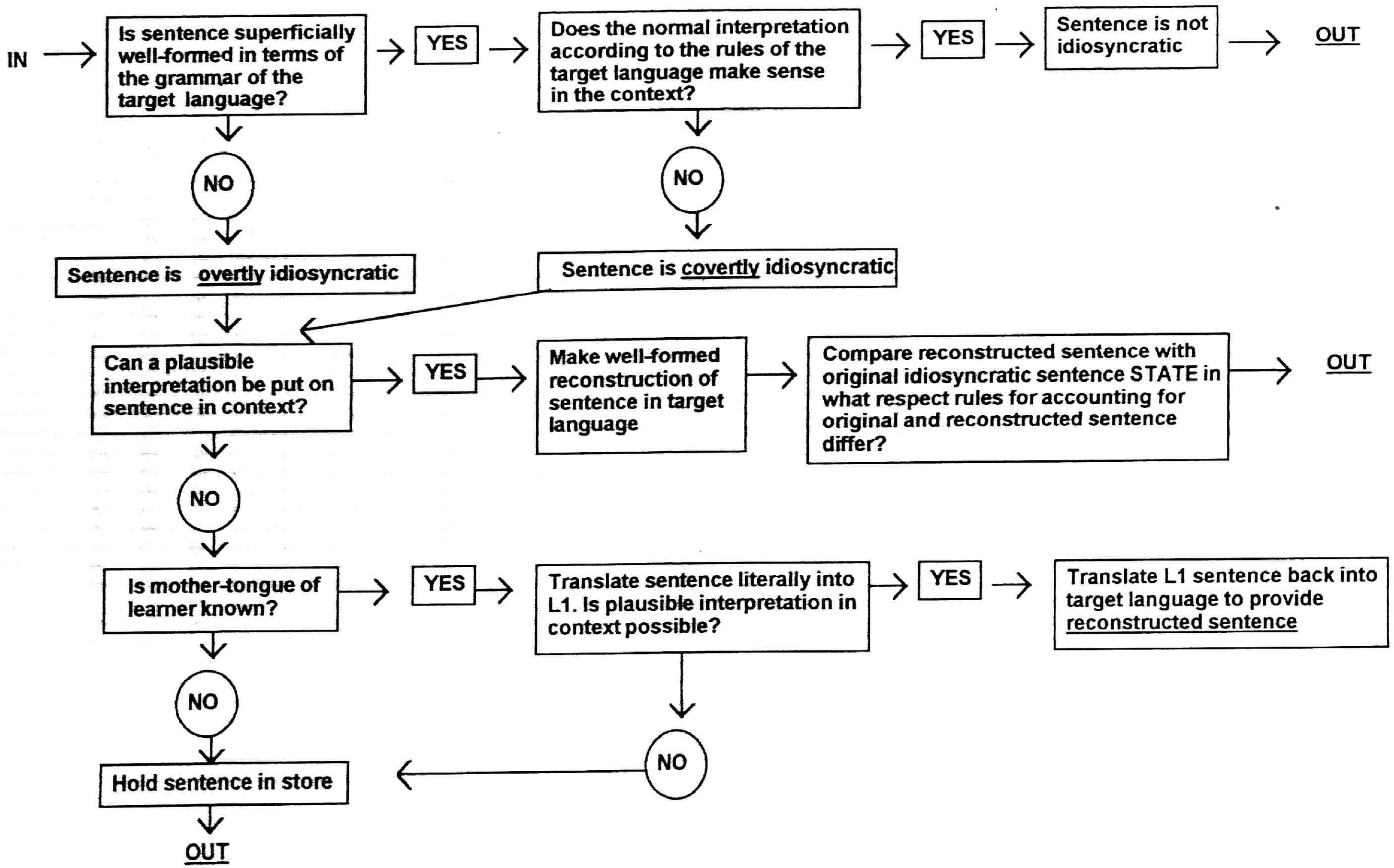
APPENDIX 1 Algorithm for providing data for description of idiosyncratic dialects



Reference: Corder, S.P. (1981) Error analysis and interlanguage

APPENDIX 2

SOAL SELIDIK

1. NAMA _____

2. UMUR _____

3. JANTINA _____

4. BANGSA _____

5. BANDAR ASAL _____

6. BANDAR KEDIAMAN SEKARANG _____

7. BAHASA IBUNDA/PERTAMA _____

BAGI SOALAN 8 DAN 9, SILA TANDAKAN (✓) DI MANA YANG SESUAI

8. ADAKAH KAMU BERTUTUR DALAM BAHASA INGGERIS DI RUMAH?

   A) SELALU ___

   B) JARANG ___

   C) TIDAK PERNAH ___

9. ADAKAH KAMU BERTUTUR DALAM BAHASA INGGERIS DENGAN KAWAN?

   A) SELALU ___

   B) JARANG ___

   C) TIDAK PERNAH ___

10. NAMA DAN TEMPAT SEKOLAH YANG DIHADIRI

   A) TAHUN 1-6 _____

   B) TINGKATAN 1-3 _____

   C) TINGKATAN 4-5 _____

   D) TINKATAN 6 (JIKA ADA) _____

11. BILAKAH KAMU BERMULA BELAJAR BAHASA INGGERIS? _____

12. BILANGAN TAHUN KAMU MEMBELAJARI BAHAS INGGERIS? _____

13. GRED DALAM MATAPELAJARAN BAHASA INGGERIS YANG KAMU

MEMPEROLEHI DI PERINGKAT

A) SRP _____

B) SPM _____

14. GRED KESELURAHAN YANG KAMU MEMPEROLEHI DI PERINGKAT:

A) SRP _____

B) SPM _____

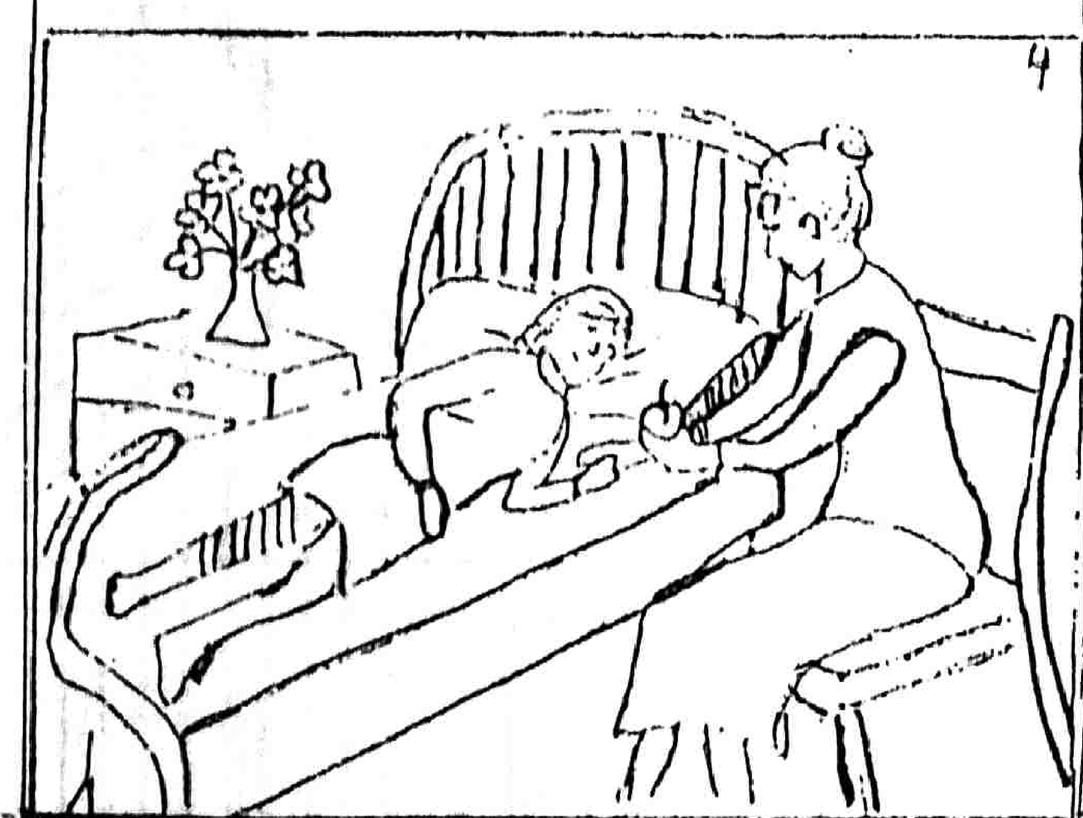
15. ADAKAH KAMU BERMINAT MEMPELAJARI BAHASA INGGERIS? _____

