



Center for Research in Urdu Language Processing
National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Lahore Pakistan



Reference No:

Revision History:

Name	Change Date	Version	Description of Changes
Shanza Nayyer	4 th Nov, 04	0.1	Created

POS ID: EPOS109

Part of Speech Name: Apostrophe

Part of Speech String: apost

Lexical Entry Template: <word>: apost.

Sample Lexical Entry:

The different lexical entries of apostrophe can be:

's: apost.

': apost.

Description: Apostrophe (') is a punctuation mark.

Example: 1) This is Maria's book
2) She is Manila's daughter

POS Status: Active

Reference:

[1] <http://webster.commnet.edu/grammar/marks/apostrophe.htm>

Related Rules: EGR138

Related POS: -

Replaces: EGR006

Reason: New release

Replaced by: -

Reason: -



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Analysis: Following is the in-depth analysis of the rule.

Analysis: In *possessives*, the placement of the apostrophe depends on whether the noun that shows possession is singular or plural. Generally, if the noun is singular, the apostrophe goes before the s [1].

Example: The witch's broom.

If the noun is plural, the apostrophe goes after the s [1]:

Example: The witches' brooms.

However, if the word is pluralized without an s, the apostrophe comes before the s [1]:

Example: He entered the men's room with an armload of children's clothing.

If a word is singular but already ends with –s, it can be made possessive by using ' (apostrophe). If word ends with ss then possessive case will be formed by 's (apostrophe s).

Example: i) "This is James' book"

ii) "The airhostess's scarf"

Result: The analysis given above does give an overview of the possible pre-nominals. The overall idea is taken from [1]. The number is determined by the noun that precedes the apostrophe.

Future Work: Usage of apostrophes to create contractions and some plurals will be done later.