Possessives indicate ownership. This tutorial discusses how to form possessives with three types of words: nouns, pronouns, and adjectives.

1. Nouns

**Singular Nouns**
To make a singular noun into a possessive noun, add an apostrophe and an “s.”

*Examples: the cat’s pajamas; a day’s journey*

Personal names and collective nouns also use the singular form, adding apostrophe and “s.”

*Examples: my family's house; Nike's slogan; Taylor’s restaurant*

When a singular noun already ends in “s,” some style guides require adding apostrophe and an “s.” Others require adding only an apostrophe, without an additional “s.”

*Examples: the boss’s car or the boss’ car; Lucius’s words or Lucius’ words*

**Plural Nouns**
For regular plural nouns (ending in “s” or “es”), add only an apostrophe to show possession.

*Examples: scholars’ arguments; societies’ laws; birds’ feathers*

For irregular plural nouns, add an apostrophe plus “s” to show possession.

*Examples: children’s laughter; the people’s representative; women’s careers*

**Compound Nouns**
To make a singular compound noun possessive, add an apostrophe plus “s.”

*Examples: my brother-in-law’s party; her grandmother’s memories*

Making a plural compound noun possessive changes depending on whether or not the plural ends in “s.”

*Examples: my brothers-in-law’s party; her grandmothers’ memories*

**Joint vs. Separate Possession**
When two or more possessors share joint possession of a noun, add an apostrophe only to the word closest to that noun.

*Examples: Adrian and Gale’s essays [ = “the essays of Adrian and Gale.” Multiple essays have been written jointly by Adrian and Gale.*]
If there is separate possession of the same noun, add an apostrophe to each possessor word. 

*Examples:* Adrian’s and Gale’s essays [ = “the essays of Adrian and the essays of Gale.” Adrian and Gale each separately wrote more than one essay.]

**Possession with “Of”**

You can also use “of” to show possession. In this very common construction (called *genitive possession*), the possessed noun is followed by “of” and the possessor noun. In principle, genitive possession is interchangeable in usage and meaning with apostrophe plus “s” possession. However, in practice, when the possessor is a **thing** (rather than a **person**), genitive possession with “of” is more commonly used.

*Examples:*
- the queen’s speech = the speech of the queen
- a scientist’s opinion = the opinion of a scientist
- the top of the page [more common] = the page's top [less common]
- the corner of the room [more common] = the room’s corner [less common]

**2. Adjectives and Pronouns**

Each subject pronoun has a corresponding possessive adjective and possessive pronoun. Possessive adjectives modify a noun; possessive pronouns take the place of a noun.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Pronoun</th>
<th>Possessive Adjective</th>
<th>Possessive Pronoun</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| I               | My                   | Mine               | This is my car.  
This is mine. |
| You             | Your                 | Yours              | I like your phone better.  
I like yours better. |
| He              | His                  | His                | Which one is his child?  
Which one is his? |
| She             | Her                  | Hers               | I agree with both his opinion and her opinion.  
I agree with both his opinion and hers. |
| It              | Its                  | [Its]              | I felt the machine and its vibrations.  
I didn’t know whether the machine’s vibrations were its or mine. [Note: “its” used as possessive pronoun is rare] |
| We              | Our                  | Ours               | Give us our rights!  
Give us ours! |
| They            | Their                | Theirs             | What happened to their project?  
What happened to theirs? |
3. Commonly Confused Words

Its vs. It’s

Just like “his,” “her,” and “their,” the possessive adjective “its” **has no apostrophe.** Yet, English speakers sometimes confuse this word with “it’s,” which is a contraction of “it is” or “it has.” Be careful: the apostrophe in “it’s” **always** signifies contraction, not possession.

*Examples:* This book and *its* author. [no apostrophe = possessive adjective]

Read this book. *It’s* very interesting! [apostrophe = “It is very interesting!”]

Whose vs. Who’s

Similarly, “whose” (no apostrophe) is the possessive form of the pronoun “who.” “Who’s” (with apostrophe) is a contraction of “who is” or “who has.”

*Examples:* Whose is this? [ = “to whom does this belong?”]

Who’s this? [ = “Who is this?”]

**Sources and Further Reading/Practice:**
This handout was adapted from:
https://www.umaryland.edu/media/umb/oaa/campus-life/writing-center/documents/Possessives.2.0.pdf