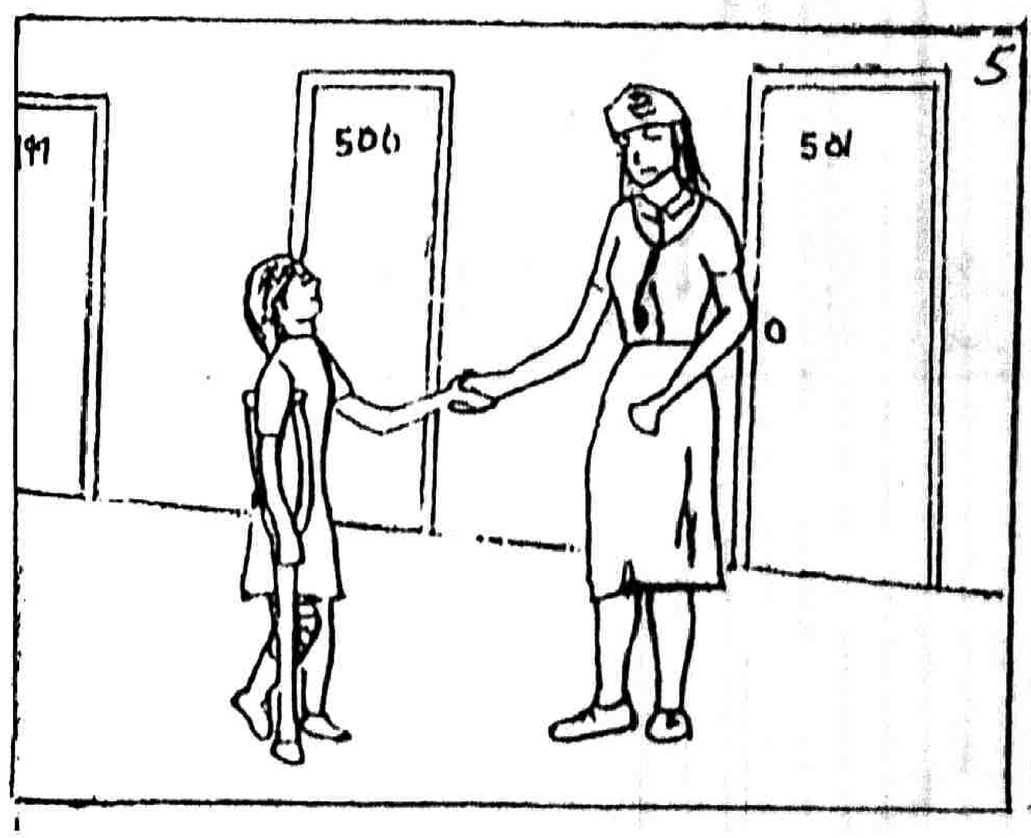
16. ADAKAH MATAPELAJARAN BAHASA INNGERIS MENARIK UNTUK KAMU? _____

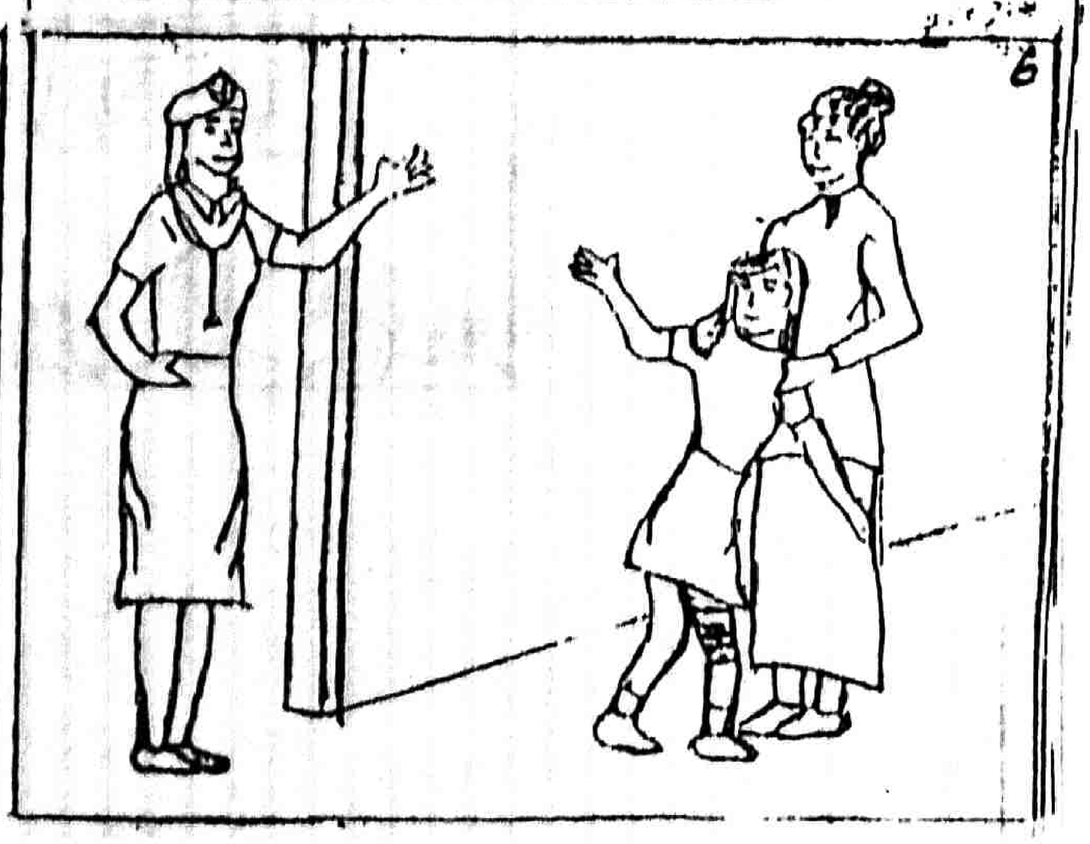
UJIAN 1

A. NARRATE THE STORY AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE PICTURES. COPY THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO YOUR ANSWER AND CONTINUE:

Last week, Aminah met with an accident .....



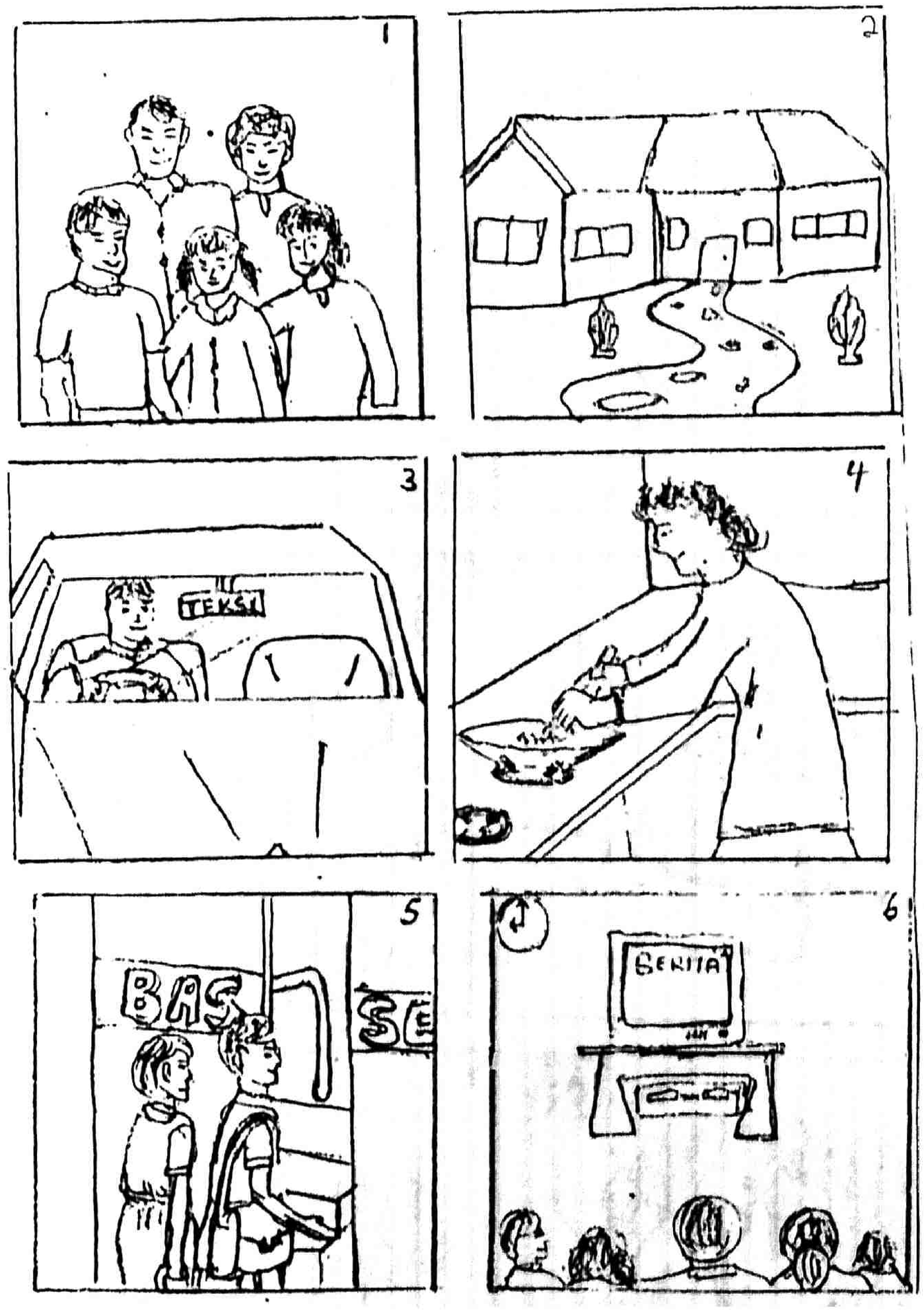




UJIAN 2

B. DESCRIBE ENCIK KARIM AND HIS FAMILY. COPY THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE ANSWER SHEET AND CONTINUE:

Encik Karim is a happily married man with three children.....



UJIAN 3

C. EXPLAIN HOW THE SPORTS COMMITTEE WILL CARRY OUT THE ANNUAL SPORTS MEET NEXT MONTH. COPY THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO YOUR ANSWER SHEET AND CONTINUE:

Ahmad is a member of the Sports Committee which is planning for the coming annual sports meet next month .....

APPENDIX 3

NARRATIVE ESSAY

OMISSION ERRORS

Omission of "-ed/d" in the simple past tense

1.* He call for an ambulance.
2.* Within 15 minutes, the ambulance arrive.
3.* The police start taking a report from the driver.
4.* At the hospital, the doctor and nurse immediately check Aminah.
5.* The nurse cover Aminah's leg.
6.* She arrive at the hospital.
7.* Aminah stay at the hospital for two weeks.
8.* She always greet them.
9.* After that, the doctor bandage her leg.
10.*The man stop his car.
11.*Aminah stay at the hospital for a few weeks.
12.*She always play with Aminah.
13.*Aminah practise walking every day.
14.*The doctor call Aminah's mother to the hospital.
15.*The doctor and nurse check her leg.
16.*Aminah want to cross the road.
17.*Someone call for an ambulance.
18.*Aminah's mother rush to the hospital and she was glad Aminah was safe.
19.*Somebody call for an ambulance.
20.*She really like it very much.
21.*The ambulance arrive.
22.*Aminah arrive at the hospital.
23.*Her mother help her.
24.*The driver of the car fail to see Aminah.
25.*Aminah only suffer a broken leg.
26.*The doctor-in-charge check Aminah thoroughly.
27.*A few minutes later, an ambulance arrive.
28.*The ambulance arrive at the hospital.
29.*The car knock her down when she want to cross the road.
30.*She want to go to her friend's house at Rock Road.
31.*A man named Razak knock her down when she was trying to cross the road.
32.*Suddenly, the Proton Saga crash her.
33.*At the hospital, the doctor check her and the nurse bandage her leg.
34.*She was happy and they talk about the accident.
35.*After that, the driver call for an ambulance.
36.*The doctor check her and bandage her leg.
37.*Aminah stay at the hospital for a few days.
38.*She want to use the short cut.
39.*A car knock her down.
40.*The man who was driving the car call for an ambulance.
41.*After a few minutes, the ambulance arrive at the place.
42.*Her mother arrive at the hospital to look after her.

