

Santo Stefano	Saint Stephen	Sant'Antonio	Saint Anthony
San Francesco	Saint Francis	Sant'Anna	Saint Anne
San Pietro	Saint Peter	Santa Caterina	Saint Catherine

Note that when **santo** means 'holy' or 'blessed', it is regular: **il santo padre** (the Holy Father), **una santa donna** (a holy woman).

Possessive adjectives and pronouns

14 The forms of the possessive adjectives ('my', 'your', etc.) are as follows:

<i>Masculine singular</i>	<i>Feminine singular</i>	<i>Masculine plural</i>	<i>Feminine plural</i>	
mio	mia	miei*	mie	my
tuo	tua	tuoi*	tue	your
suo	sua	suoi*	sue	his/her/its
nostro	nostra	nostri	nostre	our
vostro	vostra	vostri	vostre	your
loro**	loro**	loro**	loro**	their

* Note that the masculine plural forms **miei**, **tuoi** and **suoi** are irregular.

** Note that **loro** is invariable and does not change.

Possessive adjectives are always used before the noun they refer to. Unlike in English, they are always preceded by the article, and they must agree with the owned object, not with the owner:

Luisa e i suoi fratelli [mp]	Luisa and her brothers
Carlo e le sue sorelle [fp]	Carlo and his sisters
Livia e il suo amico [ms]	Livia and her (male) friend
Ettore e la sua amica [fs]	Ettore and his (female) friend
la mia lettera [fs]	my letter
i tuoi libri [mp]	your books
la nostra scuola [fs]	our school
le vostre idee [fp]	your ideas
la loro stanza [fs]	their room
i loro genitori [mp]	their parents

15 When **mio**, **tuo**, **suo**, **nostro** and **vostro** (*not loro*) are used with a noun denoting family relationship (e.g. **fratello** (brother), **sorella** (sister), **padre** (father), **madre** (mother)) in the singular they are *not* preceded by the definite article: