1. Category: Incorrect Formation of Past Simple Tense

1.1. Error Type: Use of Base Verb for Past Tense.

1.1.1. Description: This error occurs when the simple past tense is required to describe a completed action, but the base form of the verb is used instead. This results in a grammatically incorrect sentence where the verb tense does not match the time reference. This error is common with both regular and irregular verbs.

1.1.2. Variations:

1.1.2.1. Variation 1: In Affirmative Statements with Regular Verbs

1.1.2.1.1. Description: Omitting the "-ed" suffix that is typically added to regular verbs to form the simple past tense.

1.1.2.1.2. Examples:

1.1.2.1.2.1. Error: "We *talk* about the movie all night."

1.1.2.1.2.2. Correction: "We *talked* about the movie all night."

1.1.2.1.2.3. Error: "He *miss* the bus this morning."

1.1.2.1.2.4. Correction: "He *missed* the bus this morning."

1.1.2.2. Variation 2: In Affirmation Statements with Irregular Verbs

1.1.1.1.1. Description: Failing to change the verb to its required past tense form.

1.1.1.1.2. Examples:

1.1.1.1.2.1. Error: "I *go* to New York last year."

1.1.1.1.2.2. Correction: "I *went* to New York last year."

1.1.1.1.2.3. Error: "They run to school yesterday."

1.1.1.1.2.4. Correct: "They *ran* to school yesterday."

1.1.1.2. Variation 3: In Sentences with Inconsistent Tense

1.1.1.2.1. Description: Failing to maintain a consistent past tense by incorrectly inserting a present-tense verb into a past-tense narrative.

1.1.1.2.2. Examples:

1.1.1.2.2.1. Error: “Although he had never taken piano lessons, anytime that Jeff, who was unusually intelligent, *sees* a piano, he was able to play a song.”

1.1.1.2.2.2. Correction: “Although he had never taken piano lessons, anytime that Jeff, who was unusually intelligent, *saw* a piano, he was able to play a song.”

1.1.1.3. Variation 4: In Question Forms

1.1.1.3.1. Description: Incorrectly applying the past tense inflection to the main verb, resulting in a “double marking” of the past tense.

1.1.1.3.2. Examples:

1.1.1.3.2.1. Error: “Did you *went* to the store?”

1.1.1.3.2.2. Correction: “Did you *go* to the store?”

1.1.1.4. Variation 5: In Negative Statements

1.1.1.4.1. Description: Incorrectly applying the past tense inflection to the main verb, resulting in a “double marking” of the past tense.

1.1.1.4.2. Examples:

1.1.1.4.2.1. Error: “They didn't *finished* their homework.”

1.1.1.4.2.2. Correction: “They didn't *finish* their homework.”

1.1.1.5. Variation 6: Incorrect Verb Form in Infinitives

1.1.1.5.1. Description: Incorrectly using a past-tense verb form after “to” in an infinitive construction.

1.1.1.5.2. Examples:

1.1.1.5.2.1. Error: “It's not easy to *chose* a university.”

1.1.1.5.2.2. Correction: “It's not easy to *choose* a university.”

1.1.1.5.2.3. Error: “We decided to *went* to the park.”

1.1.1.5.2.4. Correction: “We decided to *go* to the park.”

2. Category: Incorrect Formation of Past Continuous Tense

2.1. Error Type: Incorrect formation or misuse of the past progressive.

2.1.1. Detailed Description: When narrating two or more past events, the learner uses the simple past for all, violating the English convention of using the past continuous for the interrupted actions.

2.1.2. Variations:

2.1.2.1. Variation 1: Using Simple Past for an Ongoing Background Action

2.1.2.1.1. Description: Substituting simple past where the past progressive is needed.

2.1.2.1.2. Examples:

2.1.2.1.2.1. Error: “I watched TV when my friend called.” (This suggests one action followed the other.)

2.1.2.1.2.2. Correction: “I was watching TV when my friend called.” (This shows one action was in progress when the other interrupted it.)