43.*Aminah learn how to walk with a stick.
44.*The man who had knocked Aminah telephone for the ambulance.
45.*A car knock her down.
46*Aminah faint and the people who saw the accident call for an ambulance.
47.*The doctor and nurse check her.
48.*She care for her.
49.*She need to stay at the hospital for some days.
50.*Doctor Aman look after Aminah.
51.*She thank Cik Rohaida and Dr.Aman.
52.*It had been a week since Aminah stay there.
53.*She rush to the hospital.
54.*In the hospital, a doctor and a nurse look after Aminah and gave her medical treatment.
55.*She thank the nurse and promise to be careful when walking on the road.
56.*At the hospital, a doctor look after her.
57.*He realize that Aminah was not moving.
58.*It happened when she want to cross the road.
59.*The nurse bandage her leg and check her body.
60.*The driver quickly rush to call for an ambulance.
61.*A few minutes later, the ambulance arrive.
62.*Aminah stay in the hospital for about one week.
63.*Aminah thank the nurse and she went home with her mother.
64.*Her mother often visit her and brought some fruits for her.
65.*A nurse bandage Aminah's leg that was injured.
66.*Five minutes later, the ambulance arrive and brought Aminah to the hospital.
67.*It happened when Aminah want to cross the road.
68.*He panic at the time.
69.*The nurse rush to her.
70.*The police officer ask the driver who had hit the victim how the accident happened.
71.*Her mother support her.
72.*The driver call the ambulance to help her.
73.*The driver quickly call for an ambulance.
74.*The hospital officer call Aminah's mother.
75.*The man who had knocked Aminah telephone for an ambulance.
76.*The accident occurred when Aminah want to cross the road.

Omission of "-ed/d" in the simple past tense (passive form)

1.* She was save from the accident.
2.* Aminah was knock down by a car.
3.* Aminah was check by the doctor and nurses.
4.* She was knock down by a car.
5.* Her right leg was wrap in a bandage.
6.* She was treat by a doctor.
7.* After a few weeks, Aminah's leg was cure.
8.* She was knock down by a car.
9.* Aminah's leg was bandage by the doctor.
10.*Aminah's mother was shock to hear the news.
11.*She was knock down by a car.

12.*Her leg was bandage by a nurse.
13.*Aminah was knock down by a car when she was crossing the road

Omission of "-ed/d" in the past perfect tense.
1.* The man who had knock down Aminah called for the ambulance.
2.* The doctor had check her.
3.* A nurse had telephone her mother.
4.* She thanked the nurse who had help her.
5.* After Aminah had arrive at the hospital, the doctor quickly nursed her.
6.* The ambulance had arrive.
7.* She had faint and the doctor put her in the ward.
8.* After they had finish treating Aminah, she had to be put in a ward.
9.* The hospital officer had phone Aminah's parents.

Omission of the verb "to be" in the simple past tense
1.* Aminah ∧ also a friendly person.
2.* She ∧ so happy.
3.* She ∧ there.(2 times)
4.* They ∧ afraid that Aminah had a serious injury.
5.* It ∧ not too serious.
6.* Her appetite ∧ good.
7.* Aminah's mother ∧ always by her side.
8.* Her neighbour ∧ there when the accident happened.
9.* Her leg ∧ already well.
10.*The road ∧ not very busy.
11.*Aminah ∧ so happy
12.*She ∧ still in the hospital.
13.*She ∧ at the hospital.
14.*So much blood ∧ on her right leg.
15.*She ∧ not conscious.
16.*After she ∧ conscious, she ∧ surprised when she saw her mother beside her.
17.*She thanked the nurse for taking care of her when she ∧ in the hospital.
18.*She ∧ out from the hospital after she got better.
19.*Aminah's mother ∧ shocked to hear the news.
20.*At the hospital, Aminah ∧ still in a coma.
21.*She ∧ very happy and thanked Cik Rohaida and Dr. Aman.
22.*She ∧ so surprised and immediately rushed to the hospital.
23.*She fell down and ∧ unconscious.
24.*At the hospital, Aminah ∧ still not conscious.
25.*Aminah ∧ very happy when she saw her mother.

Omission of the verb "to be" in the simple past tense (passive form)
1.* Aminah ∧ carried in a stretcher.
2.* Aminah's right leg ∧ hurt.
3.* It ∧ said her leg would heal in a few months' time.
4.* Actually, Aminah ∧ not injured seriously.

5.* Aminah's leg ∧ injured.
6.* She ∧ saved from the accident.
7.* She ∧ knocked down by a car.
8.* Her right leg ∧ injured badly.
9.* At the hospital, the doctor and the nurse bandaged Aminah's leg that ∧ injured in the accident..
10.*Aminah ∧ given medicine by the doctor.
11.*She had to walk using a stick and ∧ given therapy treatment by the nurse.
12.*At the hospital, Aminah ∧ treated by the doctor.
13.*Her leg ∧ covered by the nurse.
14.*Aminah's right leg ∧ broken.

Omission of the verb "to be" in the past progressive tense
1.* Aminah ∧ staying there for a week.
2.* She ∧ crossing the road.
3.* She was knocked down by a young man who ∧ driving a Proton Saga.
4.* Last week, Aminah met with an accident when she ∧ walking along the road.
5.* She ∧ still lying on her bed.
6.* She ∧ lying down on the road.
7.* Aminah ∧ suffering from her injuries.

Omission of "had" in the past perfect tense
1.*She ∧ broken her leg.

ADDITION ERRORS

Addition of the verb "to be" in the simple past tense.
1.* She's always greeted them.
2.* It is happened at Nanas Road.
3.* The car driver drove is very fast.
4.* It's happened while Aminah was trying to cross the road.
5.* It's happened when Aminah wanted to cross the road.
6.* It's happened in the afternoon after she had her tuition class.
7.* The nurse was bandaged her leg.
8.* The accident was happened at Jalan Raja Laut.
9.* When the ambulance was arrived, Aminah was brought to the hospital.
10.*The accident was happened at Jalan Padungan.
11.*The place where the accident was happened was crowded with people.
12.*The car was accidently came towards Aminah.
13.*She was fainted and the driver immediately went out from the car.
14.*In a few minutes, the ambulance was arrived.
15.*When she was arrived at the hospital, the hospital staff took her to the emergency ward.
16.*It was happened when she wanted to cross the road.
17.*A few hours later, Aminah was awoke and her mother came to see her.
18.*After a few days, her mother was visited her,
19.*She was broke her leg.

20.*Cik Rohaida was helped Dr. Aman to nurse Aminah.
21.*The man was telephoned to her mother.
22.*An ambulance were arrived.
23.*A nurse were helped Aminah.
24.*The doctor were investigated this case.

Addition of past tense marking after "did not"(double marking) in the simple past tense negative form)
1.* The driver did not saw Aminah crossing the road.
2.* The driver did not knowed what to do.

Addition of "-ed" to stem after irregular verb in the simple past tense (passive form)
1.* Her left leg was hurted.
2.* The doctor checked which part was hurted.

Addition of "being/been" in the simple past tense (passive form)
1.* At the hospital, she was being treated by a doctor.
2.* Aminah's right leg was been broken.
3.* She was being sent to the hospital.
4.* It was been wrapped with a bandage by a nurse.
5.* Aminah's leg was been bandaged by the doctor.

Addition of "-ing" form to stem after modal verb "could"
1.* With her good spirit, she could walking.

Addition of "-ed" to stem after the modal verb "could"
1.* After a week, Aminah could walked with the help of a walking stick.
2.* Aminah could walked as usual again.

Addition of past tense marking after "to"
1.* The hospital officer called Aminah's mother to explained that Aminah had met with an accident.
2.* After the operation, the doctor asked Aminah to stayed at the hospital for three days.
3.* A doctor and a nurse were ready to checked Aminah.
4.* She used a stick to helped her to walked.
5.* The doctor asked Aminah to stayed at the hospital.
6.* Her mother came to visited her every day.
7.* Aminah always trained herself to walked.
8.* She trained herself to walked every day.
9.* She always tried to walked.
10.*Aminah had to stayed in the hospital.
11.*Her mother came to the hospital to visited her.
12.*It took about 25 minutes to arrived there.
13.*They trained her to walked.
14.*The doctor asked the nurse to gave Aminah a bandage.
15.*Aminah's mother came to the hospital to took her home.
16.*After one night in the hospital, her mother came again to took her to go home.
17.*Aminah's mother was shocked to heared the story.

Addition of "-ing" form to stem after "to"
1.* At that time, Aminah was on the way to buying something at the shop.
2.* The driver ran to the nearest phone to calling for an ambulance.
3.* The accident occurred when Aminah wanted to crossing the the road.
4.* Aminah was asked to going home.

Addition of "to" after the verb "let"
1.* The doctor let her to go home.

MISFORMATION ERRORS

Misformation errors in the simple past tense

Use of "is" for "was" in the simple past tense.
1.* Aminah had broken her leg but it is not very serious.
2.* She is out of danger.
3.* The man who is the driver called for the ambulance.
4.* There is a broken bone on Aminah's right leg.
5.* Ten minutes later, there is an ambulance going there.
6.* They took her to an ambulance, that is because they were afraid that Aminah had serious injuries.
7.* It's not very serious.
8.* This is because they were afraid.
9.* The doctor said that Aminah is alright but she was badly injured on her right leg.
10.*She knew that Aminah is alright.
11.*A few days later, Aminah's leg is alright.
12.*It is time to go back home.
13.*She's worried about Aminah.
14.*This is because she loved Aminah very much.
15.*She's surprised.

Use of "are" for "was" in the simple past tense
1.* There are a lot of blood coming from her leg.
2.* There are the sound of siren coming from an ambulance and a police car.
3.* She are very happy.
4.* Aminah are very happy to hear that from the nurse.

Use of "are" for "were" in the simple past tense
1.* The doctor and a nurse are ready to check Aminah.
2.* They are afraid that Aminah was seriously injured.

Use of "has" for "had" in the simple past tense
1.* She has to stay at the hospital for a few days.
2.* Her leg has to be cut.
3.* Aminah has to eat in bed.
4.* Aminah has to stay in the hospital.

Use of "have" for "had" in the simple past tense
1.* She have bad injuries.
2.* She have special memories in the hospital.
3.* She have a very special time at the hospital.
4.* She have to use a stick to walk.
5.* She have to stay in the hospital for about a week.
6.* Aminah have to stay in the hospital for two days.

Use of "got" for "had" in the simple past tense
1.* She got an injury on her leg.

Use of "is" for "had" in the simple past tense
1.* It's been a week since Aminah stayed there.

Use of "were" for "was" in the simple past tense (subject-verb agreement)
1.* She was out from the hospital after her leg were well. .
2.* A month later, her leg were fine.

Use of "be" for "was" in the simple past tense
1.* After that, she was put in a room and be a patient.

