

# జనరల్ ఇంగ్లీష్

## COMMON ERRORS WITH ARTICLES

గత సంచికల్లో Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs ఉపయోగించడంలో సాధారణంగా చేసే తప్పుల గురించి తెలుసుకున్నాం. ఇప్పుడు Articles, Adjectives ఉపయోగించడంలో చేసే సాధారణ తప్పిదాలను పరిశీలిద్దాం.

1. **Wrong:** He is a SBI clerk.

**Right:** He is an SBI clerk.

**Wrong:** They formed an union.

**Right:** They formed a union.

**Explanation:** The use of indefinite article depends on the sound. 'An' is used before the words beginning with a vowel sound.

**e.g.:** an apple, an umbrella, an LIC agent, an hour, an heir, an honour etc.

'A' is used before the words beginning with a consonant sound.

**e.g.:** a European, a one rupee coin, a university student, a SAARC nation etc.

2. **Wrong:** He can play piano well.

**Right:** He can play the piano well.

**Explanation:** The definite article 'the' is used before the names of musical instruments.

3. **Wrong:** She plays the tennis everyday.

**Right:** She plays tennis everyday.

**Explanation:** No article is used before the names of games/ sports.

4. **Wrong:** The iron is a useful metal.

**Right:** Iron is useful metal.

**Wrong:** Gold ring he purchased yesterday is missing.

**Right:** The gold ring he purchased yesterday is missing.

**Explanation:** No article is used before Material Nouns used in a general sense.

కానీ ఆ material తో తయారైన వస్తువుల గురించి మాట్లాడేటప్పుడు Articles ఉపయోగిస్తాం.

5. **Wrong:** Himalayas are the highest mountains.

**Right:** The Himalayas are the highest mountains.

**Explanation:** The definite article 'the' is used before the names of mountains, rivers, oceans, lakes, islands, deserts etc.

6. **Wrong:** The President Pranab Mukherjee visits our city tomorrow.

**Right:** President Pranab Mukherjee visits our city tomorrow.

**Explanation:** No article is used before titles/ positions followed by a proper noun.

7. **Wrong:** Rakesh had a fever and so he went to the hospital.

**Right:** Rakesh had a fever and so he went to hospital.

**Wrong:** He went to church to paint the walls.

**Right:** He went to the church to paint the walls.

**Explanation:** Hospital, school, police station, temple, church, prison మొదలైన ప్రదేశాలను వాటి ప్రాథమిక ప్రయోజనం కోసం అంటే వాటిని వేటి కోసం ఉద్దేశించారో ఆ ఉద్దేశంతో దర్శిస్తే (ఉదాహరణకు School ను చదువుకోవడానికి లేదా చదువు చెప్పడానికి) వాటి ముందు ఎలాంటి article ను ఉపయోగించకూడదు. కానీ పైన చెప్పిన ప్రదేశాలను వాటి ప్రాథమిక ప్రయోజనం కోసం కాకుండా వేరే పనికి (అంటే School ను polling station గా ఎన్నికల సమయంలో ఓటేయడానికి) సందర్భిస్తే వాటి ముందు definite article 'the' ఉంచాలి.

8. **Wrong:** I read Bible everyday.

**Right:** I read the Bible everyday.

**Explanation:** The Definite Article 'the' is used before the names of holy books; the Ramayana, the Quran, the Gita etc. (కానీ రచయిత పేరు ఉపయోగించినప్పుడు article రాదు).

e.g.: I read Valmiki's Ramayana.

9. **Wrong:** I told my mother that I would be late for the lunch.

**Right:** I told my mother that I would be late for lunch.

**Explanation:** No article is used before the names of meals. కానీ ప్రత్యేక సందర్భాల్లో చేసే Meals ముందు Definite Article 'The' ఉపయోగిస్తాం.

e.g.: The dinner we had at the Taj was very delicious.

10. **Wrong:** Kalidas is Shakespeare of India.

**Right:** Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India (a great dramatist).

**Wrong:** My friend is the Devdas.

**Right:** My friend is a Devdas (a drunkard).

**Explanation:** సాధారణంగా Proper Nouns ముందు ఎలాంటి Article ను ఉపయోగించకూడదు. కానీ ఒక Proper Noun ఒక అక్షణం/విషయంలో బాగా ప్రసిద్ధి గాంచితే వాటిని Common Nouns గా ఉపయోగిస్తాం. అలాంటి సందర్భాల్లో Proper Nouns ముందు Articles ఉపయోగిస్తాం. ఉదాహరణకు 'My friend is a Bill Gates' అంటే అతడు బాగా ధనవంతుడని అర్థం. Neeraj is the Virat Kohil of our college team అంటే విరాట్ కోహ్లి Indian Cricket team కి ఎలా ఒక ముఖ్యమైన ఆటగాడో నీరజ్ మా కాలేజీ టీమ్ కి అంత ముఖ్యమైన ఆటగాడు అని అర్థం.

## COMMON ERRORS WITH ADJECTIVES

11. **Wrong:** He is senior than me.

**Right:** He is senior to me.

**Explanation:** Adjectives of Latin origin (superior, inferior, junior, senior, prior, anterior and posterior) are followed by 'to' but not 'than'.

12. **Wrong:** There are less girls than boys in the class.