2.1.2.2. Variation 2: Malformation of the Tense

2.1.2.2.1. Description: Omitting the auxiliary verb “be”

2.1.2.2.2. Examples:

2.1.2.2.2.1. Error: “She reading a book when the power went out.”

2.1.2.2.2.2. Correction: “She was reading a book when the power went out.”

2.1.2.3. Variation 3: Malformation of the Tense

2.1.2.3.1. Description: Omitting the “-ing” suffix.

2.1.2.3.2. Examples:

2.1.2.3.2.1. Error: “They were play soccer in the rain.”

2.1.2.3.2.2. Correction: “They were playing soccer in the rain.”

3. Category: Incorrect Formation of Past Perfect Tense

3.1. Error Type: Omission of Past Perfect for an Earlier Past Action

3.1.1. Detailed Description: When narrating two or more past events, the learner uses the simple past for all, violating the English convention of using the past perfect for the event that occurred first.

3.1.2. Variations:

3.1.2.1. Variation 1:

3.1.2.1.1. Description: Using the simple past for all when the past perfect is needed.

3.1.2.1.2. Examples:

3.1.2.1.2.1. Error: “When I arrived at the station, the train left.”

3.1.2.1.2.2. Correction: “When I arrived at the station, the train had left.”

4. Category: Conflation of Past Simple and Present Perfect

4.1. Error Type: Overuse of the simple past tense for completed action

4.1.1. Detailed Description: Learners overuse the simple past tense for all completed actions. They do not differentiate between actions that occurred at a specific, finished time and those that have a connection to the present, such as life experiences, recent news, or actions with a current result.

4.1.2. Variations:

4.1.2.1. Variation 1: Recent Past Action

4.1.2.1.1. Description: Using simple past, failing to make the required connection to the present moment that the present perfect provides.

4.1.2.1.2. Examples:

4.1.2.1.2.1. Error: “I already finished my homework.”

4.1.2.1.2.2. Correction: “I have already finished my homework.”

4.1.2.2. Variation 2: Life Experience

4.1.2.2.1. Description: Using simple past, which typically requires a specific time, instead of present perfect, which correctly frames the event as a life experience.

4.1.2.2.2. Examples:

4.1.2.2.2.1. Error: “She went to Korea many times.”

4.1.2.2.2.2. Correction: “She has been to Korea many times.”

4.1.2.3. Variation 3: Action with a Present Result

4.1.2.3.1. Description: Using simple past to describe only the action itself, not its current relevance.

4.1.2.3.2. Examples:

4.1.2.3.2.1. Error: “He broke his leg, so he can't play football today.”

4.1.2.3.2.2. Correction: “He has broken his leg, so he can't play football today.”

4.1.2.4. Variation 4: Recently Completed Action

4.1.2.4.1. Description: Occurring with adverbs like “just,” “already,” and “yet,” which are strong indicators for the present perfect in English. Learners often pair them with the simple past.

4.1.2.4.2. Examples:

4.1.2.4.2.1. Error: “I already did my homework.”

4.1.2.4.2.2. Correction: “I have already done my homework.”

4.1.2.4.2.3. (Why it's an error): “Already” signals that the action is complete relative to the present time. The simple past would be used if a specific time was mentioned (e.g., “I did my homework two hours ago.”).

4.1.2.5. Variation 5: Unfinished Past / Continuing Situation

4.1.2.5.1. Description: Using the simple past incorrectly implies the action has stopped.

4.1.2.5.2. Examples:

4.1.2.5.2.1. Error: “I lived in Phnom Penh since 2020.”

4.1.2.5.2.2. Correction: “I have lived in Phnom Penh since 2020.”

4.1.2.6. Variation 6: Announcing Recent News

4.1.2.6.1. Description: Defaulting to the simple past, which can make the new news sound old or historical.

4.1.2.6.2. Examples:

4.1.2.6.2.1. Error: “Did you hear? The government decided to build a new bridge.”

4.1.2.6.2.2. Correction: “Did you hear? The government has decided to build a new bridge.”

4.1.2.7. Variation 7: Action within an Unfinished Time Period

4.1.2.7.1. Description: Using simple past for still-continuing actions.

4.1.2.7.2. Examples:

4.1.2.7.2.1. Error: “We did not have any problems so far.”

4.1.2.7.2.2. Correction: “We have not had any problems so far.”

5. Category: Incorrect Formation of Present Simple

5.1. Error Type: Lack of Subject-Verb Agreement

5.1.1. Detailed Description: This error occurs in the simple present tense when the verb does not agree with a third-person singular subject. In English grammar, when the subject of a sentence is a single person or thing (represented by pronouns like “he,” “she,” “it,” or singular nouns like “the teacher,” “a car,” or “John”), the verb must be marked with an “-s” or “-es” suffix. The error manifests as the use of the base form of the verb, failing to apply this crucial morphological change.