Use of "can+stem" for "could+stem" in the simple past tense
1.* In about a month, she can walk normally.
2.* After a few days, Aminah can walk and she can go back to her home.
3.* She can walk on her own.
4.* She can go back home.(3 times)
5.* She can walk without using the stick.
6.* The next week, Aminah can go home with her mother.
7.* Aminah was very happy because she can see her family and friends again.
8.* After a week, Aminah was told by the nurse she can go home.
9.* She can walk by herself without using the stick.
10.*The nurse told her that she can go home.
11.*Aminah can see everything.
12.*A few weeks later, Aminah can walk as usual.
13.*After two days, Aminah can walk and the doctor allowed her to go home with her mother.
14.*The next morning, the nurse told her that she can go out of the hospital.
15.*She can walk by using a stick.

Use of "cannot+stem" for "could not+stem" in the simple past tense
1.* Aminah cannot go back home.
2.* Aminah cannot walk properly.
3.* She cannot move her leg because it was broken.
4.* Aminah cannot stand up.
5.* She cannot walk very well.

Use of "cannot+past" for "could not+stem" in the simple past tense.
1.* She cannot moved her leg because it was broken.

Use of "can+past" for "could+stem" in the simple past tense
1.* After two days, she can walked
.2.* Her mother gave her support so that she can walked again.
3.* She can walked after she had exercised a lot.
4.* Aminah was allowed to go home because she can walked again.
5.* She always tried to walk so that she can walked again.
6.* After a few months, Aminah can walked again.
7.* With her good spirit, Aminah can walked again.
8.* When Aminah can smiled, she felt happy.
9.* A few weeks later, Aminah can went home.
10.*Aminah needed to stay two weeks in the hospital before she can went home.

Use of "can+present participle" for "could+stem" in the simple past tense
1.* With her good spirit, she can walking.

Use of "let+pronoun+past" for "let+pronoun+stem" in the simple past tense
1.* The doctor let her went home with her mother.

Use of "will+stem" for "would+stem" in the simple past tense
1.* Then the nurses sent her to the room so that she will get a rest.
2.* Sometimes, the nurse will help her.
3.* She felt so happy because the doctor said that she will be alright in a few months.
4.* Aminah promised herself that she will be careful the next time.
5.* Aminah's leg will be alright in two months.
6.* She will get more vitamins for her body.

Use of "will+past" for "would+stem" in the simple past tense
1.* The doctor said that Aminah will used a stick to walk for about a month.

Use of "won't" for "would not" in the simple past tense
1.* She won't forget the time she had spent at the hospital.

Use of "was+not+stem" for "did+not+stem" in the simple past tense
1.* Aminah was not give up.

Use of "do+not+stem" for "did+not+stem" in the simple past tense(negative form)
1.* The driver do not know what to do.
2.* He do not run away.
3.* She do not want to leave Aminah alone.

Use of "stem+d" for irregular past in the simple past tense
1.* He maked a report about the accident.
2.* Aminah was so happy and shaked hands with the nurses.

Use of stem form for the simple past tense
1.* She was very happy and feel thankful to the nurse.
2.* Aminah's mother come and take her home.
3.* Not long after that, the police come.
4.* She know that Aminah was alright.

5.* She make friends with all the nurses.
6.* Aminah's mother was surprised and shocked when she know that Aminah had met with an accident..
7.* The car driver drive very fast.
8.* Ten minutes after, the ambulance come.
9.* That ambulance bring her to the hospital.
10.*Aminah's mother take her home.
11.*She also said goodbye before she go home.
12.*Before she go back, she and her mother said thank you to the nurse.
13.*They send her to the hospital.
14.*The next morning, Aminah's mother visited her and bring some fruits for her.
15.*She go to the room to thank the nurses.
16.*The hospital staff take care of Aminah.
17.*They also give Aminah special treatment and do a medical check up
18.* Her mother take care of her.
19.*Her mother also bring Aminah some fruits.
20.*The nurses give Aminah good treatment.
21.*She feel very happy and thankful to God.
22.She get medical treatment from the doctor and nurses.
23.*Her mother come to see her often.
24.*Aminah feel so happy to see her mother.
25.*Her mother bring her some apples.
26.*For two weeks, the nurse take care of her.
27.*She get hospitality from the staff there.
28.*She thanked them before she get back to her job.
29.*After that, several nurses take care of her and teach her how to walk with a stick.
30.*Aminah was very happy because the nurse spend a little time for her.
31.*The nurse always give Aminah encouragement.
32.*Her mother take her home from the hospital.
33.*When they reached the hospital, the doctor bring Aminah into the ward.
34.*They bring Aminah to the room.
35.*The nurse tell Aminah's mother that Aminah was in the hospital.
36.*Aminah's mother give Aminah an apple.
37.*Aminah's mother also bring fresh fruits with her such as apples and oranges.
38.*Her mother also bring flowers and put them on the vase beside the bed.
39.*After a while, the ambulance come and take Aminah to the hospital.
40.*Aminah's mother come to see her that evening.
41.*She bring an apple and oranges for Aminah.
42.*She try to walk.
43.*The man telephoned her mother and tell her that Aminah was in the hospital.
44.*Aminah's mother take care of her.
45.*Aminah's mother bring some fruits for her.
46.*Aminah was very happy when she see her mother.
47.*After two days, Aminah get permission to go home.
48.*Before she go, she thanked the nurses.
49.*The ambulance bring Aminah to the hospital.
50.*Her mother visited her and bring some food and fruits for Aminah.
51.*Aminah feel better and say thank you to the nurse and doctor.
52.*Before Aminah go back, she say thank you to the nurse and the nurse feel so happy.

53.*The doctor give her permission to go home.
54.*The nurse take care of her.
55.*After a few days, she go home and say goodbye to the nurse.
56.*Her mother come to the hospital and see her.
57.*A few minutes later, an ambulance come and took Aminah to the hospital.
58.*Her mother always go to the hospital to visit Aminah.
59.*After a few days, Aminah get better.
60.*Five minutes later, the ambulance came and bring Aminah to the hospital.
61.*The hospital officer tell Aminah's parents about the accident.
62.*Aminah's parents bring a lot of fruit and food for her.
63.*After that, an ambulance come and the hospital staff carry Aminah to an ambulance and bring her to ther hospital.
64.*After a few days, Aminah's mother come to see Aminah and give her some apples.
65.*Aminah go home with her mother.
66.*The ambulance staff rushed to her and bring her to the hospital.
67.*Then the nurse bring Aminah to ward 501.
68.*She bring some apples and go to the hospital to meet Aminah.
69.*On the next day, she try to walk with the nurse's help.
70.*Then, Aminah go home.

Use of stem+s/es for the simple past tense

1.* It happened when she wants to cross the road.
2.* He goes to the police station and made a report about the accident.
3.* Aminah's mother goes to the hospital.
4.* She goes to the hospital to see Aminah.
5.* The doctor says Aminah would use the stick for about a month.
6.* She thanks the nurses who had cared for her.
7.* Aminah thanks the nurse because she took care of her.
8.* She comes to visit her and bring some fruits for her.
9.* She met with an accident when she wants to go to school.
10.*She thanks the nurses.
11.*Aminah thanks the nurse for her kindness.
12.*She thanks all the nurses and doctors.
13.*The man stopped his car and helps Aminah.
14.*Aminah's mother always visits her.
15.*She helps Aminah to practise walking.
16.*She gives Aminah fruits and drinks.
17.*She thanks the nurse.(2 times)
18.*She walks around the hospital with her leg bandaged.
19.*She waves her hand to the doctor.
20.*She takes a rest there.
21.*She thanks the doctors and nurses.(2 times)
22.*She thanks the nurse who had helped her.
23.*She thanks her for her kindness and hospitality.
24.*Before that, Aminah met the nurse and thanks her again for her kindness.
25.*She was knocked down when she wants to cross the road.
26.*An ambulance comes to take Aminah to the hospital.

Use of "be+stem" for the simple past tense

1.* Aminah was learn how to walk with a stick.
2.* The nurse was bandage her leg.
3.* It's happen when she wanted to cross the road.
4.* At the hospital, Dr. Aman was look after Aminah
5.* Aminah was faint.
6.* Two hospital attendents were bring Aminah to an ambulance.
7.* A few minutes later, Aminah was awake.

Use of the present participle for the simple past tense

1.* A fast car came into her and knocking her.
2.* On that day, her mother came to the hospital and taking her home.
3.* A week after the accident, Aminah's leg getting better.
4.* She doing the leg exercise every day.
5.* Her mother also taking care of her there.
6.* Three days later, Aminah getting well but she using a stick to walk.
7.* The doctor and nurse quickly nursing Aminah.
8.* When she coming to the hospital, the doctor checked her.
9.* Her mother coming to see her.
10.*She always trying to walk.

Use of the present perfect tense for the simple past tense.

1.* The doctor has found that there was a broken bone on Aminah's right leg.
2.* Aminah's parents has visited her.

Use of "has+stem" for the simple past tense.

1.*The hospital officer has phone to Aminah's parents
2.* A nurse has telephone her mother.

Use of the past progressive tense for the simple past tense.

1.* Aminah was fainting.
2.* A few minutes later, an ambulance was coming.
3.* A car was knocking Aminah when she was crossing the road.
4.* Later, when her leg was getting better, a nurse helped her to practise walking.
5.* Five minutes later, an ambulance was coming and brought Aminah to the hospital.
6.* A nurse was bandaging her leg.
7.* Aminah was staying in the hospital for two days.
8.* Aminah's mother were taking care of her.
9.* After a few minutes, an ambulance were coming.
10.*Her injured leg were getting better.

Use of the past participle for simple past tense

1.* Her mother taken some fruits for Aminah .
2.* At the hospital, the doctor and a nurse quickly done a medical check up to find the injured part.

Use of the past perfect tense for the simple past tense

1.* The driver had telephoned for an ambulance.
2.* The ambulance had come ten minutes later after receiving a phone call from the driver of the car.
3.* The shopkeeper had called for an ambulance and within fifteen minutes the ambulance had arrived.
4.* The doctor had checken Aminah in about fourteen minutes.

Use of "had+stem" for the simple past tense

1.* The man who was driving the car had call for the ambulance immediately.
2.* After a few minutes, the ambulance had arrive at the place.

Use of "is" for "was" in the simple past tense (passive form)

1.* Aminah is injured.
2.* her left leg is hurt.
3.* The doctor examined her to see which part is hurt.
4.* A nurse is directed to help her to walk.
5.* At the hospital, she is treated well by the doctor and nurses.
6.* Her leg is still bandaged (2 times)
7.* When the medical examination is finished, they brought Aminah to the room.
8.* Aminah is not seriously injured.
9.* Aminah is seriously injured.

Use of "are" for "was" in the simple past tense (passive form)

1.* The ambulance are called to bring Aminah to the hospital.
2.* Only her leg are injured.

