# COMEDY OF ERRORS

# Avoid redundancy



- Redundancy: A needless repetition in language;
  excessive wordiness
- It was a blunder mistake
  - ☑ It was a blunder
  - ☑ It was a big mistake
- □ It would have been more better
  - ☑ It would have been better

# Redundancy



- Please return my book back.
  - Please return my book
- Could you repeat that last line again?
  - Could you repeat that last line?
- □ I will revert back with an answer
  - I will revert with an answer
- The fish aquarium is very large.
  - The aquarium is very large.
- The dance ballet was lovely.
  - The ballet was lovely.

#### Don't or Doesn't?



Subject – Verb agreement: The term 'don't' applies when discussing a plural subject; and 'doesn't' when the subject is singular.

- Why don't he get married?
  - Why doesn't he get married?
- $\square$  She do not know the answer.
  - She does not know the answer
    - He doesn't
    - She doesn't
    - We don't
    - They don't

#### Xerox?



- □ I want two Xeroxes of this card
  - I want two photocopies of this card
- 'Xerox' is the name of a company that supplies photocopiers
- Though the word is used as a verb in North America, and more common in India, it is better to avoid such usage.

#### One of...



When we use 'one of', we refer to one of the many... so the following word has to be plural.

- One of my friend lives in Kolkata
  - One of my friends lives in Kolkata
- One of my student wanted a book
  - One of my students wanted a book
    - One of the kittens
    - One of the countries
    - One of my best pictures

### Tense causing tension



- □ I didn't cried when I saw the movie
  - I didn't cry when I saw the movie
- She didn't felt alright
  - She didn't feel alright

#### Plural Form



- □ I bought new furnitures for the bedroom.
  - I bought new furniture for the bedroom. (Furniture is plural as well as singular)
- □ Please bring along the film equipments!
  - Please bring along the film equipment! (Equipment is plural as well as singular.)
- Display the datas in a graph.
  - Display the data in a graph. (Datum is singular; data is plural.)
- Did you see the deers in the forest?
  - Did you see the deer in the forest? (Deer is singular and plural.)

#### Plural Form



- There were many pretty womans at the party!
  - There were many pretty women at the party! (Woman is singular; women is plural.)
- What were the different criterias for joining?
  - What were the different criteria for joining? (Criterion is singular; criteria is plural.)
- □ I'm interested in misunderstood phenomenas.
  - □ I'm interested in misunderstood phenomena. (Phenomenon is singular; phenomena is plural.)
- Your hairs are looking silky today
  - Your hair is looking silky today (The plural of 'hair' is 'hair')



- Every Sunday, I take headbath
  - Every Sunday, I wash my hair
- I(sended)that parcel
  - I sent the parcel (Sent is the past form of send)
- Here is a document with updation
  - Here is the updated document (updation does not exist)
- I will call you today night
  - □ I will call you tonight



- □ I could not able to do it, sir.
  - □ I could not do it, sir.
  - I was not able to do it, sir.
- He said me to go.
  - He told me to go.
- Please on the fan
  - Please turn on the fan
  - Please switch on the fan
- He is my cousin brother
  - He is my cousin



- He has eaten a mango yesterday
  - He ate a mango yesterday
- He is loving Sangita
  - He loves Sangita
- □ I am standing on the bus stop
  - I am standing at the bus stop
- The examinations are preponed
  - The examinations are advanced
- □ You are a doctor, no?
  - Aren't you a doctor? OR Are you a doctor?



- The concerned person is not there
  - The person concerned is not there
- We discussed about the project
  - We discussed the project
- Anyways, afterwards we went to the party
  - Anyway, afterwards we went to the party
- □ It is high time I return the book
  - It is high time I returned the book

# Can or May?



# Can means whether or not you are able to do it. May means whether or not you have permission to do it.

- □ Can I have your name?
  - May I have your name?
- Can I go to the toilet?
  - May I go to the toilet?
- Can I hold your hand?
  - May I hold your hand?

### 'l' first?



- I, my sister and Deepa went to the mall
  - My sister, Deepa and I went to the mall

## Between or among?



- There was a tough contest among Australia and South Africa.
  - There was a tough contest between Australia and South Africa
- The prize will be divided between the three groups.
  - The prize will be divided among the three groups

#### Lose vs loose



- □ I don't want to loose you
  - I don't want to lose you
    - Lose' means to 'suffer a loss or defeat'
- My shirt is lose
  - My shirt is loose
    - Loose' means 'not firm' or 'not fitting.'

# Quite vs quiet



Quite means completely, wholly / actually, really, or truly / to a considerable extent or degree

Quiet means making no noise or sound

- I am quiet certain that I paid the fee.
  - I am quite certain that I paid the fee.
- Be quite.
  - Be quiet.

# There/ they're/ their



- □ Did you go their as well?
  - □ Did you go there as well?
- I gave you they're contact details in my last e-mail.
  - I gave you their contact details in my last e-mail.
- There going to the office tomorrow.
  - □ They're going to the office tomorrow.

#### Break vs brake



Break: to smash, split, or divide into parts violently / a brief rest

Brake: a device for slowing or stopping a vehicle

- There are meetings at 2 pm and at 5 pm, with a brake in between
  - There are meetings at 2 pm and at 5 pm, with a break in between

#### Career or carrier?



- Will changing jobs hurt my carrier?
  - Will changing jobs hurt my career?
- A carrier is someone or something that carries objects, like a carrier ship.

# Practice vs practise



# In British English: Practice is noun and practise is verb

- □ I practice cricket every morning.
  - I practise cricket every morning.
- Practise makes perfect.
  - Practice makes perfect.

# Dreaded double-negative



- I haven't found it nowhere.
  - I haven't found it anywhere.
- □ He didn't do nothing at office!
  - He didn't do anything at office.

The second negative in English, unlike most languages, cancels the effect of the first negative. The result is that the speaker is saying the exact opposite of what her or she intends!

# Incorrect framing of questions



- How many administrators will be there?
  - How many would be administrators?
- How volunteers publish the content?
  - How will the volunteers publish the content?
- Any re-usable portlet is present?
  - Is there any reusable portlet?

# Spelling mistakes



Wrong spelling	Correct spelling
Pronounciation	Pronunciation
Ballon	Balloon
Grammer	Grammar
Recieved	Received
Occassion	Occasion
Vaccum	Vacuum

#### Reference:

- 1. www.dictionary.com
- 2. <a href="http://www.wiktionary.org/">http://www.wiktionary.org/</a>
- 3. Wren & Martin High School Grammar And More

Please mail your feedback to Lavanya\_Shivram

#### THANK YOU