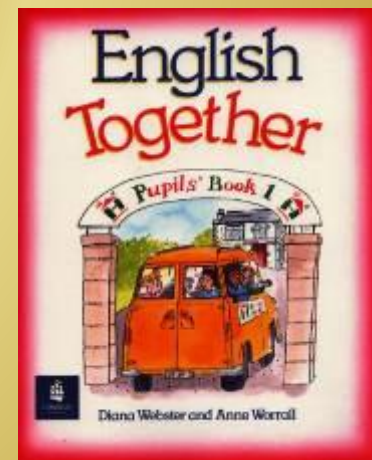


TYPICAL MISTAKES OF RUSSIAN LEARNERS OF ENGLISH

Материал подобран
Журбиной С.М
Для старшеклассников



Articles

- This is probably the most common error. Russian language does not have the indefinite and definite articles which are a/an and the respectively. Examples: “I am good person” corrected: “I am a good person.” “Tarkovsky is a genius.” “I liked cake.” corrected: “I liked the cake.. Mmm it was delicious!”. Russians sometimes don't recognise and even don't read the articles even if they are simply reading a text, where they are obviously present.

Connecting Verbs

- In Russian it is “Я хочу учиться.”, but we don’t say “I want learn.” instead “I want to learn.” We connect two verbs in mainly three ways: we either add ‘to’ or a preposition after the first verb or use the second verb in gerund(ING) form. Another example: “I liked spend time with him”. Corrected: spending not spend (gerund from after the verb ‘like’). I am thinking of doing it. (connected with preposition)

Using future tense in connected sentences.

- Example: “If I **will** see him tonight, I will punch him in the face!” WRONG! Don’t punch anyone; violence is bad so is the grammar. Even the action is in the future, we don’t use will with if. Same goes for this one: “Andrey is going to be mad at me when he **will** find(s) it out.”

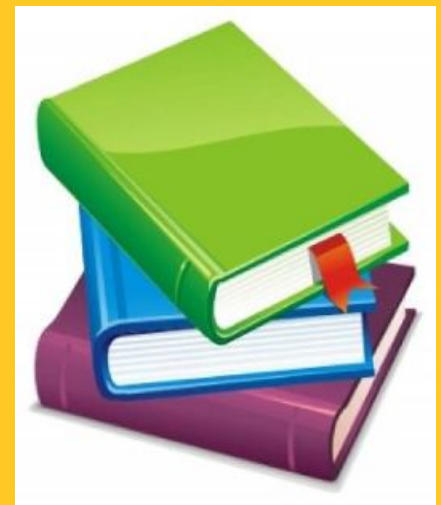
Negative sentences

- Example: “I don’t like this movie **too.**” ” In negative sentences we use EITHER, not too. “I don’t like this movie either.” Another one: “She doesn’t like him and me.” Wrong again! We use OR instead of ‘and’ in negative sentences.



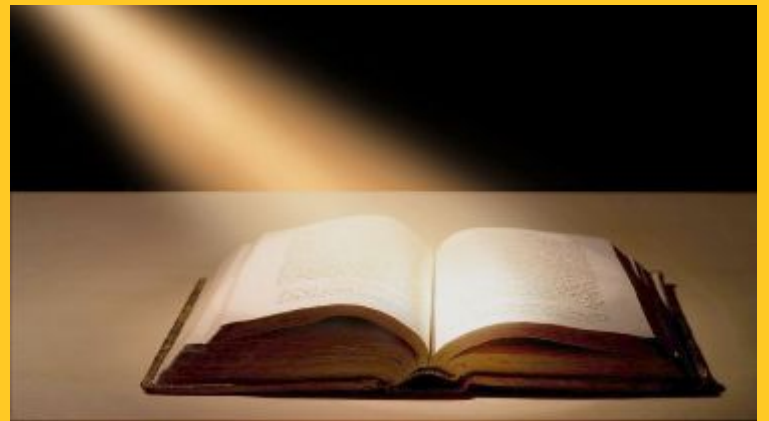
Incorrect use of comma (,)

- Two common mistakes; 1. “Come here, please”. (сюда, пожалуйста) 2. “It seems, that she is busy”. Writer thinks of “кажется, что она занята” and adds a comma. Both sentences should be written with no comma.



Prepositions

- Some Russian learners prefer to speak without any prepositions, or totally misuse them: “I arrive from Moscow “ instead of I arrive in Moscow; “I called **to** John” instead of 'I called John”.



Verb Forms

- Although they know the rules for conjugation and sequence of tenses, most Russian learners still tend to use the infinitive rather than the correct form of the verb. Ex: “I lose my CD” instead of “I lost/I have lost my CD”.; using auxiliary DO instead of DID/DOES; some learners tend to avoid the perfect tenses and use the past simple instead.

Pronunciation

- - the -θ/ð-sound as 'z' in words like **“the”, “there”, “this”, “that”,** etc.;
- not pronouncing the final -s in a great number of words, the reasons for which, in my view, are not investigated so far.;
- most Russian learners do not recognise the opposition long/short vowels, such as : **beach-bitch, eat-it, speak, sleep-slip, etc.**