



Government Degree College Rangasaipet

Department of English

Student study project for the academic year 2021-22

Errors and its terrors

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Introduction:

Any one learning English as a second language will commit mistakes. The important thing is to learn from these mistakes so you become capable and confident. One of the most basic principles for writing well is to avoid errors in grammar and punctuation.

Objectives:

1. To write simple English expressing ideas.
2. To develop students' ability to use English in day-to-day life.
3. To enable the students to speak and write correctly.
4. To avoid errors in grammar and punctuation.

Methodology:

Understanding the most common grammar mistakes can help in improving your writing. When you know which common grammatical errors to look for, it's easier to act as one's own proofreader and editor.

Some of the most common errors that we make are: articles, singular/plural form, verb tense, word choice, preposition, subject-verb agreement, word order, etc.

Common errors committed by English learners:

1. Article confusion:

Wrong: The people use a lot of credit cards.

Right : People use a lot of credit cards.

Definite article is not used when speaking generally .if you are speaking about specific people, then the definite article is necessary. plurals in English do not have an indefinite article.

2. Prepositions:

These are difficult in every language because every language uses them differently. In English, "in" is used both for closed spaces and periods of time, "at" is used for a specific time or place and "on" is used to describe the position of the object or a day.

Small words

- ✗ She goes to work **with her car**.
This means that the car accompanies you!
You go to work **by car** (without *my, her, etc.*).

- ✓ She goes to work **by car**.

by car

- ✗ You can get to the hotel **by foot**.
You go **by car, by plane, etc.**, but **on foot**.

on foot

- ✓ You can get to the hotel **on foot**.

come to

arrive at

- ✗ I hope you'll **come in Spain** soon.
You can come and go **in** a room or house.
You travel **to** a country or town.

in front of

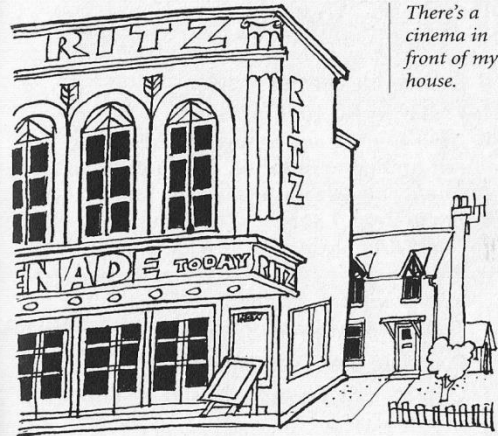
opposite

- ✓ I hope you'll **come to Spain** soon.

- ✗ She **arrived to** the office late.
You can never arrive **to** a place. You can arrive **in** a town or country, or **at** other places.

- ✓ She **arrived late at** the office **in** Pisa.

22











There's a
cinema in
front of my
house.

- ! There's a cinema **in front of** my house.
If there's a cinema on the other side of the road, say:

- ✓ There's a cinema **opposite** my house.

23

3. *Question words confusion:*

 <p>Where</p> <p>Ask about place or position.</p> <p>For example, Where do you live?</p>	 <p>When</p> <p>Ask about time, occasion or moment.</p> <p>For example, When can i meet you?</p>	 <p>Why</p> <p>Asking For reason or explanation.</p> <p>For example, Why are you late?</p>	 <p>Whose</p> <p>Ask about ownership or possession.</p> <p>For example, Whose are these keys?</p>
 <p>What</p> <p>Asking For specific thing or object.</p> <p>For example, What is your name?</p>	 <p>Whom</p> <p>Asking about person (object of sentence).</p> <p>You can replace it with "him" or "her".</p> <p>For example, Whom did you come with?</p>	 <p>Who</p> <p>Ask about person (subject of the sentence).</p> <p>You can replace it with "he" or "she".</p> <p>For example, Who is that man?</p>	 <p>Which</p> <p>Asking about choice or preference.</p> <p>For example, Which is better, fruits or candy?</p> <p><small>learnenglishteam.com</small></p>

How—askingforaway,mannerorform.forexample:howdoesitwork?howcanigo?

4. *Adverbsvs.adjectives:*

Confused by many English speakers, English learners often mix up adverbs and adjectives. 'well' is an adverb; 'good' is an adjective.

Example: The assignment looked easily. (wrong)

The assignment looked easy. (right)

5. *Punctuation errors:*

Error in punctuation leads to misunderstanding of the sentence.



MEANS ONE THING:

A woman, without her man,
is nothing.

MEANS ANOTHER:

A woman: without her,
man is nothing.

6. *Spelling errors:* English is a vast language with different words which sound similar but have similar meanings.



Result and discussion:

Grammar is a learning tool to reduce mistakes. Most of the learners come from non-english speaking background and hardly communicate in English outside the institution. The errors were identified and classified into various categorizations. The results of the study show that most common errors committed by the learners were singular/plural form, verb tense, word choice, preposition, subject-verb agreement and word order. These aspects of writing in English pose the most difficult problems to learners, such an insight into language learning problems is useful to learners because it provides information on common trouble-spots in language learning which can be used in the preparation of effective learning materials. If they know the errors they can avoid them in their usage.

