

Apostrophes

When Should I Use Apostrophes?

- Use apostrophes (') to:
 - indicate possession.
 - show omission of letters or numbers.
 - o form plural of letters, numbers, and symbols.
- Do not use apostrophes to:
 - form possessive pronouns (my/mine, our/ours, your/yours, his, her/hers, their/theirs, its, whose).
 - form noun plurals that are not possessives.

Multiple Nouns Showing Possession

- If the nouns possess separate things, make each noun possessive.
 - Example: Mary-Kate's and Ashley's acting careers began when they were only infants.
- If the nouns jointly possess one thing, make only the last noun possessive.
 - Example: I am my mom and dad's second child. I am my dad and mom's second child.

To Show Possession

- To see if you have a possessive, turn the phrase around to make an "of the..." phrase.
 - **Example:** the newspaper's column = the column of the newspaper
- To show possession by a singular noun, add ('s) to the singular form of the word (even if it ends with the letter s.)
 - **Example:** the owner's car.
 - Example: James's hat.



Apostrophes

Plural nouns not ending in s

• Add 's.

• Example: the children's game

• **Example:** the geese's honking

Plural nouns ending in s

• Add only an apostrophe (').

• **Example:** the houses' roofs

• Example: three friends' letters

Joint Possession

• Add 's to the last noun only.

• **Example:** Todd and Anne's apartment.

To Form Plurals of Letters, Numbers, and Symbols

• Use apostrophes to make letters, numbers, and symbols plural for clarity.

• **Example:** Nita got A's on her Biology quizzes.

• **Example:** There are six 5's in my SSN.



Contractions

Contractions

 A contraction is a shortened form of a group of words. It combines two or more words by removing certain letters and replacing them with an apostrophe. Only specific word combinations can form contractions.

When Should I Use Contractions?

- Use contractions when:
 - You want a conversational or informal tone
 - You are writing dialogue in stories
 - You are writing everyday speech
- Avoid contractions when:
 - Writing formal or professional documents
 - Writing cover letters, résumés, business writing, or academic essays (unless quoting)

Its and It's

- Its is a possessive pronoun meaning belonging to it.
 - **Example:** This town is famous for its beautiful buildings.
 - **Example:** The film has been shown in its entirety for the first time.
 - **Example:** A bird may be known by its song.
- It's is a contraction of "it is" or "it has."
 - Example: It's necessary to avoid stress.
 - **Example:** I think it's a wild goose chase.
 - **Example:** It's likely that she'll succeed.



Contractions

Common Contractions

- aren't \rightarrow are not
- $can't \rightarrow cannot$
- couldn't \rightarrow could not
- $didn't \rightarrow did not$
- doesn't → does not
- $don't \rightarrow do not$
- hadn't → had not
- hasn't \rightarrow has not
- haven't \rightarrow have not
- he'd \rightarrow he had; he would
- he'll \rightarrow he will; he shall
- he's \rightarrow he is; he has
- I'd \rightarrow I had; I would
- I'll \rightarrow I will; I shall
- I'm \rightarrow I am
- I've \rightarrow I have
- $isn't \rightarrow is not$
- let's \rightarrow let us
- mightn't \rightarrow might not
- $mustn't \rightarrow must not$
- $shan't \rightarrow shall not$
- she'd \rightarrow she had; she would
- she'll \rightarrow she will; she shall
- she's \rightarrow she is; she has
- shouldn't \rightarrow should not

- that's \rightarrow that is; that has
- there's \rightarrow there is; there has
- they'd \rightarrow they had; they would
- they'll → they will; they shall
- they're → they are
- they've → they have
- we'd \rightarrow we had; we would
- we're \rightarrow we are
- we've \rightarrow we have
- weren't \rightarrow were not
- what'll → what will; what shall
- what're → what are
- what's \rightarrow what is; what has
- what've → what have
- where is; where has
- who'd → who had; who would
- who'll → who will; who shall
- who's \rightarrow who is; who has
- who've → who have
- won't \rightarrow will not
- wouldn't \rightarrow would not
- you'd → you had; you would
- you'll → you will; you shall
- you're → you are
- you've → you have



References

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