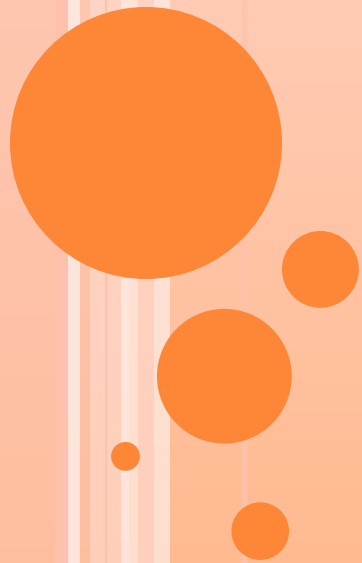


SOME COMMON ERRORS IN ENGLISH CORRECTED



❑ Incorrect

*I didn't knew that he
will call*



❑ Correct

*I didn't know that he
would call.*



Trainer's Note: 1. Correct Syntax = Did + not + V1 (Present form of verb). Eg :

✓ *I did not go (present form)*

× *I did not went (past form)*

2. To talk about the past we use "would"

❑ Incorrect

We are *having* a garden in the *backside* of our house



❑ Correct

We have a garden behind our house



Trainer's Note: 1. Have = own BUT Some verbs are not used in -ing form and are known Stative Verbs. (Have + ing ≠ own = eating/drinking. Eg. I'm having a pizza)

2. Backside = your bottom!

❑ Incorrect



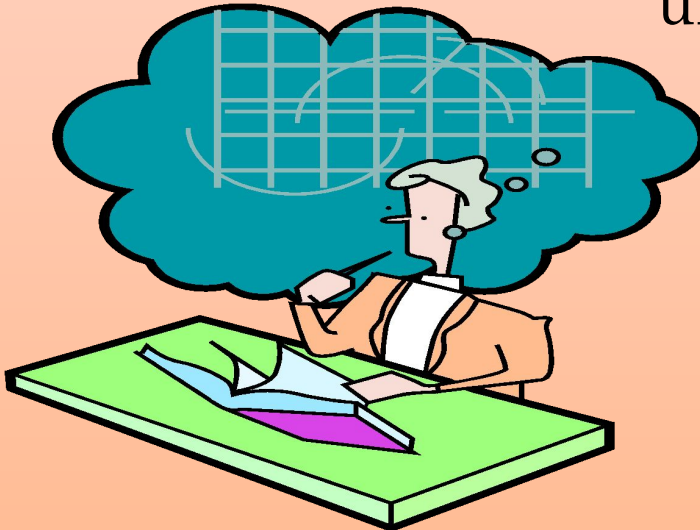
I am not
understanding.

❑ Correct

I do not understand.

OR

I am not able to
understand.



Trainer's Note: "understand" is a Stative Verb. It does not take the -ing form. (See Slide 3).

Understand + ing has different meanings (when not used as a verb):

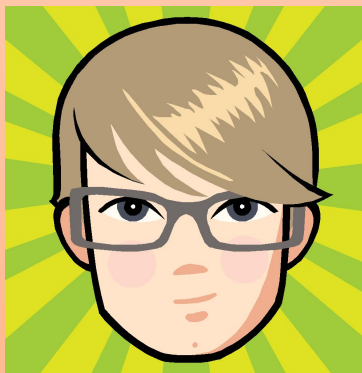
1. **Understanding(noun) = knowledge.** Eg: She does not have an understanding of politics.
2. **Understanding(adjective).** Eg: My father is very understanding

For more meanings, go to: http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/understanding_3



❑ Incorrect

I'm *liking* my new hairstyle.



❑ Correct

I like my new hairstyle.



