

## 40 rules of correct and incorrect.

# CORRECT USAGES.

Note: Here first sentences should be considered as wrong and second correct.

AGREEMENT OF THE VERB/HELPING VERB WITH IT SUBJECT.

1) Two or more singular nouns or pronouns joined by "And" require a plural helping verb/verb, Such as;

He and she has a gun. He and she have a gun.

Pakistan and India is neighbor states. Pakistan and India are neighbor states.

Ali and Anwar plays football. Ali and Anwar play football.

Fire and water does not agree. Fire and water do not agree.

Is your brother and sister studying? Are your brother and sister studying?

2) If the nouns suggest one idea to the mind, or refer to the same person or thing, the helping verb and verb must be singular.

Bread and butter are his only food. Bread and butter is his only food.

My friend and partner PLAY football. My friend and partner PLAYS football.

The principle and Director have a car. The principle and Director has a car.

The Prim Minister and president of P.M.L (N) visit Quetta.

The Prim Minister and president of P.M.L (N) visits Quetta.

NOTE: In the above sentences all underline words refer a single person, thing or idea.

3) If we joined two singular nouns or pronoun by "With" or "As Well As" we used singular verb /helping verb.

He as well as she were going. He as well as she was going. English as well as computer were taught here. English as well as computer was taught.

4) When two different nouns or pronoun joined by "as well as" the verb/ helping verb is used according to first subject.

My brothers as well I am teaching. My brothers as well as I are teaching.

I as well as she reads in school. I as well as she read in school.

5) Two or more singular nouns/pronouns joined by "Or" or "Nor"

require a singular verb or helping verb.

Ali or Salam have a laptop. Ali or Salam has a laptop.

Neither food nor water are present here. Neither food nor water is present here.

Neither he nor she have mobile. Neither he nor she has a mobile.

Our happiness or our sorrow are largely due to our own actions.

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6) But when one of the subjects/nouns/pronoun joined by "Or" OR "nor" is plural, the verb or H.V must be plural and the plural subject should be placed nearest the verb; as,

He or we works hard. He or we work hard.

Ali or we plays football. Ali or we play football.

We or he work hard. He or we work hard. Neither the teacher nor students is present.

Neither the teacher nor students are present.

Neither the students nor teacher are present. Neither the teacher nor students are present

7) either, neither, each, every one, many a, must followed by a singular verb/helping verb, as;

Either of the students are good. Either of the students is good.

Each of these subjects teach there. Each of these subjects teaches here.

Every one have a car. Every one has a car.

Many a man have done this work. Many a man has done this work.

Neither of the students were present. Neither of the students was present.

Either of the two boys have gone there. Either of the two boys has gone there.

Each of the questions are compulsory. Each of the questions is compulsory.

Every one of the rooms are full. Every one of the rooms is full.

8) Two nouns qualified by "each" or "every". Even though connected by "and", followed by a singular verb/helping verb. As,

Every boy and every girl work hard. Every boy and every girl works hard.

Every student and every teacher have a pen. Every student and every teacher has a pen.

Every man and every woman were given a gift. Every man and every woman were given a gift.

9) Some nouns which are plural in form, but singular in meaning, followed by a singular verb; as,

This news are true. This news is true.

The wages of sine are death. The wages of sine is death.  
Mathematics are a branch of science. Mathematics is a branch of science.  
Politics were with him the business of his life. Politics was with him the business of his life.

10) Some nouns (collective noun) which are singular in form, but plural in meaning, followed by a plural verb; as,

The committees have issued a report. The committee has issued a report.  
The jury have agreed on this point. The jury has agreed on this point.  
The United states have a big army. The United States has a big army.

11) When a plural noun denotes some specific quantity or amount consider as a whole, the verb must be singular; as,

Fifty thousand rupees were a large sum. Fifty thousand rupees was a large sum.  
Five kilometers are a long distance. Five kilometers is a long distance. Fifteen minutes are allowed to each speaker. Fifteen minutes is allowed to each speaker.

12) We can not used reflexive pronoun (Myself, Yourself, Himself etc) with following verbs.

