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## S to show possession

Apostrophe to show possession when a name ends in s. Name ends in s to show possession. How to show possession with an acronym ending in s. How to show possession with a word ending in s. How to show possession with a last name ending in s. Does 's show possession. Using s to show possession. Rewrite the sentence using 's to show possession.

The use of apostrophes to indicate possession or ownership is essential in written English to clarify the meaning. All possessives, except for the word "yes", need an apostrophe and a "yes" at the end. Sometimes the concept of ownership is easy to understand, other times it is not that simple. When we use the apostrophe to indicate possession? You need to use an apostrophe to show that a thing or a person belongs to someone or something. The apostrophe is a kind of shortcut that takes the place of the word "of". For example, instead of saying "Almira's project", we would say "Almira's project". When we write "Almira's project", the apostrophe tells us that the project belongs to Almira. If we want to show ownership of the project, it would be grammatically incorrect to write "Project Almiras". Many people tend to think of ownership as something living. For example, when we write "the dog's owner" or "the man's dog", we can clearly see the property. For example: The book cover is damaged (the cover belongs to the book, it is the book cover). The computer screen has turned black (the screen belongs to the computer, it is the computer screen). Although in these examples we are not talking about a person who owns the object, we still need to use an apostrophe to show ownership. We can also mix animated and inanimate objects. For example: The Premier's announcement. (The ad belongs to the Premier; This is the Premier's announcement.) Why is the apostrophe sometimes placed after the "if"? Whether the apostrophe goes before or after the "if" depends on whether you are referring to one person or thing (singular) or more than one (plural). Putting the apostrophe in the wrong place could change the meaning of a sentence, so it is important to do it correctly. For example: The university awarded diplomas to students. (There was a student who received several degrees.) The university awarded diplomas to students. (There were several students who received diplomas.) Generally, we add an "s" to a word to make it a plural. Some words, however, change their spelling to the plural (e.g. women, men, children) and do not end with "s". In this case, the apostrophe precedes the "s". However, if the spelling changes but the word ends with "s" (e.g. crisis, wives, knives), the spelling changes but the word ends with "s" (e.g. apostrophe goes after the "s"). Correct/incorrect: The department store sells clothing for men, women and children. The department store sells clothing for men, women and children. The blades of the knives were very sharp. The blade of the knife was very sharp. (a knife) The blades of the knife were very sharp. Why doesn't the word have an apostrophe in the possessive? The word it is. Why? So if you write... Clearly loves its owner; you're actually spelling it. The dog clearly loves that he owns it. When you use it to show his possession, there is no apostrophe. Putting an apostrophe after the "s" in yours is always wrong; it's not a word like yours. Wrong/correct: The fashion label employs 10 designers across its 3 companies. The fashion label employs 10 designers in 3 companies. It's been a long week. It's been a long week. The dog broke his tail. The dog slammed his tail. Why don't all words ending in "s" have an apostrophe? Sometimes the 's' at the end of a word is simply indicating that there is more than one of something (i.e. plural). Incorrect: The Marketing Manager reviewed the results of the survey. The Marketing Manager reviewed the results of the investigations. The Marketing Manager reviewed the results of the investigation. The Marketing Manager reviewed the results of the survey. In the example above, the results belong to the survey (the survey results); the survey does not belong to the results (not to the survey results). Therefore, the apostrophe should be added to the word "survey", not the word "results." The apostrophe on the word "results" is simply telling the reader that there is more than one (plural) result. Why did the apostrophe sometimes fall when there is possession? There is a modern tendency to fall the apostrophe when a word that traditionally would have an apostrophe under the rule of possession can also be interpreted as an adjective. An adjective is a word that describes a person, place or thing (name). For example, the apostrophe has often fallen into the "worker's reward." The word "workers" could be interpreted as an adjective as it describes the type of compensation. However, traditionally, it would be written "worker's compensation" as the compensation belongs to or concerns many workers. If you don't feel confident of apostrophes, you are trying to see a word ending in "s" and jump to the conclusion that you need an apostrophe because "you look good." Or perhaps you are so confused about the apostrophes that you have decided not to use them at all. Guess the apostrophes it's a risky strategy. Grammar controllers are useful tools, but they can also let you down. Especially with apostrophes, grammar controllers do not always correctly interpret the context of your sentence. It is important then that you get as much understanding of grammar as you can. You can then check if the grammar checker understood the context of the sentence and gave you the correct answer. Find out more about the apostrophes in our popular blog Apostrophes: do we really need them? To find out more about our training services contact us on 02 9238 6638. This is a topic largely discussed in the world of grammar. I have to admit, I have a certain prejudice against the use of S. I'm slowly losing the battle with the world. Here are