

But first, some tips about learning pronunciation: when you are listening to some text, for example the recorded phrases and sentences on swency.net, do the following:

- 1) Pick up your phone or your computer and open a voice recorder.
- 2) Play a phrase or a sentence of the original Swedish text.
- 3) Repeat what you have heard while recording yourself
- 4) Listen to the Swedish one and yourself directly after each other: compare the two both listening for similarities and differences for the pronunciation of the sounds and the tone or melody as well. Aren't you surprised how different you sound "from inside", that is in your head, compare to "from outside" that is, listening to yourself recorded. Don't worry! Everyone get surprised first. I personally get surprised every time 😊
- 5) Now that you have heard the similarities and differences, focus first on the pronunciation of the sounds. Where do you need to adjust a little? Say it again and record.
- 6) Listen to it again. Try once more! Do you sound like the original Swedish? Super! Or do you want to adjust a little more? Just do it!
- 7) When you feel that you have done your best with pronouncing the sounds for now, then listen you to your tone, your melody of the last recording. Do you sound Swedish?
- 8) Or should you try again? Maybe one extra time?
- 9) I am sure it is great now! You are very good at this! Praise yourself with a smile and loving tap on the shoulder.

There are even apps and computer programs that show the voice in a graphical way. Seeing the voice gives even more information to adjustments.

So today's topic:

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

In Swedish, we change the ending of these pronouns depending on the possession: is it an "en" or "ett" noun? Is it singular or plural?

"En" nouns, singular	"Ett" nouns, singular	"En" nouns plural	"Ett" noun plural
min bil	mitt hus	mina bilar	mina hus
din bil	ditt hus	dina bilar	dina hus
hans bil	hans hus	hans bilar	hans hus
hennes bil	hennes hus	hennes bilar	hennes hus
hens bil	hens hus	hens bilar	hens hus
dess bil	dess hus	dess bilar	dess hus

vår bil	vårt hus	våra bilar	våra hus
er bil	ert hus	era bilar	era hus
deras bil	deras hus	deras bilar	deras hus

These mean:

My car, my house my cars my houses

your ..., his ... , her ... his/her ... (gender neutral, when you cannot or do not want to say if it is his or her possession), its..., our ..., your ... , their

Also, please note that there is no “en” or “ett” in front of the names of occupation!

Min man jobbar som snickare. / My husband works as a carpenter. Or: My husband is a carpenter.

These two translations are interchangeable.

Min morfar och mormor är pensionärer. / My mom’s mom and my mom’s dad are pensioners.

Min farfar och farmor har gått bort. / My dad’s dad and mom have passed away.

Jobbar din fru som säljare? / Does your wife work as a salesperson? Or: Is your wife a sales person?

Hans pappa är brandman. / His dad is a fireman.

Vår mamma är polis. / Our mom is a police woman.

Jobbar er syster som lärare? / Does your (more than one person) sister work as a teacher? Or: Is your sister a teacher?

Deras bror jobbar som apotekare. / Their brother works as a pharmacist. Or: Their brother is a pharmacist.

Mitt barnbarn är kock. / My grandchild is a cook.

Mina kusiner studerar på universitetet och högskolan. / My cousins study at university and college.

Mina vänner jobbar som florister. / My friends work as florists. Or: My friends are florists.

We are using the same forms when they are at the end of the sentences:

Vems hus är det? Vårt. = Whose house is this? Ours.

Huset är vårt. = The house is ours.

Vems man jobbar som snickare? Min. = Whose husband works as a carpenter? Mine.

Well, it’s time for you to practise.

See you next week!

Warmly,

Your Swency Team