Use of "were" for "was" in the simple past tense (passive form)(subject-verb agreement)

1.* Aminah were given medical treatment by the doctor.
2.* The man who attacked her were lost.
3.* Aminah were brought to the hospital in an ambulance.
4.* Aminah's right leg were injured.
5.* She were knocked down by a car.
6.* Aminah were checked by a doctor and a nurse.

Use of the present participle for "be+past participle" in the simple past tense (passive form)

1.* Aminah carrying in a special stretcher into the ambulance.

Use of the past perfect tense for"be+past participle" in the simple past tense (passive form)

1.* Last week Aminah met with an accident after she had knocked down by a young man.

Use of "has/have+been+past participle" for "be+past participle in the simple past tense (passive form)

1.* The nurse has been asked to help Aminah to move her leg.
2.* Aminah has been helped by the nurse.
3.* At the hospital, Aminah have been checked by the nurse.

Use of "has+been+stem" for "be+past participle" in the simple past tense (passive form)

1.* Aminah has been place in Room 500.

Use of "had+been+stem" for "be+past-participle" in the simple past tense (passive form)

1.* Aminah had been place at Room 500.

Use of "had+been+past participle for "be+past participle" in the simple past tense (passive form)

1.* She had been knocked when she wanted to cross the road.
2.* Aminah had been admitted to the hospital for a few days.
3.* At the hospital, Aminah had been checked by a doctor.
4.* Aminah had been taken immediately to ICU.
5.* After that, she had been taken to the hospital.

Use of "had+been+past" for "be+past participle in the simple past tense (passive form)

1.* The car that had been drove by a man named Mr. Razak knocked her down.

Use of " are+being+past participle" for "was+past participle" in the simple past tense (passive form)

1.* She then are being sent to the hospital.

Use of "has+present particple" for "be+past participle" in the simple past tense(passive form)

1.* A month later, Aminah has asking to go back.

Use of "be+stem" for "be+past participle" in the simple past tense (passive form)

1.* Aminah was send to the hospital near that town.
2.* Aminah was send to the hospital in an ambulance.
3.* Then, Aminah was take away to the hospital.
4.* A car that was drive by a man came very fast towards Aminah.

Use of "be+past" for "be+past participle" in the simple past tense (passive form)

1.* In the accident, Aminah's leg was broke.
2." She was took home by her mother.
3.* Her right leg was broke.

Use of the past progressive tense for "be+past participle" in the simple past tense (passive form)

1.* She was taking in an ambulance to the hospital.
2.* She was bringing into an ambulance by an ambulance attendent ten minutes after the accident happened..
3.* At the hospital, she was bringing to the emergency ward.
4.* She was shocking because of her broken leg.

Use of the simple past tense for "be+past participle" in the simple past tense (passive form)

1.* At the hospital, Aminah took to the emergency ward.
2.* At the hospital, Aminah immediately took to the emergency ward.
3.* When the ambulance arrived at the hospital, Aminah immediately took to the emergency room.
4.*She could not move her leg because it broke.

Use of the simple future tense for "be+past participle" in the simple past tense (passive form)

1.* After that, Aminah will bring to the emergency ward.

Misformation errors in the past perfect tense

Use of stem for the past perfect tense

1.* Her mother felt sad after she hear the news.
2.* She thanked the nurses who care for her.
3.* Aminah was given medicine by the doctor who check her.
4.* The man who knock Aminah phoned for an ambulance.
5.* The driver who knock Aminah immediately called the ambulance using the phone nearby.
6.* She thanked all the nurses and doctors who help her.
7.* After Aminah arrive at the hospital, the doctors and nurses quickly nursed Aminah.
8.* The man who knock Aminah called for an ambulance.
9.* She went to the doctor and nurses who help her and thank them.
10.*The doctor had helped and take care of her.

Use of "stem+s" for the past perfect tense

1.* She thanked the nurse for the care she gives her.

Use of the present progressive tense for the past perfect tense

1.* She told her mother what's happening.

Use of the simple past tense for the past perfect tense

1.* She thanked all the nurses and the doctor who helped and gave support to her.
2.* The hospital officer explained that Aminah met with an accident.
3.* The police officer asked the man who hit the victim how the accident happened.
4.* The driver came out and saw what happened.
5.* Last week, Aminah met with an accident after she went to the market.
6.* Aminah's mother was surprised and shocked when she knew that Aminah met with an accident..
7.* After the ambulance arrived,they sent her to the hospital.
8.* She could walk after she exercised a lot.

Use of "have+stem" for the past perfect tense

1.* She met all the nurses who have take care of her .
2.* She would not forget the time she have spend at the hospital.

Use of "had+stem" for the past perfect tense

1.* She thanked the nurse who had take care of her for that week in the hospital.

Use of "have+present participle" for the past perfect tense

1.* She thanked the nurses who have helping her and calling her mother.

Use of "had+past" for the past perfect tense

1.* Her mother had knew about the accident after the call from the hospital staff.
2.* Aminah had broke her leg.

Use of "had+en" for "had+ed" for regular verb in the past perfect tense

1.* She met the nurse who had treaten her very well.

Use of the past progressive tense for the past perfect tense

1.* The man who was knocking Aminah telephoned to her mother.

Use of the present perfect tense for the past perfect tense

1.* She thanked all the doctors and the nurses who has treated her well.

Use of "be+stem" for the past perfect tense

1.* She was faint.
2.* She broke her leg after a car was knock her.
3.* She could not go home because she was faint.
4.* Aminah did not know what was happening because she was faint.

Use of the present participle for the past perfect tense

1.* She thanked those who helping her.

Misformation errors in the past progressive tense

Use of stem for the past progressive tense

1.* Last week, Aminah met with an accident while she cross the road.
2.* The accident happened when Aminah cross the road.

3.* When she cross the road, a car came suddenly.
4.* She did not see left or right while she cross the road.
5.* She try to cross the road when she met with an accident.

Use of the simple past tense for the past progressive tense
1.* The man who drove the car called the ambulance immediately.
2.* The accident happened because of the driver's fault as he drove very fast.
3.* It happened while Aminah tried to cross the road.
4.* It happened at Nanas Road while Aminah went back from the shop.

Use of the present progressive tense for the past progressive tense
1.* She's getting better each day.
2.* She waved her hand to the doctor when she is going home.
3.* When Aminah are staying at the hospital, her mother came to visit her every day.

Use of "had+present participle" for the past progressive tense
1.* The doctor gave her permission to go home because she had getting better.

Use of the past participle for the past progressive tense
1.* When the ambulance taken Aminah to the hospital, she was still in a coma.

Misformation errors in verb-forms

Use of "stem+s" for "to+stem"
1.* He called for the ambulance to take Aminah goes to the hospital.

Use of "for+past" for "to+stem"
1.* She went to the hospital for saw Aminah.

Use of "for+present participle" for "to+stem"
1.* Her mother quickly arrived at the hospital for looking for her.

Use of "to+ed" for "for+present participle"
1.* She felt thankful to God to saved her daughter's life.

Use of "to+stem" for the present participle
1.* The nurse enjoyed to look after Aminah.

Use of stem for the present participle
1.* After come to the hospital, Aminah was treated by a doctor.
2.* She thanked the nurse for take care of her.
3.* Ten minutes later, there was an ambulance go there.
4.* Aminah thanked the nurse for her kindness in take good care of her.
5.* Her mother came to see her after get the bad news from their neighbour.

Use of "stem+s" for the present participle
1.* There was a lot of blood comes from her leg.
2.* She went home at 6.00 pm after thanks those who had helped her.

Use of the simple past tense for the present participle

1.* She promised to be careful when walked on the road.
2.* A car came from Jalan Kulas hit Aminah.
3.* The nurses gave Aminah physical treatment like trained her to walk.

APPENDIX 4

DESCRIPTIVE ESSAY

OMISSION ERRORS

Omission of the third person singular "-s/es"

1.* He feel happy because his family is understanding.
2.* When he come back, he eats.
3.* His wife never protest against whatever he says.
4.* She follow it because she feel that whatever her husband says is good for the family.
5.* He want his son to see "berita".
6.* Encik Karim's family live in a large house.
7.* His wife is a housewife and she make delicious food and take care of her family.
8.* Encik Karim work as a taxi driver (9 times)
9.* Encik Karim work as a taxi driver to earn some money for the family.
10.*He spend ten hours at his job.
11.*His wife always make special food for serving his family.
12.*At night, Encik Karim always want to be with his family.
13.*Encik Karim always want to make his family happy.
14.*She always do her work very well.
15.*She also love her children.
16.*His wife cook and take care of the children.
17.*He stop driving at 8 o'clock at night.
18.*Ater that, he stay with his family.
19.*She always do her work every day.
20.*Encik Karim come home at midnight.
21.*This make their family always happy.
22.*The money he receives usually depend on how far the destination is.
23.*Encik Karim earn his living by driving a taxi.
24.*His wife do all the housework.
25.*Every day, she cook the meals for her husband and her three children.
26.*Every day, he drive his taxi to town to find passengers.
27.*At home, his wife wash clothes.
28.*He own a house situated at Taman Sukma.
29.*His wife cook lunch for him and his children.
30.*Every day, he start working at 5.00 am.
31.*Encik Karim go out to work.
32.*He work as a taxi driver but Mak Timah cook at home for their children

33.*After dinner, their family watch television.
34.*His wife stay at home.(2 times)
35.*Every day, he come out at 6.00 am and go home at about 8.30 pm.
36.*She do all the housework like washing, cooking and sweeping.
37.*The family take dinner.
38.*He work as a taxi driver in KL and he has his own taxi.
39.*She work at home.
40.*She clean the house.
41.*Encik Karim live at Taman Cahaya. about 1 km from town.
42.*His wife work as a housewife.
43.*He work from 8.00 am until 4.50 pm.
44.*She do all the housework as a mother for her children and as a wife for her husband.
45.*She always cook for their family.
46.*Every day, he drive his taxi to town because he want to take passengers.
47.*Every morning until afternoon, he drive along Kuching area.
48.*In the morning, his wife prepare breakfast for their children before they go to school.
49.*Her husband come back home.
50.*Encik Karim live at Jalan Melati.
51.*She also love and take care of her children.
52.*His wife Asmah is a good wife who know her responsibility of being a wife and the mother of three children.
53.*He enjoy doing that.
54.*By 8 o'clock in the evening, the family gather together to have a talk.
55.*He work all days to get money for himself and his family.
56.*He work from morning till night.
57.*He usually work like that everyday.
58.*In the morning, their father send them to school.
59.*Encik Karim work around Kuching town area.
60.*Encik Karim live at Kampung Bergawan, Kuching.
61.*He go to work at 8.00 am.
62.*She do everything.
63.*He always help tourists to find places to visit.
64.*She take care of food, clothes and their children.
65.*At night, Encik Karim's family watch television together.
66.*Every day, he go out to work in the morning.
67.*She go to the market.
68.*She go back to do housework.
69.*She start cooking rice and vegetables for their lunch.
70.*His wife, Amira go to work.
71.*She stays at home and take care of their children.
72.*Puan Siti is a good cook because she know how to cook a lot of things.
73.*This show us how they like to help each other.
74.*This show their relationship is very close.
75.*He drive a taxi from early morning until at night.
76.*Encik Karim always eat at home.
77.*Encik Karim earn his living as a taxi driver.
78.*Encik Karim always compliment his wife as a very good cook.
79.*She love to see their home tidy.
80.*A school bus fetch them in front of their house.