5.1.2. Variations:

5.1.2.1. Variation 1: Simple Omission with Singular Nouns and Pronouns

5.1.2.1.1. Description: Using the base-form verb following a third-person singular subject.

5.1.2.1.2. Examples:

5.1.2.1.2.1. Error: “My mother work at the market.”

5.1.2.1.2.2. Correction: “My mother works at the market.”

5.1.2.1.2.3. Error: “He play soccer very well.”

5.1.2.1.2.4. Correction: “He plays soccer very well.”

5.1.2.1.2.5. Error: “It look like it might rain.”

5.1.2.1.2.6. Correction: ‘It looks like it might rain.”

5.1.2.2. Variation 2: Errors with Verbs Requiring “-es”

5.1.2.2.1. Description: Omitting the suffix entirely or incorrectly adding only “-s” to verbs that end in sounds like /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, or /dʒ/ (spelled with “-s,” “-z,” “-sh,” “-ch,” “-x”).

5.1.2.2.2. Examples:

5.1.2.2.2.1. Error: “She watch too much television.”

5.1.2.2.2.2. Correction: “She watches too much television.”

5.1.2.2.2.3. Error: “He always miss the bus.”

5.1.2.2.2.4. Correction: “He always misses the bus.”

5.1.2.2.2.5. Error: “My friend teach history.”

5.1.2.2.2.6. Correction: “My friend teaches history.”

5.1.2.3. Variation 3: Errors with Verbs Ending in “y”

5.1.2.3.1. Description: Spelling rule is applied incorrectly; adding “-s” without changing the “y”.

5.1.2.3.2. Examples:

5.1.2.3.2.1. Error: “The baby cry when she is hungry.”

5.1.2.3.2.2. Correction: “The baby cries when she is hungry.”

5.1.2.3.2.3. Error: “He study every night.”

5.1.2.3.2.4. Correction: “He studies every night.”

5.1.2.3.2.5. Error: “She trys her best in class.”

5.1.2.3.2.6. Correction: “She tries her best in class.”

5.1.2.4. Variation 4: Incorrect Verb Form in Questions and Negatives

5.1.2.4.1. Description: Adding “-s” to the main verb, resulting in a “double marking” of the tense.

5.1.2.4.2. Examples:

5.1.2.4.2.1. Error: “Does he works here?”

5.1.2.4.2.2. Correction: “Does he work here?”

5.1.2.4.2.3. Error: “She doesn't likes spicy food.”

5.1.2.4.2.4. Correction: “She doesn't like spicy food.”

5.1.2.4.2.5. Error: “Why does the cat hides under the bed?”

5.1.2.4.2.6. Correction: “Why does the cat hide under the bed?”

5.1.2.5. Variation 5: Errors with Indefinite Pronouns

5.1.2.5.1. Description: Treating indefinite pronouns as plural subjects.

5.1.2.5.2. Examples:

5.1.2.5.2.1. Error: “Everybody know the answer.”

5.1.2.5.2.2. Correction: “Everybody knows the answer.”

5.1.2.5.2.3. Error: “Someone need to help.”

5.1.2.5.2.4. Correction: “Someone needs to help.”

5.1.2.5.2.5. Error: “Nothing ever happen in this town.”

5.1.2.5.2.6. Correction: “Nothing ever happens in this town.”

5.1.2.6. Variation 6: Errors with Collective Nouns

5.1.2.6.1. Description: Treating the collective noun as plural.

5.1.2.6.2. Examples:

5.1.2.6.2.1. Error: “The team practice every day at 4 PM.”

5.1.2.6.2.2. Correction: “The team practices every day at 4 PM.”

5.1.2.6.2.3. Error: “Our family eat dinner together on Sundays.”

5.1.2.6.2.4. Correction: “Our family eats dinner together on Sundays.”

5.1.2.6.2.5. Error: “The government propose new legislation each year.”

5.1.2.6.2.6. Correction: “The government proposes new legislation each year.”

6. Category: Incorrect Formation of Present Continuous Tense

6.1. Error Type: Malformation of the Progressive Aspect

6.1.1. Detailed Description: This error occurs when constructing the present continuous tense, which is used to describe an ongoing situation. The correct structure requires a subject, the appropriate present-tense form of the auxiliary verb “to be” (“am,” “is,” “are”), and the main verb with an “-ing” suffix. Errors in this category typically involve the omission or incorrect use of one or both of these key components.

