THE UNIVERSITY
WRITING CENTER
321 H H R A BUILDING

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Related Handouts: See TERMS TO KNOW: Vital Sentence Elements and Prepositional and Verbal Phrases

THE PRINCIPLE
The principle behind subject-verb agreement is this: the correct form of a verb is determined by the person (1\text{st}, 2\text{nd}, or 3\text{rd}) and number (singular or plural) of its subject.

Remember this: when you write in the present time, you need to add an –s to the basic verb form if the subject of that verb is he, she, it, or any singular noun or pronoun. (These are “3\text{rd} person singular” subjects.) For any other kind of subject (I, you, we, they, or any plural noun or pronoun), the verb should not have an extra –s attached to it.

THE PROBLEM
Here is a paragraph that violates the principle of subject-verb agreement outlined above. (Words used incorrectly are underlined.)

Cinderella spends most of her time scrubbing floors for her wicked stepmother and ugly stepsisters. When an invitation arrives for a ball at the prince’s palace, everybody in the family gets excited. The ugly stepsisters immediately go shopping for new gowns, while Cinderella stays home and scrub. Although she asks nicely for permission to go, the wicked stepmother and sisters is not about to let the pretty Cinderella show them up in public.

THE SOLUTION
Find the subject(s) and verb(s) in your sentences. If you are writing in the present tense, be sure your singular verbs end in –s, and your plural verbs do not. Here’s our sample paragraph, corrected, with subjects and verbs in bold type:

Cinderella spends most of her time scrubbing floors for her wicked stepmother and ugly stepsisters. When an invitation arrives for a ball at the prince’s palace, everybody in the family gets excited. The ugly stepsisters immediately go shopping for new gowns, while Cinderella stays home and scrubs. Although she asks nicely for permission to go, the wicked stepmother and sisters are not about to let the pretty Cinderella show them up in public.

NOW SOME FINE PRINT
1) SUBJECTS MAY BE SEPARATED FROM THEIR VERBS.
Remember that the subject is the noun or pronoun that does the action of the verb or that something happens to. If prepositional phrases or other descriptive words come between the subject and its verb, ignore them when deciding whether or not to put an –s on the verb.
Ex: The girl in the glass slippers needs to leave by midnight.

2) COMPOUND SUBJECTS CAN BE TRICKY.
A) Two or more singular subjects joined by “and” form a plural subject (the equivalent of “they”), so there is no –s on the verb.
   Ex: Cinderella and the prince expect to live happily ever after.

B) . . . unless the two singular subjects refer to the same person or thing:
   Ex: The stepmother and chief villain of the piece tries to prevent Cinderella from trying on the shoe.
      “Stepmother and chief villain” are one and the same subject: SHE tries

C) If two or more subjects are joined by “or” or “nor,” the form of the verb is determined by the subject closest to it.
   Ex: Neither the stepmother nor her daughters fit into the glass slipper.
      Closest subject is plural “daughters,” so verb has no –s on the end.

3) MOST INDEFINITE PRONOUNS (anybody, anyone, each, everybody, everyone, somebody, someone, nobody, one) ARE 3rd PERSON SINGULAR WORDS, so their present-tense verbs need to end in –s.
   Ex: Everybody loves a happy ending.

4) THE VERB TO BE HAS ITS OWN SPECIAL PATTERNS.
   It is the only verb that uses different forms in both the present and past tense, and that changes its form in other ways besides simply adding or subtracting an –s.

   | In the PRESENT tense | In the PAST tense |
   | subject verb | subject verb |
   | I . . . . . . . . . . am | I . . . . . . . . . . was |
   | You . . . . . . . . . are | you . . . . . . . . . . were |
   | he, she, it or single noun . . . is | he, she, it, or single noun . . . was |
   | we . . . . . . . . . . are | we . . . . . . . . . . were |
   | they or plural noun . . . are | they or plural noun . . . were |

   Ex: I am sure that you are getting sick of hearing about Cinderella, but her story was my favorite when I was a little girl and my sisters were mean to me.

5) SOME AUXILIARY VERBS (such as have, do, and any form of to be) MUST CHANGE TO AGREE WITH THEIR SUBJECTS. (Use has and does for 3rd person singular subjects; have and do for all other subjects.) BUT “MODAL” AUXILIARIES (can, could, may, might, will, would, should) HAVE ONLY ONE FORM, no matter what the subject is.

   Ex: Walt Disney did not invent Cinderella. Some version of her story can be found in many different cultural traditions. Although her mother has always died and been replaced by a wicked stepmother, Cinderella does not have a fairy godmother in most versions. She might be helped by a fish, or by a kindly male magician, or by praying to the
bones of her dead mother. And not all the **endings are** equally happy. Some **versions will** place her in a less-than-ideal marriage, and **others can** be quite violent.