**Right:** There are fewer girls than boys in the class.

**Wrong:** There is fewer sugar in my tea than in yours.

**Right:** There is less sugar in my tea than in yours.

**Explanation:** 'Fewer' is used in the sense of 'not as many as' before a plural countable noun to denote number where as 'less' is used in the sense of 'a smaller amount of' before a singular uncountable noun to denote quantity.

13. **Wrong:** He is my older brother.

**Right:** He is my elder brother.

**Wrong:** My friend is elder to me.

**Right:** My friend is older than me.

**Wrong:** This is the eldest temple in the city.

**Right:** This is the oldest temple in the city.

**Explanation:** 'Elder' లేదా 'eldest' పదాలను ఒకే కుటుంబ సభ్యుల మధ్య వయసులోని తేడాను తెలియజేయడానికి ఉపయోగిస్తాం. అలాగే 'elder' తర్వాత ఎప్పుడూ 'than' రాదు, 'to' మాత్రమే ఉపయోగించాలి. 'older' లేదా 'oldest' పదాలను ఇతర వ్యక్తుల మధ్య, జీవుల మధ్య లేదా వస్తువుల మధ్య వయసులో భేదాన్ని తెలియజేయడానికి ఉపయోగిస్తాం.

14. **Wrong:** Do this without farther delay.

**Right:** Do this without further delay.

**Wrong:** How much further is it to the airport?

**Right:** How much farther is it to the airport?

**Explanation:** 'Farther' means more distant and 'further' means additional.

15. **Wrong:** What is the last news?

**Right:** What is the latest news?

**Wrong:** Vani came latter than Rani.

**Right:** Vani came later than Rani.

**Wrong:** I could not hear the later part of his speech.

**Right:** I could not hear the latter part of his speech.

**Wrong:** He is the latest one to enter the class.

**Right:** He is the last one to enter the class.

**Explanation:** 'Later' and 'latest' refer to time whereas 'latter' and 'last' refer to position.

16. **Wrong:** I have read the two first chapters of the novel so far.

**Right:** I have read the first two chapters of the novel so far.

**Explanation:** The ordinal numbers (first, second, third, etc) should be used before the cardinal numbers (one / two / three, etc)

17. **Wrong:** Vijay is more cleverer than Abhay.

**Right:** Vijay is cleverer than Abhay.

**Wrong:** Sohini is the most tallest girl in the class.

**Right:** Sohini is the tallest girl in the class.

**Explanation:** Double comparatives and superlatives should not be used.

18. **Wrong:** This is the most unique book on psychology.

**Right:** This is a unique book on psychology

**Explanation:** Some adjectives like unique, round, perfect, ideal, universal, full, complete, etc. have no degrees of comparison. They cannot be used in comparison.

19. **Wrong:** The climate of Chennai is hotter than Bangalore.

**Right:** The climate of Chennai is hotter than that of Bangalore.

**Explanation:** ఇక్కడ పోలిక అనేది రెండు సారూప్య విషయాల మధ్య ఉండాలి (అంటే Chennai వాతావరణానికి Bangalore వాతావరణానికి మధ్య. అంతేకానీ Chennai వాతావరణానికి Bangalore నగరానికి మధ్య కాదు).

20. **Wrong:** She is the best of the two girls.

**Right:** She is the better of the two girls.

**Explanation:** Superlative Degree is possible only when there are more than two persons or things.

21. **Wrong:** Rich should help poor.

**Right:** The rich should help the poor.

**Explanation:** Rich, Poor, Blind మొదలైన Adjectives ను Nouns గా వాడేటప్పుడు వాటి ముందు Definite Article 'The' ను ఉంచాలి. 'The rich' అంటే ధనవంతులు, 'the poor' అంటే పేదవారు అని అర్థం వస్తుంది.

### PRACTICE TEST

In each of the following questions, there are four sentences. Choose the correct **sentence that has no errors.**

1.
  - 1) Mahabharata is an interesting epic.
  - 2) She plays the sitar.
  - 3) I play the cricket everyday.
  - 4) He is an union member.
2.
  - 1) I met an European yesterday.
  - 2) He has been playing for a hour.
  - 3) I bought an HCL laptop.
  - 4) I saw an one-eyed beggar on the road.
3.
  - 1) My dog is elder to yours.
  - 2) Mahima is senior to Khyati.
  - 3) Both my brother and sister are elder than me.
  - 4) My older sister is studying MBBS.
4.
  - 1) The first two songs of the album are very melodious.
  - 2) He was the latest boy to arrive.
  - 3) Come latter. I'm very busy now.
  - 4) Tell me if you have any farther problems.

5. 1) Your shirt is cheaper than me.  
2) There are less pages in my book than in yours.  
3) There are fewer men in the auditorium than women.  
4) He is the cleverest of the two brothers.
6. 1) Mukesh Ambani is a Bill Gates of India.  
2) My dance teacher thinks he is a Michael Jackson.  
3) The Prime Minister Modi made a wonderful speech.  
4) This is the most perfect answer.
7. 1) She is the most brightest student of the class.  
2) Sahara is the largest desert in the world.  
3) The cotton is the most important commercial crop in India.  
4) She is so religious that she goes to temple every day.
8. 1) Lunch served at the wedding was tasteless.  
2) A gold of Kollar fields is not of high quality.  
3) The water is precious.  
4) We should help the blind.

**KEY**

1-2; 2-3; 3-2; 4-1; 5-3; 6-2; 7-4; 8-4.

Writer: C.V.S. Ravindranath