

Subject-Verb Agreement

असि Subject → असि Verb

⇒ Singular Subject

⇓

→ Singular Countable Noun

→ Singular Uncountable Noun (Abstract Noun & Material Noun)

→ Singular Pronoun ⇒ He, She, it, Anybody, Everybody, Nobody

Somebody (-body aTM) Pronoun

→ -thing aINT Pronoun (Everything, Nothing,
Something, Anything)

(-body / -thing)

↓

Singular Subject

Singular verb ⇒ is / was / has / V₅

Plural Subject $\Rightarrow$ Plural verb (are/have/were/
 V_1)

$\Downarrow$
 $\Rightarrow$ Plural Countable Noun

$\Rightarrow$ Plural Pronoun $\Rightarrow$ We, you, they

I (Qth 2nd Pronoun w⁹ Singular verb $\rightarrow$ was)
 $\downarrow$
is/are
(am) special case $\checkmark$
 $\times \rightarrow$ plural verb $\Rightarrow$ have / V_1

"and" से जुड़ा हुआ ^{two or more} (बहु) Nouns है,
लेकिन सिर्फ एक unit का बोध दरे,
जो एक Singular Subject होता है।

↓ 1 unit ⇒ SS ⇒ SV

Pair Words: Age and experience (is/are)
bread and butter, rice and curry, horse and carriage, crown and glory, coming and going, slow & steady

→ Drinking and driving is dangerous.
SS → SV
एक ही एकाई ⇒ 1 unit
(Simultaneous actions)
(is/are)

→ Drinking and driving PV (is/are)
Different units
plural subject
different activities.

Pair Words: Rise and fall, truth and honesty

* Time & Tide (different actions ⇒ PS ⇒ PV)

Time and tide — (wait / waits) for none.

PS → PV (V_i)

Determiner (A, an, the, PA = my/our/your/his/her/their)

1. Det. Noun and Noun

The principal and Secretary ^{SS ⇒ SV} is (is/are) coming.

Det. + Noun and Det. Noun



Different Nouns



Plural Subject

→ PV (are^{vi} / have^{vi} / were)

The Principal and the secretary are (is / are)



Coming.

PS → PV

✓
Det. + Adj. and Adj. + Noun

↓
a, an, the, PA

Single Determiner

A black and white Cow
Adj N

SS → SV (is/vs/has/was)

Det. Adj. and Det. Adj. + Noun

A black and a white
cow — (is/are)
↓
(are)

PS → PV

Many + PCN
Several
few
Numerous
Various

PS

⇒ PV

Many persons are / is ✓
 PS → PV

Many a person are / is ✓
 SS → SV

Many + a/an + SCN

SS → SV

→ More than + one + SCN ⇒ SV

SS
More than one person SV (was/were)
SS

→ More than two/three... + PCN

PS → PV
More than two persons PS (is/are) present.
PV

##

More + PCN + than one

PS → PV

(More persons than one) — PV (have/has) given donations.

PS

##

अकर्म "Adjective" ⇒ Subject नहीं बनती है और
 लेकिन (The + Adj.) ⇒ PCN को बनाना है
 PS होता है ⇒ PV बनाना है

poor are laborious. No error.
Adj. X Subject नहीं होता।

The poor are laborious. ✓

PCN ⇒ गरीब लोग

व्यक्तिस्वरूप Plural Countable Noun ⇒ P S

The rich, The good, The bad, The intelligent, The foolish

Gist of the "Subject-Verb Agreement"

Rule 1: ⇒ किसी sentence में 1st Preposition के
पहले ⇒ जो subject होगा ⇒ वही "Subject"
के अनुसार आएगा Main verb / Helping
Verb होगा।

अगर किसी sentence की शुरुआत में Preposition
है, तब वह Part "Adverb" का है। फिर Subject

Comma के बाद आगे वाले part में "1st Prepⁿ"
से पहले जो Subject होगा, उसी के अनुसार
आगे का Verb होगा।

⇒ 2nd rule: 1st Comma से पहले जो
Subject होगा यानि Noun/Pronoun/The Adjectival
Clause/Gerund/Infinitive/ ⇒ उसी के अनुसार
Phrase आगे Verb।

Rule: 3 ⇒ किसी sentence में 1st Relative
Pronoun (who / which / that) से पहले
जो Noun / Pronoun या अन्य कोई Subject होगा,
उसी के अनुसार आगे का Verb होगा ।

Person के लिए Who ⇒ ^{दे पहले} Person ⇒ indicating (Noun / Pronoun)
Person को छोड़कर Which ⇒ ^{ले पहले} Animal / Plant / Non-living things के लिए
सबके लिए That ⇒ ^{ले पहले} ⇒ Person / Animal / plant / Non-living के लिए

⇒ ये ¹Nouns ⇒ हमेशा "Singular Subject"
↓ इनका Plural नहीं बनता

Furniture, Advice, news, luggage, baggage, poetry,
Knowledge, Jewellery, Scenery, advice, percentage,
money, music,
Electricity, dust, traffic, dirt, information.

⇒ SS ⇒ SV ⇒ is/has/was/Vs

⇒ ये ²Nouns ⇒ हमेशा Plural form में होते हैं
इनका Plural नहीं बनता। PS ⇒ PV ⇒ are/have/were/V,

people, gentry, cattle, police, children