The Apostrophe

We use apostrophes in two ways: for contractions and to show possession.

1. Contractions

This is where we use an apostrophe to show that a letter or letters have been taken out of a word to shorten it.

cannot	becomes	can't
l will	becomes	l'II
could have	becomes	could've

The apostrophe goes where the letters have been removed.

We use apostrophes this way in informal writing. We never use contractions in formal or academic writing.

NOTE: Sometimes words are shortened in an irregular way. The apostrophe, however, is still used to show where letters are missing; for example:

2. Possession

Apostrophes are used to show that something belongs to something else. To show belonging, /'s/ is added when the noun is singular:

The woman's car	The car belonging to the woman	
The cat's milk	The milk belonging to the cat	
Joanna's pens	The pens belonging to Joanna	

If the noun is plural (that is: more than one owner) and already ends in /s/, just add an apostrophe:

The students' books	The books belonging to the students
The offices' furniture	The furniture belonging to the offices
The trees' leaves	The leaves belonging to the trees

If the noun is plural (that is: more than one owner) and the word does not end in /s/, add /'s/ to show possession.

The women's cars	The cars belonging to the women
The children's toys	The toys belonging to the children

Final (but important) word:

Never use an /'s/ just because a word is plural, or to make the plural form of a noun that ends in a vowel. An apostrophe should also never be used to pluralize an acronym or a number. For example:

vegetables	but never	vegetable's
photos	but never	photo's
1970 s	but never	1970's
<i>TV</i> s	but never	TV's

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