

# Possessive 's'



Wow! Do you like **John's** new car? `<?xml:namespace prefix = "o" ns = "urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:office" />`

We use a possessive 's' to indicate possession.

This file belongs to Sophie. This is **Sophie's** file.

We add an apostrophe and the letter 's' after a singular noun and an apostrophe after a regular plural noun. `<?xml:namespace prefix = "o" ns = "urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:office" />`

	One dog	More than one dog
One boy	The <b>boy's</b> dog.	The <b>boy's</b> dogs.
More than one boy	The <b>boys'</b> dog.	The <b>boys'</b> dogs.

## Uses

Uses	Examples
To replace 'of'	<p>This is the coat of the girl. [This structure is rarely used - see note below.]</p> <p>This is the <b>girl's</b> coat.</p>
To mean 'belong to'	<p>These dogs belong to Jeremy.</p> <p>These are <b>Jeremy's</b> dogs.</p>

As a subject complement	The cup on the left is <b>mum's</b> and the other one is <b>dad's</b> .
As a subject	<b>Peter's</b> is the red car and <b>Jane's</b> is the blue one.

### Note that

1. If the subject noun is a building or an object, we do not normally use a possessive 's':

Please shut the car door. 

Do you like your hotel room? 

The file is in my desk drawer. 

Do you like your hotel's room? 

The file is in my desk's drawer. 

There are some exceptions, for example when talking about ships; when using an adjective or with plural object nouns. For example:

We took a walk on the **ship's** deck.

The **desk's** top drawer is stuck.

All the **hotel's** bedrooms were occupied that night.

2. We add an apostrophe and the letter 's' after irregular plural nouns and an apostrophe after irregular plural nouns that end in 's'. For example:

the **children's** playground

the **men's** washroom

the **people's** opinion

**ladies'** bikes

**babies'** changing room

3. Proper nouns that end in an 's' are usually followed by an apostrophe 's'. However, you will sometimes see them followed by just an apostrophe, particularly with older names:

**Jesus'** disciples

**Charles'** wedding [**Charles's** is also correct.]

4. For compound nouns, the apostrophe 's' or the apostrophe comes after the last word.

I like my **brother-in-law's** new car.

I was dissatisfied with the **bank clerk's** response.

5. The possessive 's' is never used with a pronoun or the possessive adjective 'its':

This is Sue's.

The company's profits increased.

This is hers. 

Its profits increased. 

This is her's. 

It's profits increased. 

6. If more than one person owns something, we add the apostrophe 's' or the apostrophe to the last name.

I'm going to mum and dad's wedding anniversary party at the weekend.

Penny and James's dog had four puppies.

Brian, Lisa and Osborne's birthdays are all in June.

7. When in doubt about where to place the apostrophe, put it directly after the person/people/thing(s) to which the object of the sentence belongs.

8. Sometimes we use possessive 's' in time and measurement phrases. Here are some examples:

At the end of his contract, they gave him two weeks' salary as a bonus.

The contractor needs a month's notice before he can start.

They only paid him two dollars for an hour's work.

He put fifty euros' worth of petrol in the car.

## Using 'of'

1. We do not normally use a possessive 's' for:

a. Position/location:

the top of the mountain

the bottom of the page

the top of the stairs

the back of the room

the front of the building

b. Some expressions:

on the tip of my tongue

the dish of the day

the winner of the award/prize

the end of the world

the love of my life

## a friend of a friend

2. We use 'of' to clarify that we are speaking about one of a group rather than a single person or thing:

He's the **company's** employee. [The company only has one employee.]

He's one of the **company's** employees.

or

He's an employee of the company.

She's my **sister's** friend. [This sounds like my sister only has one friend.]

She's one of my **sister's** friends.

or

She's a friend of my sister.

3. We use 'of' when the apostrophe 's' may be confusing:

This is John's photo. [John is in the photo or the photo belongs to John.]

This is a photo of John. [John is in the photo.]

This photo belongs to John.

This photo is **John's**. [It belongs to him.]

## Omitting the object

When we talk about certain buildings and places, we can omit the object but we keep the possessive 's' form. Here are some examples:

I went to my **sister's** last night. [her home]

I've got an appointment at the **doctor's/dentist's/vet's**. [surgery]

I'm going to the **hairstylist's** tomorrow. [salon]

See also **whose** and **who's**.



Anita runs a **babies'** clothes shop in the town centre.



The **children's** Halloween costumes were adorable.

We go to my **mother's** house for dinner every Sunday.



They're celebrating **Mary's** birthday.



The **Queen of England's** grandson got married in 2011.



All the **bosses'** offices are on the top floor.

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