

I'm not a bot



Last Updated: May 19, 2025 Views: 231994 This content has moved- Related Topics The word "agreement" when referring to a grammatical rule means that the words a writer uses need to align in number and in gender (when applicable). View more details on the two main types of agreement below: Subjectverb agreement and nounpronoun agreement. Subjectverb agreement: Number alignment When you use a singular subject of the sentence, the verb that you use must also be singular. These should always agree with one another. Example: The conclusion shows that variables X and Y are related. Here the subject is "conclusion," and the verb is "shows." Because "conclusion" is singular (there is only one), the verb should also be singular. If the verb were plural, it would refer to more than one subject. Here is an example of where that plural verb would work: Example: The results show that variables X and Y are related. Notice here that the subject is "results," and the verb is "show." Because "results" is plural (more than one result), the verb should also be plural. Here, the verb "shows " (singular) loses its "s" to become "show" (plural). Hint to remember: Singular verbs usually end in "s." Nounpronoun agreement: Number and gender alignment When you use a singular word and you want to replace it with a pronoun, be sure that the two words agree both in number and in gender. Example: The man walked to his car. In this example, "man" is a singular, male noun, so "his" is the appropriate pronoun to replace the noun. When referring to groups or general nouns, you will want to pay close attention to the number and gender agreement. Example: Students need to bring their own lunch. In this example, "students" is a plural noun, and "their" is the appropriate plural pronoun to replace the noun. In the English language, the plural third-person pronoun has no gender (unlike the singular "his" or "her"). Note that in APA 7, use of the singular "they" is also encouraged, meaning that using "they" as a singular pronoun without gender allows for statements that do not assume or ascribe gender to individuals. Example: Upper management refers to its >policies frequently in the handbook. Because "management" is a group word, you will want to use a word to replace the group as a whole. It is a singular entity, one group, and it does not have a gender, so you would use the singular, nongendered word "it." Additional Resources: Further Questions? Would you like a current or future assignment to be reviewed by the Writing Center? If so please visit the Writing Center's Paper Reviews webpage and make an appointment with us! Do you have other general writing questions? Ask OASIS. Other questions about your doctoral capstone or the form and style review? Email the form and style editors at . Want to peruse other writing resources? Go to the Writing Centers home page. Last Updated: Jul 17, 2023 Views: 129139 Every complete sentence has a subject and a predicate. The subject is the element at the beginning of a sentence that performs the action: The dog ran in circles. I stubbed my toe. His car would not start. The predicate is what comes after the subject. In a simple sentence, the predicate can be just a verb (the action happening in the sentence): In the predicate, there may also be an object (the thing receiving the action): In this example, he is the subject, and kicked the ball is the predicate, made up of a verb and an object. Academic writing is often more complicated than this, but these are the essential building blocks. To have a complete sentence, a writer must have a subject as well as a predicate that contains a verb. Additional Resources: Further Questions? Would you like a current or future assignment to be reviewed by the Writing Center? If so please visit the Writing Center's Paper Review Website and make an appointment with us! Do you have other general writing questions? Ask OASIS. Other questions about your doctoral capstone or the Form & Style review? E-mail the Dissertation Editors at . Want to peruse other writing resources? Go to the Writing Centers homepage. Related Topics Mechanics/Punctuation Writing Center Last Updated: Jul 17, 2023 Views: 164849 A phrase is a group of words that works together in a sentence but does not contain a subject or a verb. Often phrases are used for descriptions of people, things, or events. Examples: Filled with joy, the girl jumped up and down. The man with the red jacket is my father. Phrases can also describe verbs or adverbs by explaining how or why something happened. Examples: He performed the song with a smile on his face. She continued to run while silently humming a tune. He created the experiment to test the embryos sensitivity to outside light. Additional Resources: Further Questions? Would you like a current or future assignment to be reviewed by the Writing Center? If so please visit the Writing Center's Paper Review Website and make an appointment with us! Do you have other general writing questions? Ask OASIS. Other questions about your doctoral capstone or the Form & Style review? E-mail the Dissertation Editors at . Want to peruse other writing resources? Go to the Writing Centers homepage. An object is the part of the sentence that receives an action from the verb. The order of a sentence in standard English is typically subject-verb-object. The subject is what does the action, the verb is the action itself, and the object is what receives the action. (See What is a subject? See What is a verb?) An object can be a direct recipient or an indirect recipient of the action. Example of a direct object: He threw the ball. Notice that the direct object is the thing that is directly being acted upon the ball. To find a direct object, you can ask yourself the question "what?": What did he throw? The ball. This is the direct object. In some cases, though, there is another person or thing that receives part of the action in addition to the direct object. Example of an indirect object: He threw her the ball. To find an indirect object, you can ask yourself the question "to whom or for whom?": To whom did he throw? Her. This is the indirect object. Additional Resources: Further Questions? Would you like a current or future assignment to be reviewed by the Writing Center? If so please visit the Writing Center's Paper Reviews webpage and make an appointment with us! Do you have other general writing questions? Ask OASIS! Other questions about your doctoral capstone or the form and style review? Email the form and style editors at . Want to peruse other writing resources? Go to the Writing Centers home page. To avoid passive voice, you must be direct and precise in your verb choices. Passive voice is a verb form that creates a sense of indirect action in a sentence and often conceals the subject of a sentence. Thus, the subject may or may not be clear in sentence. Although it is not always inappropriate to use, passive voice can make your writing seem vague. There are a few indicators of passive voice that you can look for in your writing: Any form of the word "to be." The words "am," "is," "are," "was," "were," "be," "being," and "been" come before the verb in passive voice form. The "-en" form of the verb. An "-en" verb form is an indication of passive construction. Some verbs do not take an "-en" ending and use "-ed" instead. A "by" phrase. If the subject is included in the passive voice sentence, it is in a "by" phrase. Once you have identified passive voice in your writing, try separating the subject. Ask yourself who or what is doing the action. Then, make that person or thing the subject of the sentence by moving it to the first place in the sentence. Examples The research was completed by the student. This example is in the passive voice with "was," an "-ed" ending, and a "by" phrase. Who or what did the action? The hungry children did the action. Revision: The hungry children ate the pizzas. The cookie was taken. This example is in the passive voice with missing subject. Who or what did the action? The pizzas were eaten by the hungry children. This example is in the passive voice with "were," an "-en" ending, and "by" phrase. Who or what did the action? The hungry children did the action. Revision: The hungry children ate the pizzas. The cookie was taken. This example is in the passive voice with missing subject. Who or what did the action? The sentence does not state who did the action, so you may need to make up a subject. Revision: The child took the cookie. The teacher took the cookie. Additional Resources: Further Questions? Would you like a current or future assignment to be reviewed by the Writing Center? If so please visit the Writing Center's Paper Reviews webpage and make an appointment with us! Do you have other general writing questions? Ask OASIS! Other questions about your doctoral capstone or the form and style review? Email the form and style editors at . Want to peruse other writing resources? Go to the Writing Centers home page.

What is the subject of mother to son. Mother to.son poem. What is the theme of mother to son.