的

Noun 1 + 的 + Noun 2

**This means "Noun 1's Noun 2" (where Noun 2 belongs to Noun 1).**

**The structure is super simple. It will take a bit of time before you realize how truly universal this pattern is. It doesn't matter whether the "Noun 1" is a person, place, or thing, or even if it's a pronoun (like "he," "she," or "it"). The structure stays consistent.**

1. Dr. Liu’s cell phone is red.
2. He is my good friend.
3. I like green apples.
4. This is my grandma.

Normally [possession](https://resources.allsetlearning.com/chinese/grammar/Expressing_possession_with_%22de%22) is expressed using the [particle](https://resources.allsetlearning.com/chinese/grammar/Particle) 的 (de). However, you can omit 的 (de) in these cases:

* A close personal relationship is involved (family, close friends, boyfriends or girlfriends)
* An institutional or organizational relationship is involved (school, work)
* 她的姐姐很漂亮：
* 我们的学校很大：