POSSESSIVE CASE (Genitivo sassone)

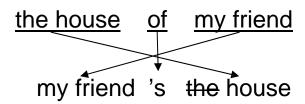
USO

- esprime il possesso o una relazione di parentela: *Tom's car Mary's sister*
- si può trovare con espressioni di tempo: today's newspaper
- si usa solo nel caso in cui il possessore è una persona: *John's house, the garden of my house* mai *my house's garden*

FORMA

- nome del possessore + 's + oggetto di possesso : James's wife
- se il nome è un plurale in –s, si usa solo l'apostrofo: my parents' car
- se il nome del possessore è un plurale irregolare (non termina in –s), si usa 's: the children's bikes
- se i possessori sono più di uno, 's va dopo l'ultimo possessore

Peter My brother Jack and Lucy Charles Mr Brown The teacher Those people	's	friends
My parents The girls	,	



- Nota la differenza:
 Jim and Anne's parents (i genitori di Jim e Anne: Jim e Anne sono fratello e sorella)
 Jim's and Anne's parents (i genitori di James e quelli di Anne)
- Per chiedere di chi è una cosa, si usa il pronome interrogativo whose (di chi):
 Whose is this book? Ma anche: Whose book is this?
 Attenzione: Non confondere Whose con Who's (=Who is o Who has)
- Si può rispondere non ripetendo l'oggetto:
 It's Robert's The book is the teacher's

Se siete ad un livello un po' più avanzato, ricordate anche che:

- il genitivo sassone si usa anche con espressioni di distanza: ten miles' walk, nazioni e città: London's underground, pronomi indefiniti: everybody's hope e alcune espressioni idiomatiche: for heaven's sake
- la cosa posseduta viene omessa se si tratta di casa (home, house), negozio (shop). ristorante (restaurant), studio professionale, chiesa (church), cattedrale (cathedral):

We were at James's last night.

Can you go to the baker's and buy some bread, please?

We had a gorgeous ice-cream at Ciro's

I've got a terrible toothache. I must go to the dentist's

Have you ever been to St, Paul's?

il genitivo sassone non è mai preceduto da un articolo indeterminativo (a, an), da un numerale, da un indefinito o un dimostrativo (some, many, that). In questi casi c'è il doppio genitivo of+__'s: un libro di Bob, ad esempio, non è a Bob's book, ma diventa a book of Bob's (=un libro di (quelli) di Bob), oppure one of Bob's books

A. Riscrivi le frasi usando il Saxon genitive:

- 1. The bike of Tom is black Tom's bike is black
- 2. The hobbies of my Dad are music and football
- 3. The dog of Charles is enormous
- 4. The voice of this singer is special
- 5. The hair of my girlfriend is red
- 6. The sisters of Julie are very nice
- 7. The bikes of the boys are in the garage
- 8. The toys of the children are on the floor
- 9. The bags of Jenny and Pam are in the sitting room
- 10. The house of Sheila and Pete is very big

B. Quali sono le domande a queste risposte?

- 1. This bike is Tom's. Whose bike is this?
- 2. This cat is Susan's
- 3. These books are the teacher's
- 4. That hat is Mrs Green's
- 5. That idea was my friends'

C. Rispondi alle domande:

- 1. Whose birthday is tomorrow? (Mark) It's Mark's
- Whose coffee is this? (Dad)
 Whose toys are these? (my children)
- 4. Whose bedroom is that? (her brother)
- 5. Whose CDs are these? (my friends)

D. Completa le frasi:

- 1. My mother's sister is my
- 2. My mother's brother is my.....
- 3. My aunt and uncle's children are my
- 4. My father's father is my.....
- 5. My mother's mother is my.....

A. Riscrivi le frasi usando il Saxon genitive:

- 1. The bike of Tom is black Tom's bike is black
- 2. The hobbies of my Dad are music and football My Dad's hobbies are
- 3. The dog of Charles is enormous *Charles's dog is*......
- 4. The voice of this singer is special *This singer's voice is*
- 5. The hair of my girlfriend is red My girlfriend's hair is
- 6. The sisters of Julie are very nice Julie's sisters are
- 7. The bikes of the boys are in the garage The boys' bikes are
- 8. The toys of the children are on the floor *The children's toys are....*
- 9. The bags of Jenny and Pam are in the sitting room Jenny's and Pam's bags are ...
- 10. The house of Sheila and Pete is very big Sheila and Pete's house is ...

B. Quali sono le domande a queste risposte?

- 1. This bike is Tom's. Whose bike is this?
- 2. This cat is Susan's Whose cat is that?
- 3. These books are the teacher's Whose books are these?
- 4. That hat is Mrs Green's Whose hat is that?
- 5. That idea was my friends' Whose idea was that?

C. Rispondi alle domande:

- 1. Whose birthday is tomorrow? (Mark) It's Mark's
- 2. Whose coffee is this? (Dad) It's my Dad's
- 3. Whose toys are these? (my children) They're my children's
- 4. Whose bedroom is that? (her brother) It's her brother's
- 5. Whose CDs are these? (my friends) They're my friends'

D. Completa le frasi:

- 1. My mother's sister is myaunt
- 2. My mother's brother is my......uncle
- 3. My aunt and uncle's children are mycousins
- 4. My father's father is my.....grandfather
- 5. My mother's mother is my.....grandmother