the topics: s': technically correct grammar; is clear on the part of the name S': now accepted grammar; less confusion; Theoretically easier for the reader extracted from the guide to grammar and writing: some writers will say that the 's after Charles "is not necessary and that only added the apostrophe (Charles' car) will be sufficient to show possession. The consistency of it's the key here: if you choose not to add -s after a name that ends up already in s, do so constantly throughout the text. William Strunk's style elements recommend adding the 's. (In fact, strangely, it is quite strange, it is the number one rule of the "elementary Strunk use rules.") You will find that some names, especially the names proper, especially when there are other sounds -SE -Z involved, turn into beasts Madnesses Add another S: "This is the old property of the lady room." In this case, be better with the owner "Mrs. Chambers". "To further further my prejudice, I added the bold in the text myself, as the Strunk style guide is very limited in the writing community. :) Apostrophe (') can be confused, even for the native English speakers. However, they are not difficult to master if you can remember some Apostrophe rules. Learn the different rules of the apostrophe to create possessive and contractions. Apostrophes possessive and contraction The apostrophe apostrophe serve two basic functions in writing: more information about the different Apostrophes are used with an examination of possessives and work contractions, including many examples. It would be difficult for possessives to exist without apostrophes. Let's take a look at three different uses of the possessive apostrophe. 1. Use an apostrophe + "s" (s) To demonstrate that a person / thing possesses or is a member of something. The car-style guides of Amy's Ballet Class vary when it comes to a name that it ends up in a "s". Even if the name ends in "S", it is still correct to add another "s" to create the possessive form. It is also acceptable to add only an apostrophe at the end of the singular names ending in "S" to make them possessive. In this case, it is possible to show possession for Ross in one of two ways: the Ross' Roomross sports team 2. Use an apostrophe after the "s" (s ") at the end of a plural name to show the possession. The parents' bedroom is the life of Smiths, it is not necessary to add another "s" at the end of a plural possessive noun. 3. If a plural name does not end up in "s", add an apostrophe + "S" to create the possessive form. Rooms for children Tuna beds remember, a possessive name needs an apostrophe and a "s" at the end. If there is a "s", you can simply add the apostrophe. If there are no "s", you need to add both an apostrophe, and then the "s". When you want to show that two people have property on something, it can become a bit complicated. that you do either possessive or only the final one depends on the property. If both people have the same object together, you can add the possessive to the final one. Dave and Alice's Car (both Dave and Alice own the car) Tim and Jane's Trip Trip and Jane is going together on the trip.) Darnell and Dylan's Open House (Darnell and Dylan are having an open house.) However, if each individual owns separate versions of the same kind of item, then you would make both possessive owners. For example, if Dave and Alice both own a separate car, it would be Alice and Dave's car. Darnell and Dylan's open houses (two different open houses) Tim and Jane's trips (two separate trips) Sally and Steve's cottages (two different cottages) Note that when there are separate owners of the items, the items are plural. There is really only one rule for apostrophes and contractions, apart from careful positioning. 1. When you combine two words to make a contraction, you always take some letters. In their place, add an apostrophe. they + hanno = hanno (removed "ha") are + non = are not (removed "o") they + will = they'll (removed "wi") Imagine being on a submarine that is diving deep into the ocean. As you dive deeper, the water pressure gets bigger. If you go too deep, the water will squeeze the sub so hard that it will start to leak, and you will have to put something in the hole to stop the escape. The same thing happens when you squeeze two words together. Something's coming up. And wherever you go out, you have to put an apostrophe to connect the hole. The only exception to this rule is the "won't" contraction, which is a "will + no" contraction. Are you ready to see the apostrophes in action? In the following story, the apostrophes are used for multiple purposes. Let's take a look at where they are and how they're working. Robert and Lisa Smith have two beautiful children. Amy's nine and Ross's seven. The Smiths' house has two floors. The children's rooms are upstairs, and the parents' room is downstairs. Lisa's room is always clean while Ross's room is always messy. The Smiths' lives are very busy this week. Ross's sports teams have all the games. Amy's dance class has a recital and Robert's car is in the shop. So the Smiths are trying to do everything with Lisa's car. Today, they were at school, practice, rehearsals, the supermarket and the vet's office. They're not finished yet. They'll be busy late tonight, and tomorrow they'll be doing it again. The rules of the English Apostrophe are not difficult to master. Just remember that all possessives need an apostrophe and an "s" at the end. If the word already has an "s", it only needs an apostrophe. If the word does not already have an "s", it needs the apostrophe followed by "s." However, when using the apostrophe "s" or an apostrophe after "s", it may vary depending on the words ending in "s." As for contractions, the only rule of apostrophe to remember is that if you take something out, replace it with something else. Then all together, so it seems like one word. Are you ready to have fun? Learn when NOT using an apostrophe! Certificate Master certificate

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