

6. My, your, his, her, their

Look at how **de** 的 changes the meaning of the word:

Here are some examples:

wǒ 我 I	→	wǒde 我的 my
nǐ 你 you	→	nǐde 你的 your
tā 他 he	→	tāde 他的 his
tā 她 she	→	tāde 她的 her
wǒmen 我们 we	→	wǒmende 我们的 our
nǐmen 你们 you (more than one)	→	nǐmende 你们的 your (more than one)
tāmen 他们 they (male)	→	tāmende 他们的 their (male)
tāmen 她们 they (female)	→	tāmende 她们的 their (female)
bàba 爸爸 dad	→	bàba de 爸爸的 dad's
Pengpeng 朋朋 Pengpeng (name)	→	Péngpeng de 朋朋的 Pengpeng's

Zhè shì wǒde péngyou. 这是我的朋友。 <i>This is my friend.</i>	Zhè shì bàba de chē. 这是爸爸的车。 <i>That is dad's car.</i>
Zhè shì tāde shū. 这是她的书。 <i>That is her book.</i>	Tā shì Péngpeng de lǎoshī. 他是朋朋的老师。 <i>He is Pengpeng's teacher.</i>
Yáo Míng shì nǐde tóngxué. 姚明是你的同学。 <i>Yáo Míng is your classmate.</i>	Zhè shì tāmende xuéxiào 这是他们的学校。 <i>That is their school.</i>

When you are talking about family members or people who are very close to you, you can leave out the **de** 的.

Zhè shì wǒ māma. 这是我妈妈。 <i>This is my mum.</i>	Zhè shì tā jiějie. 这是他姐姐。 <i>That is his older sister.</i>
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6. My, your, his, her, their *(continued)*

Chinese, Part 3: Family members

► **Instructions:** Write the following sentences in Chinese (pinyin, characters or both):

1. Měiyīng (美英) is my classmate.

2. He is our younger brother.

3. This is my dad.

4. That is her teacher.

5. That is her grandfather.

6. Is that your book?

7. That is their (female) house (家 jiā).

8. She is Dàwèi's (大卫) friend.