6.1.2. Variations:

6.1.2.1. Variation 1: Omission of the Auxiliary Verb “be”

6.1.2.1.1. Description: Adding the “-ing” suffix to the main verb but omitting the necessary auxiliary verb (“am,” “is,” “are”).

6.1.2.1.2. Examples:

6.1.2.1.2.1. Error: “Look! She coming to us.”

6.1.2.1.2.2. Correction: “Look! She is coming to us.”

6.1.2.1.2.3. Error: “I working on my thesis right now.”

6.1.2.1.2.4. Correction: “I am working on my thesis right now.”

6.1.2.1.2.5. Error: “They playing basketball in the yard.”

6.1.2.1.2.6. Correction: “They are playing basketball in the yard.”

6.1.2.2. Variation 2: Omission of the “-ing” Suffix

6.1.2.2.1. Description: Including the auxiliary verb “to be” but failing to add the required “-ing” ending to the main verb.

6.1.2.2.2. Examples:

6.1.2.2.2.1. Error: “He is watch a movie.”

6.1.2.2.2.2. Correction: “He is watching a movie.”

6.1.2.2.2.3. Error: “We are prepare for the final exam.”

6.1.2.2.2.4. Correction: “We are preparing for the final exam.”

6.1.2.2.2.5. Error: “Why are you laugh?”

6.1.2.2.2.6. Correction: “Why are you laughing?”

6.1.2.3. Variation 3: Incorrect Subject-Verb Agreement with “be”

6.1.2.3.1. Description: Unmatching auxiliary verb “to be” with the subject of the sentence.

6.1.2.3.2. Examples:

6.1.2.3.2.1. Error: “The children is making a lot of noise.”

6.1.2.3.2.2. Correction: “The children are making a lot of noise.”

6.1.2.3.2.3. Error: “I is trying my best.”

6.1.2.3.2.4. Correction: “I am trying my best.”

6.1.2.3.2.5. Error: “She and her brother is arguing.”

6.1.2.3.2.6. Correction: “She and her brother are arguing.”

6.1.2.4. Variation 4: Use of the Progressive with Stative Verbs

6.1.2.4.1. Description: Applying the progressive aspect to stative verbs.

6.1.2.4.2. Examples:

6.1.2.4.2.1. Error: “I am knowing the answer to that question.”

6.1.2.4.2.2. Correction: “I know the answer to that question.”

6.1.2.4.2.3. Error: “This car is belonging to me.”

6.1.2.4.2.4. Correction: “This car belongs to me.”

6.1.2.4.2.5. Error: “She is wanting to go home now.”

6.1.2.4.2.6. Correction: “She wants to go home now.”

6.1.2.5. Variation 5: Confusion with the Simple Present Tense

6.1.2.5.1. Description: Using the present continuous for actions that are habits, routines, or general truths.

6.1.2.5.2. Examples:

6.1.2.5.2.1. Error: “I am playing tennis every Saturday.”

6.1.2.5.2.2. Correction: “I play tennis every Saturday.” (This is a habitual action.)

6.1.2.5.2.3. Error: “The sun is rising in the east.”

6.1.2.5.2.4. Correction: “The sun rises in the east.” (This is a general truth.)

6.1.2.5.2.5. Error: “She is working at a bank.” (This is only correct if it's a temporary job. If it is her permanent profession, the simple present is better.

6.1.2.5.2.6. Correction: “She works at a bank.” (This describes her profession.)

7. Category: Incorrect Formation of Present Perfect Continuous Tense

7.1. Error Type: Misuse of Present Perfect Continuous.

7.1.1. Detailed Description: Learners struggle to differentiate between an action completed with a present result (present perfect) and an action that has been ongoing up to the present (present perfect continuous).

