

CALIFORNIA SYSTEMS GRAMMAR EXPRESS

SAXON GENITIVE

SAXON GENITIVE (FOR POSSESSION AND NOT AS A DIECTIVES)	
(FOR POSSESSION AND NOT AS ADJECTIVES) SAXON GENITIVE OF REGULAR NOUNS AND NAMES	
Singular Saxon Genitive (the apostrophe goes	Plural Saxon Genitive (the apostrophe goes AFTER
BEFORE the -s):	the –s of the plural):
- This is the book of the student.	- These are the books of the students.
- This is the student <u>'s</u> book. (It's <u>his/her</u> book. It's	- These are the student <u>s'</u> books. (They're <u>their</u>
<u>his/hers</u> .)	books. They're <u>theirs</u> .)
2 SAXON GENITIVE OF NOUNS AND NAMES WITH IRREGULAR PLURALS	
Saxon Genitive of singular nouns or names (the	Saxon Genitive of nouns or names with irregular
apostrophe goes <u>BEFORE</u> the –s):	plural (the apostrophe goes <u>BEFORE</u> the –s):
- This is the football of the child.	- These are the footballs of the children.
- This is the child $\underline{'s}$ football. (It's $\underline{his/her}$ football.	- These are the children <u>'s</u> footballs. (They're <u>their</u>
It's <u>his/hers</u> .)	footballs. They're <u>theirs</u> .)
3 SAXON GENITIVE OF NOUNS AND NAMES ENDING IN -S	
SAXON GENITIVE OF NOUN	S AND NAMES <u>ENDING IN -S</u>
Nouns or names ending in –s (the apostrophe	S AND NAMES <u>ENDING IN -S</u>
	S AND NAMES <u>ENDING IN -S</u>
Nouns or names ending in -s (the apostrophe	- This phone belongs to my boss.
Nouns or names ending in -s (the apostrophe goes <u>AFTER</u> the -s):	
Nouns or names ending in -s (the apostrophe goes <u>AFTER</u> the -s): - This computer belongs to Charles.	- This phone belongs to my boss.
Nouns or names ending in -s (the apostrophe goes AFTER the -s): - This computer belongs to Charles. - This is Charles' computer. It's his computer. It's his.	 This phone belongs to my boss. This is my boss' computer. It's his/her phone.
Nouns or names ending in -s (the apostrophe goes AFTER the -s): - This computer belongs to Charles. - This is Charles' computer. It's his computer. It's his.	 This phone belongs to my boss. This is my boss' computer. It's his/her phone. It's his/hers.
Nouns or names ending in -s (the apostrophe goes AFTER the -s): - This computer belongs to Charles. - This is Charles' computer. It's his computer. It's his. SAXON GENITIVE	- This phone belongs to my boss This is my boss' computer. It's his/her phone. It's his/hers. Two Exceptions
Nouns or names ending in –s (the apostrophe goes AFTER the –s): - This computer belongs to Charles. - This is Charles' computer. It's his computer. It's his. 4 SAXON GENITIVE of the noun is "house", it is implied and does not	- This phone belongs to my boss. - This is my boss' computer. It's his/her phone. It's his/hers. Two Exceptions If the noun is "office", it is implied and does not
Nouns or names ending in —s (the apostrophe goes AFTER the —s): - This computer belongs to Charles. - This is Charles' computer. It's his computer. It's his. 4 SAXON GENITIVE If the noun is "house", it is implied and does not need to be said (the apostrophe goes AFTER the —s):	- This phone belongs to my boss. - This is my boss' computer. It's his/her phone. It's his/hers. Two Exceptions If the noun is "office", it is implied and does not need to be said (the apostrophe goes AFTER the -s):
Nouns or names ending in -s (the apostrophe goes AFTER the -s): - This computer belongs to Charles. - This is Charles' computer. It's his computer. It's his. 4 SAXON GENITIVE If the noun is "house", it is implied and does not need to be said (the apostrophe goes AFTER the -s): - We went to the house of my parents.	- This phone belongs to my boss. - This is my boss' computer. It's his/her phone. It's his/hers. Two Exceptions) If the noun is "office", it is implied and does not need to be said (the apostrophe goes AFTER the -s): - He went to the 'office' of the doctor.
Nouns or names ending in —s (the apostrophe goes AFTER the —s): - This computer belongs to Charles. - This is Charles' computer. It's his computer. It's his. 4 SAXON GENITIVE If the noun is "house", it is implied and does not need to be said (the apostrophe goes AFTER the —s): - We went to the house of my parents. - We went to my parents' (preferably). OR - We went to my parents' house.	- This phone belongs to my boss. - This is my boss' computer. It's his/her phone. It's his/hers. Two Exceptions If the noun is "office", it is implied and does not need to be said (the apostrophe goes AFTER the –s): - He went to the 'office' of the doctor. - He went to my doctors' (preferably). OR - He went to my doctors' office*. / (*BR: surgery) ON GENITIVE

The apostrophe goes according to any of the previous rules:

- This phone belongs to the boss of Rachel.
- This is Rachel<u>'s</u> bos<u>s'</u> phone. It's <u>his/her</u> phone. It's <u>his/hers</u>.