Keep, dash, Break, Set, Bath, Move, Open, Spread, Turn, Spread, Burst, Gather, Hide, feed, Qualify, From, Steal, Stop and Make.

He kept himself away from bad company. He kept away from bad company.  
They qualified themselves as senior. They qualified as senior.  
Let us hide ourselves in the class. Let us hide in the class.  
We will break the record ourselves. We will break the record.  
She makes herself merry. She makes merry.

13) We can used reflexive pronoun (Myself, Yourself, Himself etc) with following verbs without it's the sentences consider incorrect.

Avail, Aveng, Exert, Apply, Resign, Over reach, oversleep, Drink, Demean, absent, and Acquit. Such as;

They absented from the class. They absented themselves from the class.  
He resigned to his post. He resigned himself to his post.  
I apply for P.C.S exam. I apply myself for P.C.S exam.  
We will avenge on our enemies. We will avenge ourselves on our enemies.

14) The following verbs always followed by "AS". Such as;  
Treat, Define, Depict, Portray, Represent, Describe, and Regard.

They regarded us their brother. They regarded us as their brother.

I will represent myself a student. I will represent myself as a student.  
He treats her his sister. He treats her as his sister.  
We described him an honest man. We described him as an honest man  
you defined Computer Science a modern Science. You defined Computer Science as a modern Science.

15) When two or more nouns or pronoun are joined by "OR", "Either..... or", "neither.....nor" "Not only.....but, Not only.....but also" the verb and helping verb used according with the subject than stand last.

Either you or I are Right. Either you or I am right.  
Neither I nor he were wrong. Neither I nor he was wrong.  
Not only he but also his brother is arrested. Not only he but also his brothers are arrested.  
Not only Ali but also Akbar were punished. Not only Ali but also Akbar was punished.

16) Words joined to a singular subject by "with" and "as well as" etc., are parenthetical. The verb or helping verbs should therefore be put in the singular: as,

Ali, as well as Akbar have been punished. Ali, as well as Akbar has been punished.  
Water, as well as food are present here. Water, as well as food is present here.  
English, as well as computer are taught. English, as well as computer is taught.

17) If you are thinking of one item or unit of an uncountable thing, you must say a "piece of"; as.

He gave me an advice. He gave me a piece of advice.  
We have a work at home. We have a piece of work at home.

18) With living thing we use 's' and non-living thing we use "of" to show possession/ownership. It is called "possessive", "genitive" or "(s) case".

I study the books of javed chaudhry. I study Javed chaudhry's books.  
Chair's legs are broken. The legs of chair are broken.  
The legs of lion. The lion's leg. House's roof. Roof of house.

19) The use of possessive or genitive ('s) case should be used with following.

A) Name of living thing and personified objects; as,

The Chief Minister's bodyguards.

The lion's legs. Governor's house.

The boys' hostel. Men's club etc.

B) Noun for space or time denoting an amount of something; as,

A week's work. In a month's work.etc

c) a few stereotyped phrases; as,

for conscience's sake; Out of arm's way; the boat's crew; Fortune's smile; country's need; freedom's call.

Note1. The 'S' is omitted after all plural nouns ending in 's' and we only used Apostrophe (').

Such as,

The boy's hostel. The boys' hostel.

Note2. When a proper noun ends in 'S' we used 'S' and when it ends in 'ES' we omit it.

Columbus's discovery. Dickens's novels.

Socrates' philosophy. Damocles' sword. Moses' law.

20) When two noun in the possessive case are in apposition (one person/animal) the apostrophe ('s) with is add to last one only.

The Chief Minister's, Dr Abdul Malik's bodyguards.

The Chief Minister Dr Abdul Malik's bodyguards.

This is my friend's Ali's house. This is my friend Ali's house.

Note1. When the possessor's name consists of more than one word, "S" is added to the last words. As,

The president of Pakistan's orders. The Chief Minister of Baluchistan's address.

Note2. When a long explanatory phrase occurs, 'S' is added to the first term. As,

This plan was Ms. Benazir Bhutto's, the great politician and P.M of Pakistan.

21) The pronoun must agree in number, person, or gender with the Noun to which it refers. As,

Every boy should do their home work. Every boy should do his home work.