7.1.2. Variations:

7.1.2.1. Variation 1: Using simple perfect for an ongoing action

7.1.2.1.1. Description: Failing to convey the sense of continuous duration that the present perfect continuous tense provides.

7.1.2.1.2. Examples:

7.1.2.1.2.1. Error: “I have worked here for five hours.” (Implies the work might be finished).

7.1.2.1.2.2. Correction: “I have been working here for five hours.” (Emphasizes the duration and that the action is likely continuing).

7.1.2.2. Variation 2: Omission of “been”

7.1.2.2.1. Description: Omitting “been” in the formation of the present perfect continuous tense.

7.1.2.2.2. Examples:

7.1.2.2.2.1. Error: “She has studying for the exam all day.”

7.1.2.2.2.2. Correction: “She has been studying for the exam all day.”

8. Category: Incorrect Formation of Future Tense

8.1. Error Type: Incorrect formation of future tenses.

8.1.1. Detailed Description: These errors are significant, especially since Khmer uses a single, simple particle, *nung*, to indicate the future, which does not differentiate between intentions, predictions, or scheduled events as English does.

8.1.2. Variations:

8.1.2.1. Variation 1: Omission of “will” or “be”

8.1.2.1.1. Description: Omitting the auxiliary verb entirely, directly translating the Khmer structure.

8.1.2.1.2. Examples:

8.1.2.1.2.1. Error: “I go to the market tomorrow.”

8.1.2.1.2.2. Correction: “I will go to the market tomorrow.”

8.1.2.2. Variation 2: Confusion Between “will” and “be going to”

8.1.2.2.1. Description: Misuse “will” for pre-planned intentions where “be going to” is more appropriate.

8.1.2.2.2. Examples:

8.1.2.2.2.1. Error: “I will visit my family next week.” (Describing a planned trip)

8.1.2.2.2.2. Correction: “I am going to visit my family next week.”

8.1.2.3. Variation 3: Errors in Future Progressive Tense

8.1.2.3.1. Description: Using simple future instead of the future progressive.

8.1.2.3.2. Examples:

8.1.2.3.2.1. Error: “At 8 PM tonight, I will watch a movie.”

8.1.2.3.2.2. Correction: “At 8 PM tonight, I will be watching a movie.”

8.1.2.4. Variation 4: Errors in Future Conditionals

8.1.2.4.1. Description: Using “will” in the “if” clause.

8.1.2.4.2. Examples:

8.1.2.4.2.1. Error: “If it will rain tomorrow, we will cancel the picnic.”

8.1.2.4.2.2. Correction: “If it rains tomorrow, we will cancel the picnic.”

8.1.2.5. Variation 5: Omission of “have” in Future Perfect

8.1.2.5.1. Description: Omitting “have,” resulting in incorrect forms.

8.1.2.5.2. Examples:

8.1.2.5.2.1. Error: “I will finished the project by Friday.”

8.1.2.5.2.2. Correction: “I will have finished the project by Friday.”

8.1.2.6. Variation 6: Incorrect Verb Form After Modal “Will” or “Be Going To”

8.1.2.6.1. Description: Using past tense or gerunds instead of the base form after “will” or “be going to.”

8.1.2.6.2. Examples:

8.1.2.6.2.1. Error: “I will went to the party.”

8.1.2.6.2.2. Correction: “I will go to the party.”

8.1.2.6.2.3. Error: “She is going to marrying him.”

8.1.2.6.2.4. Correction: “She is going to marry him.”

8.1.2.7. Variation 7: Simplify Future Perfect Progressive

8.1.2.7.1. Description: Reverting to the future progressive or future perfect, losing the intended meaning of continuous action leading up to a future point.

8.1.2.7.2. Examples:

8.1.2.7.2.1. Error: “In May, he will be working here for ten years.” (Uses future progressive)

8.1.2.7.2.2. Correction: “In May, he will have been working here for ten years.”

9. Category: Tense Simplification in Complex Sentences

9.1. Error Type: Use of Base Verbs in Complex Sentences

9.1.1. Detailed Description: In sentences containing more than one clause, learners correctly mark the tense in the main clause but then revert to a default, uninflected verb form in the subsequent clause. This violates English rules for tense harmony, particularly in reported speech and sentences joined by conjunctions like “although” or “because.”