Trainer's Note: "like" is a Stative Verb. It does not take the -ing form. (See Slide 3)

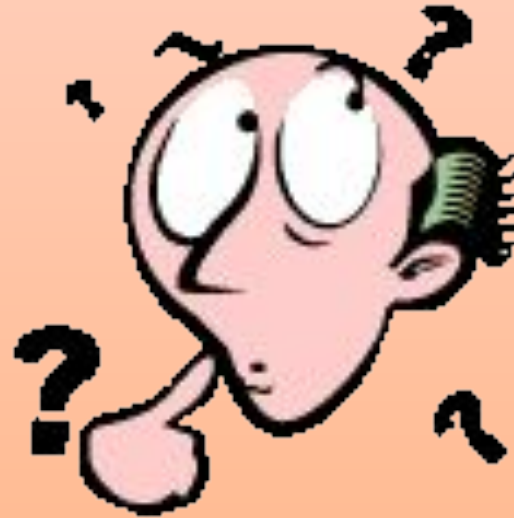
❑ Incorrect



❑ Correct

I was not knowing the answer.

I didn't know the answer.



Trainer's Note: "know" is a Stative Verb. It does not take the -ing form. (See Slide 3)

❑ Incorrect

I have two brothers
and sisters.



❑ Correct

I have two siblings –
a brother and a sister.



Trainer's Note: "sibling" is a gender independent term for a brother or sister. (Do not count yourself in "siblings")

❑ Incorrect

My father, he's a businessman. My mother, she's a housewife.



❑ Correct

My father is a businessman and my mother is a housewife.



Trainer's Note: "My father" and "he's a businessman" are two independent clauses coupled with a comma. Use the complete sentence in its place.

❑ Incorrect

He *said* me to go



❑ Correct

He asked me to go

OR

He told me to go



Trainer's Note: "told" is used with an object. Eg: She told me she is going abroad. "me" is the object. "said" is used without an object. Eg: She said she is going abroad. If said is used with an object then we should say "said to". Eg: She said to him that she is going abroad.

❑ Incorrect

I belong *from*
Kashmir.



❑ Correct

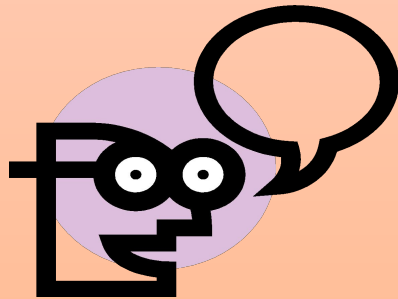
I belong to Kashmir.



Trainer's Note: Always use the preposition “to” after “belong”.

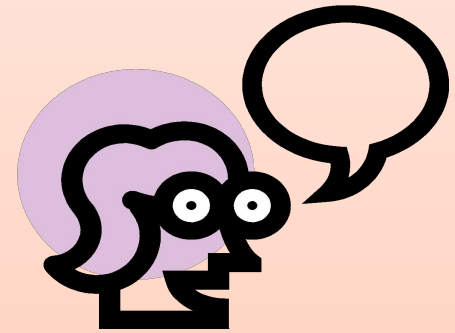
❑ Incorrect

I'll start by *telling something* about myself.



❑ Correct

I'll start by telling you something about myself.



Trainer's Note: Say and tell both mean to communicate verbally with someone. But we often use them differently:

You say something

You tell someone something

❑ Incorrect

I like visiting *to* the malls.



❑ Correct

I like going to the malls.

OR

I like visiting the malls.



Trainer's Note: "visit" is followed directly by a noun (name of the place) and not by preposition "to".

❑ Incorrect

I have been in Delhi
since 5 years.



❑ Correct

I have been in Delhi
for 5 years.

OR

I have been in Delhi
since 2002.



Trainer's Note: *For* is used with a period of time. Eg: for a month; for three hours etc.
Since is used with a point of time. Eg: since six o'clock; since Wednesday etc.

❑ Incorrect

In my house, a fountain is there.



❑ Correct

There is a fountain in my house.



Trainer's Note: "In my house" and "a fountain is there" are two independent clauses coupled with a comma. Use the complete sentence in its place.

❑ Incorrect

Lot many people live
in Delhi.



❑ Correct

Many people live in
Delhi.



Trainer's Note: "lot many" is not an English phrase. It is a form of 'Indian'ism one should avoid.

❑ Incorrect

I am *too much* / *so much* close to my mother.



❑ Correct

I am very / too close to my mother.



Trainer's Note: *too + adjective or adverb (eg: too close/closely)*
too much/many + noun (eg: too much money, too many people)

**THANK
You !**

