

Have you ever struggled with choices like these when you write sentences?



- ? The puppy chased (it's or its) tail.
- ? (You're or Your) my closest friend.
- ? (Who's or Whose) bike is in the garage?

Well, you are not alone. Many people confuse these pairs of words all the time:

Dit's and its

Dyou're and your

Dwho's and whose

The most obvious difference between the words in each pair is the apostrophe (') mark:

- It's, you're, and who's all contain an apostrophe.
- ☐ These 3 words are contractions.

- Its, your, and whose do NOT contain an apostrophe.
- ☐ These 3 words are possessive pronouns.

Contractions join two words into one. In the process, one or more letters are left out, and an apostrophe replaces these letters.

Two Words

• It is or It has

You are

Who is or Who has

Contraction

- It's —apostrophe replaces the <u>i</u> in is or the <u>ha</u> in has
 - It's time to begin. (It is)
 - It's been a long day. (It has)
- You're—apostrophe replaces the
 <u>a</u> in are
 - You're bothering me. (You are)
- Who's—apostrophe replaces the
 i in is or the ha in has
 - ☐ Who's ready to begin? (Who is)
 - ☐ Who's seen my keys? (Who has)

Possessive pronouns are pronouns that show ownership or possession. They DO NOT need an apostrophe to show ownership, unlike nouns, which DO need an apostrophe to show ownership:

Possessive Pronoun---His car (pronoun with no 's)

Possessive Noun---Bob's car (noun with an 's)

Possessive Pronoun

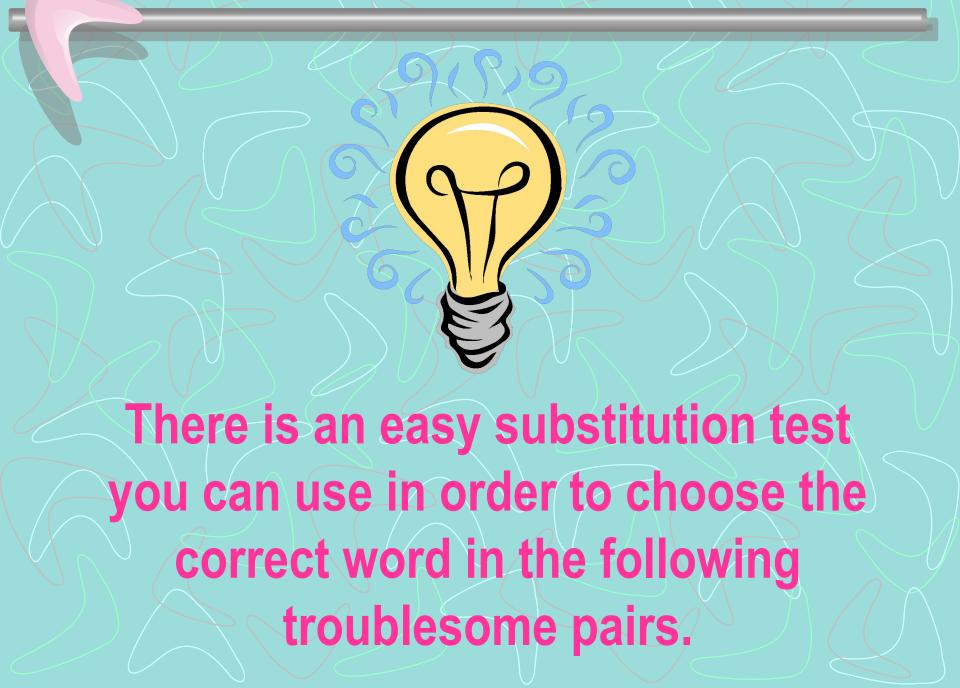
- Its—no apostrophe
 - The kitten could not find its squeak toy.
- Your---no apostrophe
 - I like your taste in clothes.
- Whose---no apostrophe
 - We don't know whose car is parked in the fire lane.

Meaning

Belonging to <u>it</u>

Belonging to you

Belonging to whom



The puppy chased (it's or its) tail.

Substitute <u>it is</u> or <u>it has</u>. If the sentence makes sense, then use the contraction, *it's*. If it doesn't make sense, then use the possessive pronoun, *its*.

The puppy chased <u>it is</u> tail. The puppy chased <u>it has</u> tail.

Sentence makes no sense, so use its.

The puppy chased its tail.

(You're or Your) my closest friend.

Substitute <u>You are</u>. If the sentence makes sense, then use the contraction, *You're*. If it doesn't make sense, then use the possessive pronoun, *Your*.

You are my closest friend.

© Sentence makes sense, so use You're.

You're my closest friend.

(Who's or Whose) bike is in the garage?

Substitute Who is or Who has. If the sentence makes sense, then use the contraction, Who's. If it doesn't make sense, then use the possessive pronoun, Whose.

Who is bike is in the garage? Who has bike is in the garage?

Sentence makes no sense, so use Whose.

Whose bike is in the garage?

