

# Concordance

## Subject-Predicate Agreement

- ◆ Subject (Singular) → Predicate (Singular)

S<sub>(SL)</sub>: She, he, it, noun<sub>(SL)</sub> → the boy

P<sub>(SL)</sub>: Is, was, has, has to, V<sub>1</sub> <sup>s</sup>/es → plays

Example: The boy plays soccer every sunday

- ◆ Subject (Plural) → Predicate (Plural)

S<sub>(PL)</sub>: They, we, you, noun<sub>(PL)</sub> → the boys

P<sub>(PL)</sub>: Are, were, have, have to, V<sub>1</sub> → play

Example: The boys play soccer every sunday

## Noun Phrase

- ◆ {Each, every, either, neither, one, none} of + noun<sub>(PL)</sub>  
Predicate determiner

a. Each, every, either, neither, one, none + of → Singular Subject + P<sub>(SL)</sub>

b. Each, every, either, neither, one, none without of → + Noun<sub>(SL)</sub>

Example: Each of students studies in the class

- ◆ Either, neither, not only-but also  
S<sub>2</sub> determiner

Either + S<sub>1</sub> + Or + S<sub>2</sub>

Neither + S<sub>1</sub> + Nor + S<sub>2</sub>

Not only + S<sub>1</sub> + But Also + S<sub>2</sub>

S<sub>2</sub>(SL) → P<sub>(SL)</sub>

S<sub>2</sub>(PL) → P<sub>(PL)</sub>

Example: Either the students or the teacher is reading the book now

- ◆ The number of / A number of  
The number/a number determiner

The number of }  
A number of } Of Noun<sub>(PL)</sub>

The number<sub>(SL)</sub> → P<sub>(SL)</sub>

A number<sub>(PL)</sub> → P<sub>(PL)</sub>

Example: The number of books is written in english

- ◆ As well as, together with,  
accompanied by  
Noun<sub>1</sub> determiner

Noun<sub>1</sub>, as well as + noun<sub>2</sub>, ....

Noun<sub>1</sub>, together with + noun<sub>2</sub>, ....

Noun<sub>1</sub>, accompanied by + noun<sub>2</sub>, ....

Noun<sub>1</sub> (SL) → P (SL)

Noun<sub>1</sub> (PL) → P (PL)

Example: The doctor, as well as the  
nurses works in the  
hospital

- ◆ Preposition  
Noun<sub>1</sub> determiner

Noun<sub>1</sub>, preposition + noun<sub>2</sub>, ....

Preposition: In, on, at, of, by, with,  
from

Noun<sub>1</sub> (SL) → P (SL)

Noun<sub>1</sub> (PL) → P (PL)

Example: The governor of several  
regions always makes a  
new rule

- ◆ Volume, time, money, distance  
Noun determiner

Noun (SL) → P (SL)

Example: 15 minutes is needed to  
do the job

- ◆ {Some, most, half, a lot, all of +  
noun (PL)  
Noun determiner

Noun (SL) → Uncountable

Noun (PL) → Countable

Example: 1. Some of the books are  
red  
2. Most of the money is  
lost

- ◆ Some, many, both...and...  
Noun determiner

Some (NPL)

Many (NPL)

Both...and... (NPL)

.....and..... (NPL)

} P (PL)

Example: Both Eki and Cindy  
are annoying

- ◆ Gerund (Verb-ing)  
Gerund determiner

Gerund → Singular

Gerund + P (SL)

Example: Playing games is fun

✦ Percentage of  
Noun determiner

Noun<sub>(SL)</sub> → Uncountable

Noun<sub>(PL)</sub> → Countable

Example: 1. 50% of the students  
are clever

2. 50% of the money is  
lost

Parallel Structure

✦ Left and right will be the same

.....and.....

.....or.....

Both.....and.....

Either.....or.....

Neither.....nor.....

Not only.....but also.....

.....as well as.....

.....together with.....

$V_{1/2/3} \rightarrow V_{1/2/3}$

$V_{ing} \rightarrow V_{ing}$

Adjective → Adjective

Adverb → Adverb

Noun → Noun

Example: Cindy is not only kind  
but also beautiful