81.*Kartini stay at home.
82.*At night, the family watch television.
83.*She look tired because she has to do all the housework.
84.*Her daughter help her.
85.*He work from morning till evening.
86.*His work finish at 6.00 pm
87.*His wife take care of their house.
88.*Encik Karim's family live in a big house.
89.*Puan Azizah knows the favourite dish that her family like.
90.*At night, his family enjoy watching the television together.
91.*Hasnah stay at home with her mother.
92.She always play with her neighbour.
93.*Encik Karim hate an untidy house.

Omission of the verb "to-be" in the simple present tense.

1.* She ∧ always at home to do her job as a housewife.
2.* His son ∧ named Johan.
3.* His eldest daughter ∧ named Siti and the youngest is named Anna.
4.* She ∧ only a housewife.
5.* There ∧ beautiful flowers and trees in the garden.
6.* Fatimah ∧ still young.
7.* After they ∧ all at home in the evening, they eat together.
8.* He ∧ always happy with his work although sometimes he has to work hard.
9.* She ∧ also happy with her work.
10.*She ∧ also a good cook.
11.*The house ∧ also clean every time.
12.*She ∧ also responsible in her job.
13.*He ∧ back home at 7 o'clock.
14.*His first son's name ∧ Assyidia.
15.*Alia ∧ very good in playing tennis.
16.*That house ∧ for their family to stay.
17.*Encik Karim's wife ∧ only a housewife.
18.*They have a house that ∧ not too small and not too big.
19.*He usually works like that except if he ∧ sick.
20.*They are a very happy family that ∧ all the joy and sadness they share together.
21.*Encik Karim ∧ satisfied with his job.
22.*His lovely wife ∧ named Suraya.
23.*The house ∧ so simple.
24.*Although his salary is small, he ∧ able to cover his family's expenses.
25.*His wife's name ∧ Aminah.
26.*His income ∧ around $350 a month.
27.*At night, when the whole family ∧ free, they watch television.
28.*After Encik Karim ∧ home, the family takes dinner.
29.*They ∧ in the same school but in different classes.
30.*Whatever she cooks ∧ mostly delicious.
31.*His wife is not working but ∧ just a housewife.
32.*His salary ∧ about RM500 a month.
33.*His house ∧ not too big but is very beautiful and clean.
34.*The house ∧ very clean and they ∧ very happy.
35.*The house ∧ made of wood.
36.*Encik Karim cannot send them because he ∧ always busy with his job.

37.*There ∧ no need for him to get ready the food.
38.*His wife's name ∧ Mak Timah.

Omission of the verb "to- be" in the present progressive tense
1.* Encik Karim's children ∧ still studying.
2.* Three of their children ∧ still studying in a primary school.
3.* While he ∧ working, his wife stays at home.
4.* At the time he ∧ working, his wife cooks at home.

Omission of "to" from "to+stem"
1.* Encik Karim wants their house ∧ look clean.
2.* She has ∧ do a lot of things for her family for example,cooking.

ADDITION ERRORS

Addition of the verb "to-be" in the simple present tense
1.* It is shows that they are a very happy family.
2.* During the holiday, they are help their parents.
3.* His son was studies hard.
4.* They are stay in a big house.
5.* One of them is studies in the morning.

Addition of the verb "to-be" in the simple present tense (passive form)
1.* His elder son is named Mohd. Azam is twelve years old.

Addition of "-s/es" to verbs after the plural nouns in the simple present tense
1.* They goes to school by school bus.
2.* Every day, his son and daughters goes to school by bus.
3.* The children goes to school by school bus at 6.45 am during weekdays.
4.* The passengers likes to ride in his taxi.
5.* They all likes to watch both local and international news.
6.* They always makes some jokes.
7.* Encik Karim and his family lives in a medium-sized house.
8.* His children goes to school by school bus.
9.* They lives in a simple house.
10.*Encik Karim's children always goes to school by bus.
11.*Encik Karim's sons goes to school by school bus.
12.*They likes to watch television.

Addition of "-ed" after "to"
1.* He always helps tourists to find some places to visited.

Addition of "-ing" after "to+stem"
1.* At night, they like to watching television.

Addition of "do"
1.* Every morning, Encik Karim's children go to school by school bus and do every evening they go home by school bus too.

MISFORMATION ERRORS

Use of "have" for "has" in the simple present tense(subject-verb agreement.

1.* His wife, Asmah , also have to get up early in the morning to cook breakfast for his children.
2.* Encik Karim have one house.
3.* Encik Karim have a job.
4.* He have two daughters and one son.(3 times)
5.* The house have three rooms.(2 times)
6.* He does not work if he have something else to do.
7.* He have one son and two daughters.(5 times)
8.* Encik Karim have a good house.
9.* He have lunch break.
10.*Every night, Encik Karim have dinner with his family.
11.*Encik Karim have a very happy family.
12.*Encik Karim have an average size and beautiful house.
13.*Puan Kamariah have to do her work too.
14.*She have wash the dishes, clean up the house and wash all the clothes.
15.*She have many types of flowers.
16.*He have a big house.
17.*He have to wake up early in the morning.
18.*Every day, his wife have to wake up early in the morning.
19.*Every day, his wife have to wash their clothes.
20.*Encik Karim have a small house but it is beautiful and clean.
21.*Encik Karim have a single-storey house.
22.*She have to provide some food for her children.
23.*His house have a small garden.
24.*Encik Karim also have a big house.
25.*She have to do housework like cooking, washing and other work.

Use of "has" for "have" in the simple present tense (subject-verb agreement)

1.* Two of Encik Karim's children has classes.

Use of "is" for "are" in the simple present tense (subject-verb agreement)

1.* Their names is Ali, Ani and Azia.
2.* His daughters is Samsiah and Salawati
3.* The two daughters is Hayati and Hasini.
4.* Ali and Aminah is students.
5.* The two daughters is Khatijah and Mariam.
6.* Encik Karim's children who is Ramli, Siti and Aminah are all still studying.
7.* The eldest is a boy and the other two is girls.
8.* The girls' names is Fatimah and Roziah.
9.* The two daughters'names is Rohani and Rahayu.
10.*His children's names is Ali, Aminah and Fatimah.
11.*Two of Encik Karim's children is still in school.

Use of "are" for "is" in the simple present tense (subject-verb agreement)
1.* If there are something else to do, he does not work.
2.* This shows how happy the family are.
3.* Her family are happy all the time.
4.* Her youngest child, Mimy are only four years old.
5.* His house are very simple and beautiful.

Use of "had" for "has" in the simple present tense
1.* He had two daughters and one son.
2.* Encik Karim had a son and two daughters.

Use of "had" for "have" in the simple present tense
1.* At night, they had dinner together.
2.* They help each other if they had problems.
3.* After that, they discuss with their children if they had problems in school or at home.
4.* Amar and Asmah had to get up early and go to school.
5.* Every morning, they had to wait at the bus stop.

Use of "was" for "is" in the simple present tense
1.* The house was so beautiful.
2.* The house was big enough for his family.
3.* Encik Karim was very happy with his family.
4.* Their house is simple but it was quite enough for their family.
5.* The house was clean.
6.* Abu was the oldest.
7.* Encik Karim was a taxi driver.(2 times)
8.* Encik Karim's house was very clean.
9.* Puan Lela was his wife.
10.*He was a taxi driver.
11.*His wife was a Chinese woman and her name was Amira.
12.*His son's name was Amar.
13.*Encik Karim's second child was a boy.
14.*He was sixteen years old.
15.*His youngest child was a girl.
16.*She was thirteen years old.
17.*His house was a single-storey house.
18.*Encik Karim was not ashamed of being a taxi driver.
19.*Encik Karim's wife who is Widia was a housewife.
20.*That was Encik Karim's family.
21.*This family was a very nice family.
22.*Encik Karim has a very big house and he was a taxi driver.
23.*Azman was in primary 6.
24.*The house was a detached house.
25.*He lives in Kampung Jaya and he was a taxi driver.
26.*His house was beautiful and big with a small garden in front of the house.

Use of "was" for "are" in the simple present tense
1.* There was three children.
2.* They was Rosita in primary 4 and her brother Azman in primary 6.
3.* Two of his children was at school and they go to school by school bus.
4.* Two children of Encik Karim was at school.
5.* Sometimes, there was many people using his taxi but sometimes there is no passenger.
6.* Encik Karim's children's names was Fahara and Kamal.

Use of "were" for "are" in the simple present tense
1.* Ahmad and Roziah were students at Sekolah Menengah Jalan Duku.
2.* His daughters' names were Aminah and Alina.
3.* They were a happy and nice family.
4.* All members of the family were there.
5.*They are not rich but they were happy with their lives.

Use of "were" for "have" in the simple present tense
1.* At night, Encik Karim and his family were dinner together.

Use of "be" for "is" in the simple present tense
1.* He be back for lunch and dinner.
2.* She always be around with her mother at home.

Use of "has" for "is" in the simple present tense
1.* The job has that of a taxi driver.

Use of "can+past" for "can+ stem" in the simple present tense
1.* By doing that, he can met people and help them.

Use of "got" for "has" in the simple present tense
1.* He got two daughters and one son.

Use of "do" for "have" in the simple present tense
1.* He can do a happy family.

Use of "will" for "are" in the simple present tense
1.* At 6.00 o'clock in the morning, Encik Karim's children will ready to go to school.
2.* His children will back from school in the afternoon.

Use of the present progressive tense for the simple present tense
1.* Both of them are using public transport to get to school.
2.* Encik Karim is working as a taxi driver.
3.* At night, his family is watching television.
4.* His youngest daughter is staying at home with his wife because she cannot go to school yet.
5.* He is working as a taxi driver.
6.* He is living in a detached house.
7.* His wife, Aminah, are staying at home.

Use of the past progressive tense for the simple present tense
1.* His wife was cooking at home.

