Subject-Verb Agreement

Subject-verb agreement errors occur when an incorrect verb form is chosen and the subject does not agree with the verb in person or in number.

NOUNS LINKED BY "AND"

Use *and* when the subject of a sentence is composed of two or more nouns or pronouns that are connected by and use a plural verb.

The cat <u>and</u> the dog <u>are</u> best friends. His cat <u>and</u> dog <u>shed</u> fur on the carpet.

NOUNS LINKED BY "OR, NOR"

When two or more singular nouns or pronouns are connected by *or* or *nor*, use a singular verb.

The professor <u>or</u> his assistant <u>is</u> in the office. Neither the nurse <u>nor</u> the doctor <u>knows</u> what to do next.

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Most nouns are countable, meaning that they can be modified by a numeral. For example, a person can have one pizza or nine pizzas. Sally can be enrolled in one class or many classes. "Pizza" and "class" are countable nouns. The verb, then, when dealing with countable nouns, is fairly easy to determine.

The <u>pizza is</u> delicious. The <u>pizzas are</u> huge. The <u>class makes</u> me frustrated. The classes make me feel accomplished.

Some nouns, however, are uncountable or mass nouns. These nouns are often substances or concepts that cannot be divided into separate elements. For this reason, we usually treat uncountable nouns as singular.

Your <u>music tends</u> to be too loud.

<u>Love inspires</u> people to do crazy things.

<u>Milk is</u> my favorite beverage.

Blood is thicker than water.

Notice how we do not put indefinite articles in front of these nouns. We wouldn't say "a music" or "a milk." We could, however, write about "bottles of milk" or "pieces of music." In these cases, *the pieces* and *the bottles* are the subjects in the sentence.

<u>Four bottles</u> of milk <u>are</u> on his doorstep. These <u>pieces</u> of music <u>are</u> for the pianist.

WEIGHT, MONEY, TIME, AND PROPER NOUNS

Use a singular verb with words stating weights, measurements, periods of time, and money (and sometimes proper nouns) when you show that those items form a single unit.

<u>Sixty minutes</u> <u>is</u> a long time to wait for a parking spot. Thirty euros is a reasonable price for a pair of pants.

The Simpsons is my favorite television show.

This can feel counterintuitive since *minutes* is plural. However, the example above groups those minutes together to make up one time period, so the sentence uses the singular verb *is*.

However, if you want the expression to mean separate items, use a plural verb.

<u>Sixty minutes</u> <u>are</u> in an hour. Twelve inches are in a foot.

SOME, ANY, ALL, MOST

The words *some*, *any*, *all*, and *most* may be either singular or plural, depending on the noun or pronoun to which they are referring. If the word refers to a singular noun, then it is singular; if the word refers to a plural noun, then it is plural.

<u>All</u> of the <u>water</u> is in the tub. <u>All</u> of the <u>dogs</u> are in the kennel.

EVERYONE, ANYBODY, SOMEBODY

The words each, each one, either, neither, everyone, everybody, anybody, anyone, nobody, someone, and no one are singular and require a singular verb.

<u>Each</u> of these flowers <u>is</u> unique. <u>Nobody knows</u> the meaning of life. <u>Either</u> option <u>is</u> correct.