Every girl should do their home work. Every girl should do her home work.

Every student should do their home work. Every student should do his/her home work.

All boys must do their home work. All boys must do his home work.

22) A material noun has no plural number; such as

.We have a bag of rices. We have a bag of rice.

Foods are necessary for us. Food is necessary for us.

Many golds were found in Balochistan. Much gold was found in Balochistan.

23) An abstract noun has no plural; such as.

We did many act of mischiefs. We did many acts of mischief.

He gave us advices. He gave us pieces of advice.

He gave me troubles. He gave me trouble.

24) The following nouns are singular in form, but they are used as plural sense and always take a plural verb/helping verb.

Cattle, gentry, people, company, Police, etc

The cattles are grazing. The cattle are grazing

These peoples has gone. These peoples have gone.

The police has arrested the killers. The police have arrested the killers.

25) The following nouns always take a singular verb/helping verb.

scenery, advice, information, machinery, stationery, furniture, abuse, fuel, rice, gram, issue, bedding, repair, news, mischief, poetry, business, economics, physics, mathematics, classics, ethic, athletics, innings and gallows. Such as.

The scenery of Kohlu are beautiful. The scenery of Kohlu is beautiful.

Mathematics are a difficult subject. Mathematics is a difficult subject.

Economics are a dismal science. Economics is a dismal science.

This news are true. This news is true.

26) The following nouns are plural in form and always take a plural verb/helping verb. We can not use these nouns as singular.

Trousers, scissors, stockings, shorts, measles, goods, alms, premises, thanks, tiding, annals chattels etc.

where is my trouser? Where are my trousers?

Spectacle is now a costly item. Spectacles are now a costly item.

Balochistan good transport company. Balochistan goods transport company.

27) While using everybody, anyone, anybody, and each the pronoun of the masculine or the feminine gender is used according to the content. Such as,

I shall be happy to help each of the boys in his work.

I shall be happy to help each of the girls in her work.

28) If gender/sex is not mentioned, we use pronoun of the masculine gender.

I shall be happy to help each of the students in his work.  
Anyone can do it if he tries.

29).The pronoun one must follow by "one's".

One must finish his task on time. One must finish one's task on time.

30) "Each other" is used when there are two subjects and "one another" is used when there are more than two subjects. Such as,

He and she loved each other. Ali and Akbar help each other  
all students respect one another. All the classmates support one another.

31). some is used in affirmative sentences and any is used in negative or interrogative sentences.

I shall buy some Mangoes. We read some book.  
I shall not buy any Mangoes. Do we read any book?

32).Comparative degree of an adjective is used to compare two things. Such as;

He is tall than me. He is able than us. Population of Quetta is higher than Kohlu.

33). Double comparative and superlatives must not be used. As:

he is more cleverer than his brother. He is cleverer than his cousin.  
Mount Everest is the most highest peak in the world.  
Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world.

34). Comparatives ending in superior, inferior, senior, junior, prior, are followed by "To" and not by "than". Such as;

They are senior than us. They are senior to us.  
He is junior than us. He is junior to us.

35) Some is used in affirmative sentence; any is used in negative sentences.both can be used in interrogative sentences.

Bring me any water to drink. Bring me some water to drink.  
He has not bought some books. He has not bought any books.  
Has he bought any book? Has he bought some books?

36). Every is never used for one of two, but for some number exceeding two; each one of two or of many.

Of the two men lying in hospital, every one is recovering.  
Of the two men lying in hospital, each one is recovering.  
of the two students every one is naughty.  
of the two students each one is naughty.

37). An adjective is not used to modify a verb. As;

they speak loud. They speak loudly.  
He walks swift. He walks swiftly.

38). Sensory verbs are modified not by adverbs, but by adjective.  
Such as;

I felt happily. I felt happy.  
flowers smell sweetly. Flowers smell sweet.

39). We can not use any article before abstract noun. Such as;

the health is the wealth. Health is wealth.  
The beauty is a source of joy. Beauty is a source of joy.

40). We can not use any article before material noun. Such as;

The milk is the best food. Milk is the best food.  
The gold is precious metal. Gold is precious metal. [/QUOTE