Use of the simple future tense for the simple present tense
1.* At 6.30 am Ali and Ros will get ready to go to school.
2.* While Encik Karim's doing his job, his wife Madam Rosnah will do the housework.
3.* She will cook every day for her family.
4.* He will drive his taxi early in the morning.
5.* She will do the housework every day.
6.* This will make their family happy.
7.* In the evening, the family will be together.
8.* They will tell interesting stories before their children go to sleep.
9.* At home, his wife will cook dinner.
10.*In the evening, they will eat together.
11.*In the morning,afternoon and evening, she will cook something for her family.
12.*His job will finish at 7.00 pm.
13.*They will stay at home only on weekends and school holidays.
14.*His wife will be busy cooking and cleaning the house.
15.*At 11.30 am Samad and Zurina will go to school by a school bus.
16.*At night, the family will get together.
17.*They will sit together in front of the television at 9.00 pm.
18.*They will go to bed.
19.*When they have a problem, they will discuss together.
20.*His wife will cook lunch.
21.*When his children arrive home, they all will eat together.
22.*Encik Karim will be back from work at noon too and the family will have their lunch.
23.*At night, they all will watch television together and sometimes they will discuss their own problems together.
24.*She will wash up.

Use of "will+past" for the simple present tense
1.* In the morning, she will prepared breakfast for the family.
2.* His wife, Cik Rose will prepared delicious food.
3.* Every day in the morning, Encik Karim will drove his taxi to pick up passengers.
4.* They will went back from school by school bus at 1.00 pm.

Use of "will+present participle" for the simple present tense
1.* He will watching television with his family.
2.* In the evening, the family will watching television together.
3.* She will washing up.
4.* At night, Encik Karim and his family will watching television together.
5.* They will talking about everything.
6.* After dinner, Encik Karim and his family will watching television together.
7.* All of them will watching television together.
8.* The children will watching television with their parents.
9.* His wife will preparing the meals for the family.

Use of "will+be+stem" for the simple present tense
1.* At night, Encik Karim and his family will be sit together.

Use of "would+stem" for the simple present tense
1.* Every morning, he would go to town to get passengers.

Use of "would+to+present participle" for the simple present tense
1.* At night, they would to watching television and have fun.

Use of the present participle for the simple present tense
1.* Every morning, Encik Karim doing his job driving a taxi.
2.* They watching television.(2 times)
3.* At 9.00 o'clock, all of them watching news.
4.* At night, they watching television together.
5.* At night at about 9.00 pm, Encik Karim and his family watching television together and talk to each other.
6.* She washes up and cooking.
7.* After that, they watching television together and at 10.00 o'clock, they go to sleep.
8.* Every morning, they waiting for the bus.
9.* At five o'clock they all going jogging.
10.*She doing and selling "cucur pisang".
11.*In the evening, this family watching television together.
12.*They have fun and they also always talking about their problems.
13.*Every evening, she planting the flowers.
14.*Encik Karim's family always watching television together at 9.00 pm.
15.*They always watching television together.
16.*Encik Karim's house always looking clean.
17.*Encik Karim's son and daughter going to school by bus.
18.*Encik Karim also taking part-time work as a bus driver.
19.*When his two children going to school, his wife cooks.
20.*During their free time, Encik Karim's family watching television together.
21.*As a taxi driver, Encik Karim working very hard day and night.
22.*Every day, she doing the housework.
23.*At home, his wife cooking.
24.*After that, they watching television.
25.*He seldom coming home late at night.
26.*At night, they watching television together.(2 times)

Use of "be+stem" for the simple present tense
1.* Actually, this family is live a simple life at Kampung Batu.
2.* He is enjoy his job as a taxi driver.
3.* At night, his family was see the television.

Use of the past participle for the simple present tense
1.* She done the housework.

Use of the simple past tense for the simple present tense
1.* He and his family stayed in a bungalow house.
2.* He loved to do his job.
3.* She enjoyed doing housework.
4.* Encik Karim really loved his family.
5.* He went back in the afternoon.
6.* She also prepared lunch and dinner for her lucky husband and children.

7.* After school, they used the school bus.
8.* His children went to school by school bus.
9.* At night, Encik Karim's family sat together to discuss their problem.
10.*It looked so beautiful.
11.*He went to work in the morning and went home in the evening.
12.*Abu and Khatijah went to school by bus.
13.*He likes whatever his wife cooked.
14.*His wife always blushes everytime her husband said that.
15.*His job always started at 6.00 am every morning.
16.*His wife stayed at home.
17.*They helped their mother or father.
18.*He drove his car around town and sometimes he goes outside town.
19.*He started his work at 6.00 am.
20.*She stayed at home.
21.*Encik Karim earned money for his family by being self-employed.
22.*He took his passengers to their destinations.
23.*They lived in a small house near Jalan Kulas.
24.*Encik Karim and his family lived in a house which is not far from town.
25.*He enjoyed his job.
26.*He went to work every day from morning till night except during the holidays.
27.*Every morning, his wife Suraya prepared breakfast for her husband and her children.
28.*At night, this family often watched television together.
29.*He felt happy with the small family.
30.*He never expected that with his small salary he can have a happy family.
31.*His wife never goes against what he said
32.*Whatever her husband said is good for the family.
33.*His wife made food for him and their son and daughters.
34.*He went to work every day.
35.*Whatever she cooked is mostly delicious.
36.*At night, they gathered together to see television.
37.*He ended his work at 8.00 pm.
38.*Encik Karim's children came back from school at noon.
39.*She cooked and cleans the house.
40.*At 9.00 pm, the family member gathered together in front of the television.
41.*The bus took Encik Karim's son every day.
42.*At night, Encik Karim and his family altogether watched television.
43.*He starts to drive the taxi in the morning and came back at night.
44.*Two of Encik Karim's children used bus to school.
45.*At night after having dinner, Encik Karim's family spent their time together.
46.*He worked during the day only.
47.*She usually cooked lunch before her husband came back.
48.*His children went to school by bus every day.
49.*They went to SMK Green Road.
50.*At night, Encik Karim and the family watched the 8.00 o'clock news together.

Use of "simple past+s" for the simple present tense
1.* They spents their time for their family.

Misformation errors in the simple present tense (negative form)

Use of present progressive (negative form) for "does+not+stem"
1.* His wife is not working.

Use of "be+not+past" for "does+not+stem" in the simple present tense (negative form)
1.* The job is not brought in much money for his family.

Use of the simple future tense (negative form) for "does+not+stem" in the simple present tense (negative form)
1.* She will never stop doing it.

Use of the simple past tense (negative form) for "does+not+stem"
1.* His wife did not work.

Use of "do+not+stem" for "does+not+stem" in the simple present tense (negative form) (subject-verb agreement)
1.* He do not want to miss the moments with his family.

Use of stem for "be+past participle" in the simple present tense (passive form)
1.* Their children call Ali, Abdul and Abil.
2.* His wife cooks by herself but sometimes help by their aughters.

Use of "be+present participle" for "be+past pariciple" in the simple present tense(passive form)
1.* His taxi is washing every day by him.

Use of "be+stem" for "be+past participle" in the simple present tense (passive form)
1.* His older son is name Azman.
2.* His second son is name Hafizam and the youngest son is name Sulaiman.

Misformation errors in the present perfect tense

Use of the simple present tense for the present perfect tense
1.* After all of them eat, they all watch television at 7.30 pm.

Use of "stem+s/es" for the present perfect tense
1.* Then, after they watchs television, they go to bed.
2.* After the children already does their homework, the family takes dinner.

Use of the simple past tense for the present perfect tense
1.* He goes to work after his children went to school.
2.* He worked as a taxi driver for about 20 years.

Use of "does+not+stem" for "has+not+past pariciple" in the present perfect tense (negative form)
1.* Kartini stays at home because she does not start studying yet.

Misformation errors in the present progressive tense

Use of "is" for "are" in the present progressive tense
1.* Two of Encik Karim's children is studying.
2.* When the children is not studying and Encik Karim together with his wife are not doing anything, they like to relax and sit in front of the television watching the news.

Use of stem for the present progressive tense
1.* Fatimah study at Tabika Kemas near their house.
2.* He study in Form four.

Use of "be+stem" for the present progressive tense
1.* She was study in ITM now.
2.* She was study in ITM Shah Alam.
3.* The others are still study in primary school.

Misformation errors in verb-forms

Use of stem for the present participle
1.* She enjoyed do housework.
2.* His family enjoys watch television, cleaning the house and cooking.
3.* She does everything like brush the shirt, cleaning the house and cooking.
4.* They talk about everything include their problems.
5.* At night, after have dinner, Encik Karim and his family watch television together.
6.* At night after study, the children watch television.
7.* There are many people use his taxi.
8.* She does all the housework such as cooking, washing and sweep the floor.

Use of "to+stem" for the present participle
1.* She will never stop to do it.

Use of the present participle for "to+stem"
1.* After taking breakfast, they all go outside to wait for the bus coming.
2.* They gather in front of the television watching television and discuss their problems.
3.* At night, they gather together watching television.

Use of "to+present participle" for "to+stem"
1.* His wife has to preparing the food and cooking.

Use of "to+past participle" for "to+stem"
1.* Puan Kamariah has to done her work too.

Use of the simple past tense for "to+stem"
1.* He wants took the passengers in town.

Use of "to+stem" for "stem+s"
1.* When he comes home, he to eat.

Use of "to+adjective" for "to+verb"
1.* This is to stable his income.

Use of stem for the past participle
1.* He also has a son name Ali.

ORDERING ERROR

Error of ordering in the present perfect tense
1.* They discuss what have they done.

APPENDIX 5

EXPOSITORY ESSAY

OMISSION ERRORS

Omission of modal verb "will" in the simple future tense

1.* They ∧ start the annual sports meet.
2.* They ∧ open a small stall.
3.* When the events start, the audience ∧ take their seats and give their support.
4.* Many students and people ∧ come to see the event.
5.* HIs parents ∧ give him encouragement.
6.* He ∧ also be a winner twice.
7.* All the students ∧ give applause to him.
8.* Ahmad who is a runner ∧ arrive first.
9.* The students who take part in this programme ∧ have to find the leaders.
10.*After that, the track events ∧ also be held.
11.*Meanwhile, some students ∧ do a small business.
12.*On weekends, they ∧ have a meeting.
13.*The students who take part in the events ∧ get ready to start.
14.*Then the match ∧ begin.
15.*Next, the Principal ∧ light the fire.
16.*After that, the captain ∧ announce the names of those students who take part in the events.
17.*Before the sports start, the Principal ∧ declare open the ceremony.
18.*The Principal ∧ give the prizes to the winners.
19.*They ∧ invite their friends and parents.
20.*One of the students ∧ win in two competitions.
21.*Finally, Ahmad ∧ get a prize and he ∧ feel so happy.
22.*He ∧ try to have a discussion with other members of the Committee.
23.*The Committee ∧ have to invite all the parents of the students in his college.
24.*They ∧ have to decorate the campus.
25.*The Prime Minister ∧ come to declare open the race.
26.*Secondly, lighting the torch ceremony ∧ have to be carried out.
27.*It ∧ not need extra energy.
28.*Next, all the people at the ceremony ∧ sing Ibu Pertiwiku and Negaraku at the opening ceremony.
29.*Ahmad ∧ take part in this game and he will prepare for the race.
30.*Ahmad also ∧ take part in this game.