9.1.2. VariationS:

9.1.2.1. Variation 1: Reported Speech Tense Mismatch

9.1.2.1.1. Description: Failing to backshift the tense in reported speech, keeping the subordinate clause in present tense.

9.1.2.1.2. Examples:

9.1.2.1.2.1. Error: “He said he is tired.”

9.1.2.1.2.2. Correction: “He said he was tired.”

9.1.2.2. Variation 2: Incorrect Future-in-the-Past Usage

9.1.2.2.1. Description: Incorrectly using the simple future tense in subordinate clauses after a past-tense main clause.

9.1.2.2.2. Examples:

9.1.2.2.2.1. Error: “She said she will go to the market.”

9.1.2.2.2.2. Correction: “She said she would go to the market.”

9.1.2.3. Variation 3: Mixing Tenses in Conditionals

9.1.2.3.1. Description: Incorrectly mixing past and present/future tenses in conditional sentences.

9.1.2.3.2. Examples:

9.1.2.3.2.1. Error: “If I was rich, I will travel the world.”

9.1.2.3.2.2. Correction: “If I were rich, I would travel the world.”

9.1.2.4. Variation 4: Sentence Fragment from Subordinate Clause

9.1.2.4.1. Description: Treating subordinate clauses as independent sentences, resulting in fragments.

9.1.2.4.2. Examples:

9.1.2.4.2.1. Error: “Because I was tired.” (as a standalone sentence)

9.1.2.4.2.2. Correction: “I went to bed early because I was tired.”

9.1.2.5. Variation 5: Redundant Conjunction for Contrast

9.1.2.5.1. Description: Using both subordinating conjunction “although” and the coordinating conjunction “but” in the same sentence.

9.1.2.5.2. Examples:

9.1.2.5.2.1. Error: “Although he is sick, but he still comes to school.”

9.1.2.5.2.2. Correction: “Although he is sick, he still comes to school.”

10. Category: Incorrect Formation of Passive Voice Across Tenses

10.1. Error Type: Malformation of Passive Voice Constructions

10.1.1. Detailed Description: Passive voice constructions are formed using a form of the auxiliary verb “to be” (or sometimes “get” or “become”) followed

by the past participle of the main verb. The subject of a passive sentence receives the action rather than performing it. Errors in the passive voice frequently involve incorrect verb forms, the omission or misuse of the auxiliary verb, and errors in tense agreement. These errors can confuse readers and distort the intended meaning of a sentence.

10.1.2. Variations:

10.1.2.1. Variation 1: Omission of the Auxiliary Verb “Be”

10.1.2.1.1. Description: Omitting “to be” of a passive construction, leaving only the past participle.

10.1.2.1.2. Examples:

10.1.2.1.2.1. Error: “The report submitted yesterday.”

10.1.2.1.2.2. Correction: “The report was submitted yesterday.”

10.1.2.1.2.3. Error: “New masks distributed to students.”

10.1.2.1.2.4. Correction: “New masks were distributed to students.”

10.1.2.2. Variation 2: Incorrect Past Participle Form

10.1.2.2.1. Description: Using the base form or simple past form instead of the required past participle. This is especially common with irregular verbs.

10.1.2.2.1.1. Error: “The emails were being send before the deadline.”

10.1.2.2.1.2. Correction: “The emails were being sent before the deadline.”

10.1.2.2.1.3. Error: “The book was wrote by a famous author.”

10.1.2.2.1.4. Correction: “The book was written by a famous author.”

10.1.2.2.1.5. Error: “The garden has been water every day this week.”

10.1.2.2.1.6. Correction: “The garden has been watered every day this week.”

10.1.2.3. Variation 3: Incorrect Tense in Passive Constructions

10.1.2.3.1. Description: Using “to be” that does not match the intended tense of the action, leading to a mismatch between the verb tense and time indicators in the sentence.

10.1.2.3.1.1. Error: “The building is built in 1990.”

10.1.2.3.1.2. Correction: “The building was built in 1990.”

10.1.2.3.1.3. Error: “The documents was approved next week.”

10.1.2.3.1.4. Correction: “The documents will be approved next week.”

10.1.2.4. Variation 4: Subject-Verb Agreement Errors in Passive Voice

10.1.2.4.1. Description: Occurring with subject-verb agreement for the auxiliary “to be” verb, particularly when the subject is plural.

