# Using 'they' and 'them' in the singular

## *Every employee is expected to be at their desk by 9.00.*

This is an example of what is often referred to as 'singular they'.

The grammatical subject—*every employee*—is singular, as is the verb *is expected*, but the following pronoun, *their*, is plural. Hence the name. It happens when *they*, *them*, *their*, and *themselves* refer back to subjects that are grammatically singular:

It was every teen for themselves

### When does it happen?

This construction often occurs after words such as:

- each
- every
- any
- anyone/anybody
- everyone/everybody
- nobody/no one
- someone/somebody
- whoever

that are used to make indefinite or general statements, without specifying the individual concerned.

*Each and every one* of my colleagues at the university will express **their** own opinion. I feel that if **someone is** not doing their job it should be called to **their** attention. *Everyone was* absorbed in **their** own business. *Nobody wants* to return to the car park and find that **their** car has been clamped.

### Why do people use it?

At first glance, such mismatches seem to break the normal rules of agreement (singular + singular, plural + plural) and that's why many people don't like them them. However, many of these words, for example *everyone*, can be thought of as plural in meaning, albeit grammatically singular, so semantically there is not really a mismatch.

In addition, the practical reason that people often use this form of words is if you are referring to someone of an unknown gender, to use *he, him, his,* etc. is nowadays considered sexist. **Using them, they, or their is a way to avoid making an assumption of gender as there is no gender explicit in these pronouns**. Second, people prefer not to use *he or she, him or her*, etc. because they are long-winded and can be distracting, especially if they have to be repeated several times in the same sentence or paragraph.

### Is it grammatically correct?

Despite objections, there is a trend to use 'singular they'. In fact, it is historically long established. It goes back at least to the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and writers such as Shakespeare, Sidney, Byron, and Ruskin used it.