**SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT**

The core of any sentence is VERB. Verbs are of two types. The first one is action verb and the second one is being/state verb. However, a verb alone cannot make a complete sentence. A sentence requires at least one subject-verb pair.

Subject is an entity that performs the action. To identify subject, ask the question. Basically, subject is the doer of the action/verb.

Bajirao loved Mastani. In this the hero of the action is Bajirao. Bajirao will be considered as the subject of the verb ‘Loved’.

**V1(Base Form) V2(Past Form) V3(Past Participle) V4(Present Participle) V5(Infinitive)**

OPEN OPENED OPENED OPENING To-open

BREAK BROKE BROKEN BREAKING To-break

GO WENT GONE GOING To-go

Regular verbs are those which have V2 & V3 forms same like open has.

Irregular verbs are those which do not have V2 & V3 forms same like break.

OPEN is a plural verb and we can make it singular by adding (s).

Go is a plural verb and we can make it singular by adding (es).

In the past participle form, we can make opened plural by adding ‘have’ and singular by adding ‘has’.

In the V4 form (present participle form), we can add is/am/are in case of present continuous and has/have been in case of present perfect continuous.

WHAT SHOULD THE SUBJECT AND VERB AGREE ON?

**ON NUMBER (which can be singular and plural).**

If subject – verb agreement does not happen, error occurs. Errors occur when the verb is not consistent with the number of the subject (noun/pronoun) that it is associated with.

There are different cases involved: -

**CASE 1**

When the subject is a NOUN.

Singular subject takes singular verb.

Plural subject takes plural verb.

**CASE 1(A)**

When subjects are more than 1, noun joined with conjunction. When joined by conjunction ‘and’ they will require a plural verb.

Example: Jai & Veeru have finished the terror of Gabbar.

**Special Cases**

When the two subjects joined with **‘**and’ suggest a unique idea, then we go for singular verb.

Example: Bread and butter is a wholesome breakfast.

When the two subjects joined with ‘and’ refer to the same person or thing.

Example: The poet and patriot is dead.

Example: The poet and the patriot are dead.

Example: My honesty and integrity is not for sale.