10.1.2.4.1.1. Error: “The chairs was moved to the storage room.”

10.1.2.4.1.2. Correction: “The chairs were moved to the storage room.”

10.1.2.4.1.3. Error: “These questions is asked frequently.”

10.1.2.4.1.4. Correction: “These questions are asked frequently.”

10.1.2.5. Variation 5: Incorrect Use of Modals in Passive Voice

10.1.2.5.1. Description: Omitting “be” or using an incorrect form of the main verb after the modal.

10.1.2.5.1.1. Error: “It is possible that water could found on the planet Mars.”

10.1.2.5.1.2. Correction: “It is possible that water could be found on the planet Mars.”

10.1.2.5.1.3. Error: “The work should finished by tomorrow.”

10.1.2.5.1.4. Correction: “The work should be finished by tomorrow.”

10.1.2.5.1.5. Error: “The task must done quickly.”

10.1.2.5.1.6. Correction: “The task must be done quickly.”

10.1.2.6. Variation 6: Confusion Between Passive Voice and Simple Past Tense

10.1.2.6.1. Description: Confusing the passive voice with the simple past tense, especially with irregular verbs where the past participle looks identical to the simple past form. This leads to incorrect formulations where a passive structure is intended but a simple past active form is used, or vice-versa, causing ambiguity about who or what performed the action. This is particularly problematic with verbs that describe states or experiences rather than actions.

10.1.2.6.1.1. Error: “The window broke by the storm.”

10.1.2.6.1.2. Correction: “The window was broken by the storm.”

10.1.2.6.1.3. Error: “The door opened by itself.”

10.1.2.6.1.4. Correction: “The door was opened by someone.”

10.1.2.7. Variation 7: Incorrect Passive of Infinitives

10.1.2.7.1. Description: Omitting “be” or using incorrect verb form when an infinitive (to + base form) needs to be in the passive voice.

10.1.2.7.1.1. Error: “The task needs to finished by tomorrow.”

10.1.2.7.1.2. Correction: “The task needs to be finished by tomorrow.”

10.1.2.7.1.3. Error: “He expects to invited to the party.”

10.1.2.7.1.4. Correction: “He expects to be invited to the party.”

10.1.2.8. Variation 8: Incorrect Passive of Gerunds

10.1.2.8.1. Description: Omitting “being” or using the simple gerund form where a passive meaning is required.

10.1.2.8.1.1. Error: “He dislikes criticizing in public.” (Implies he dislikes criticizing others)

10.1.2.8.1.2. Correction: “He dislikes being criticized in public.” (Implies he dislikes others criticizing him)

10.1.2.8.1.3. Error: “She avoided seeing by the security guards.”

10.1.2.8.1.4. Correction: “She avoided being seen by the security guards.”

10.1.2.9. Variation 9: Errors with Intransitive Verbs

10.1.2.9.1. Description: Forming a passive construction with an intransitive verb.

10.1.2.9.1.1. Error: “The incident was happened yesterday.”

10.1.2.9.1.2. Correction: “The incident happened yesterday.”

10.1.2.9.1.3. Error: “He was arrived at the station.”

10.1.2.9.1.4. Correction: “He arrived at the station.”

10.1.2.9.1.5. Error: “The baby was cried loudly.”

10.1.2.9.1.6. Correction: “The baby cried loudly.”

10.1.2.10. Variation 10: Misplaced Adverbs in Passive Constructions

10.1.2.10.1. Description: Misplacing adverbs in passive sentences.

10.1.2.10.1.1. Error: “The report quickly was approved.”

10.1.2.10.1.2. Correction: “The report was quickly approved.”

10.1.2.10.1.3. Error: “The problem already has been solved.”

10.1.2.10.1.4. Correction: “The problem has already been solved.”

10.1.2.11. Variation 11: Incorrect Handling of Prepositional Verbs

10.1.2.11.1. Description: Incorrectly using or omitting prepositions.

10.1.2.11.1.1. Error: “I was laughed by them.”

10.1.2.11.1.2. Correction: “I was laughed at by them.”

10.1.2.11.1.3. Error: “The music was listened by everyone.”

10.1.2.11.1.4. Correction: “The music was listened to by everyone.”