31.*They ∧ have to light the torch.
32.*We ∧ need decorations with flags and other things.
33.*We ∧ have to run with the sack.
34.*They ∧ also do many things to make sure that the sports and opening ceremony will be successful.
35.*Before that, all members of the sports committee ∧ have an assembly.
36.*A lot of funny things ∧ happen in this game.
37.*They ∧ all come together.
38.*Some of the contestants ∧ have to roll their bodies on the ground.
39.*All participants ∧ make an effort to win a gold medal.
40.*The lecturers ∧ also take part in the competition.
41.*They ∧ have the annual sports.
42.*Ahmad ∧ join the race.
43.*Ahmad ∧ take part in that race.
44.*They ∧ give medals to the winners.
45.*They ∧ celebrate the victory.
46.*The ceremony ∧ begin.
47.*They ∧ jump very fast.
48.*Many of Ahmad's friends ∧ win the prizes.
49.*The small shop ∧ sell souvenirs.

Omission of "will be" in the simple future tense

1.* There ∧ many programmes planned.
2.* The meeting ∧ held at Dewan Kuliah.
3.* After that, there ∧ the running competition.
4.* Other games ∧ carried out at the sport competition.
5.* The sports activities ∧ located at ITM Sarawak.
6.* Sack race ∧ also in the programme.
7.* All parents ∧ also allowed to come to the sports ceremony to give encouragement and be the supporters.
8.* All parents and students of ITM Sarawak ∧ invited to this annual sports.
9.* It ∧ only for those who can control themselves and concentrate.
10.*This annual sports ∧ launched by Dr. Ibrahim Shah, the Principal of ITM Sarawak.
11.*After that ∧ the track events.
12.*The events ∧ sack race, 1000 meter race and others.
13.*All of them ∧ very happy with their prizes.
14.*One of the games ∧ very funny.
15.*Prizes ∧ also given to the best team.
16.*There ∧ a lot of events.

Omission of "be" in the simple future tense

1.* Drinks will also ∧ served for all parents and ITM students.
2.* The annual sports will ∧ held in Institut Teknologi Mara Sarawak.
3.* The sports will ∧ held next week on 6 July, 1994.
4.* The first games that will ∧ held is the sack race.
5.* This annual sports meet that will ∧ held is one of the

biggest sports events in ITM.
6.* Firstly, the Principal of ITM Sarawak will ∧ required to declare open the annual sports.
7.* As the Principal of ITM Sarawak, he will ∧ grateful to the students' parents for coming to see the ceremony.
8.* Ahmad will ∧ responsible to burn the fire when the race starts.
9.* The sports will ∧ held at ITM Sarawak.(2 times)
10.*It will ∧ divided into two categories, men and women.
11.*The closing ceremony will ∧ held.
12.*The annual sports meet will ∧ carried out at ITM Sarawak.
13.*100m track events also will ∧ carried out.

Omission of "be" from the future continuous tense
1.* All the guests will ∧ using the main gate of ITM Sarawak.

Omission of "will be" from the future continuous tense
1.* Many people ∧ selling things like food.

Omission of the third person singular "-s" in the simple present tense
1.* Ahmad will burn the fire when the race start.
2.* He want to plan the sport programme.
3.* Prizes will be given to the team which show a high team spirit.
4.* When the torch start to burn, the ceremony will begin.
5.* When the ceremony end, the winners will get their prizes.

Omission of the verb "to be" in the simple present tense
1.* They plan to make the annual sports to be the biggest sport event that ∧ ever held in ITM Sarawak.
2.* It ∧ very far.
3.* The first game that will be held ∧ running in the gunny sack.
4.* ITM students ∧ very busy now.
5.* Where there ∧ many people, the field will be noisy.

Omission of "to" from "to+stem" in the verb form
1.* The students will invite people ∧ come.

Omission of "-ing" form after "by"
1.* They will start the annual sport meet by instruct one of the athletes to light a fire and run around the track.
2.* Then the opening ceremony will start by light the fire.
3.* The opening ceremony will be carried out by light the fire.
4.* He declares open the event by light up the fire.
5.* The Principal will declare open the annual sports by put the fire on the torch.
6.* The ceremony will be started by light of the torch by the Principal.

ADDITION ERRORS

Addition of "-s" to stem after will in the simple future tense

1.* This will includes boys, girls and teachers of ITM Sarawak.
2.* It will starts at 8.00 am.

Addition of "-ed" to stem after will in the simple future tense

1.* After the opening ceremony, the Sport Day will started.
2.* The Sports Committee will prepared many events on that Sport Day.
3.* They will decorated the building with colourful posters.

Addition of "-ing" form to stem after will in the simple future tense

1.* The Sport Day will ending with the prize-giving ceremony.
2.* After that, one of the students will light a torch and the sports will beginning.
3.* At the opening ceremony, ITM Sarawak student leader will declaring open the ceremony with carrying a torch in hand.
4.* The Principal will arriving at bout 8.00 am and will declaring opened the sports with his speech.
5.* All the students will taking their seats.
6.* The ceremony will starting with many games.
7.* Many people will coming to ITM Sarawak.

Addition of "be" in the simple future tense

1.* The annual sports will be start at 8.00 am.
2.* The Principal of ITM will be declare open the ceremony.
3.* The events will be start with the sack race.
4.* It will be start on 15th December, 1994.

Addition of the verb "to be" in the simple present tense

1.* The students who are take part in this programme will have to find their leaders.
2.* The fire will burn until the sports are finish.
3.* There will be many participants who is participate in many types of games.
4.* At the end of the sports, the person who is win will get the prizes from the Principal.
5.* Athletes who is win the events will be given a present by Encik Dzulkaria.
6.* Only the lucky persons who are win will get the prizes.

Addition of "-s" to verb after the plural noun in the simple present tense

1.* All the participants who joins the race will compete.

Addition of "-ing" form after "to"
1.* Some of the contestants will have to rolling their bodies on the ground.

Addition of past tense marker after "to"
1.* Ahmad will try to gave advice to his committee.

MISFORMATION ERRORS

Misformation errors in the simple future tense

Use of "must+stem" for the simple future tense
1.* First of all, he must send invitation cards to all parents of the students.

Use of "must+past participle" for the simple future tense
1.* Before that, he must invited the Principal or one of the VIPs to give a speech and advice.

Use of "must+present participle" for the simple future tense
1.* On the Sport Day, they must welcoming all the pupils and parents to see the opening ceremony and take their seats.

Use of "must+be+stem" for the simple future tense
1.* The winning house must be get a big trophy this year.

Use of "can+simple past" for the simple future tense
1.* They will have to decorate the campus so that it can gave the parents something nice to look at.

Use of present perfect tense for the simple future tense
1.* In the two games, Ahmad has won the first prizes.

Use of "has+stem" for the simple future tense
1.* The best athlete has light a torch.

Use of "has+stem+s" for the simple future tense
1.* As the Sport Committee member, Ahmad has takes part in the sport activities.

Use of "had+stem" for the simple future tense
1.* All the Sport Committee members had work hard for the annual sports

Use of "be+stem" for the simple future tense
1.* The sports is start at ITM Sarawak.
2.* The sports is end with cheers.

3.* On the first day of the sports, ITM Sarawak Principal is declare open the annual sport meet.
4.* Then, the sports is begin.
5.* Lastly, the champion were get the trophy from the Principal.
6.* The students were invite the people to come.

Use of "be+stem+s" for the simple future tense
1.* The sports is starts with the gunny sack race.
2.* After this, the games is starts.

Use of the present participle for the simple future tense
1.* They taking a rest for a few minutes before the prize-giving ceremony.
2.* There, many people coming to see the sports.
3.* After that, the President of the Sport Committee will give a speech and welcoming the audience.
4.* All members of the Sport Committee planning the annual sports.
5.* When the annual sports start, many people coming.
6.* ITM Sarawak welcoming all students to ITM.

Use of "will+past participle" for the simple future tense
1.* Finally, the Principal will given the trophy to the winners.
2.* They will held the annual sports meet next month.

Use of "will+be+past participle" for the simple future tense
1.* Finally, Dr. Ibrahim Abu Shah will be given a medals to the winners.

Use of the present progressive tense for the simple future tense
1.* Many students from ITM Sarawak are joining the annual sports.
2.*After a few hours, the match is starting and the competitor is running in the gunny sack.
3.* At 7.30 am, the students of ITM Sarawak and the Sport Committee are waiting for the Principal of ITM Sarawak.
4.* He is declaring the opening by lighting the fire.
5.* Then, he is welcoming the audience and the participants.
6.* Lastly, the Principal is giving the prizes to all the winners.
7.* On the first day, all the staff and students of ITM Sarawak are welcoming all the people who want to see the sports.
8.* The sports is starting with lighting of the fire.
9.* The annual sports is starting.
10.*It is beginning and one of the Sports Committee members will light the torch.
11.*Contestant 127 is winning the match.

Use of "stem+s" for the simple future tense
1.* The Principal lights the torch to declare open the annual sports meet.

2.* Ahmad participates in a gunny sack running competition.
3.* After that, he participates in a running competition.
4.* At the end of the sports meet, the Principal gives him a trophy.
5.* The Sports Committee gives permission to people to open up stalls.
6.* The Principal, Dr. Ibrahim Abu Shah declares open the annual sports.

7.* After that, the President of the Sport Committee gives a welcoming speech to the audience.
8.* Finally, the headmaster gives the medals to the winners.
9.* All the participants who join the race competes among themselves.
10.* The parents gives a big applause.
11.*The Principal gives a welcoming speech to the audience.
12.*Many students takes part in the competition.
13.*The parents and lecturers gives applause to him for winning the competition.
14.*Many people comes to witness this Sport Day.
15.Firstly, it begins with the torch lighting.

Use of the simple past tense for the simple future tense
1.* The Principal declared open the annual sports.
2.* The contestants used the gunny sack to run.
3.* He said thanks to his parents and lecturers for their support.
4.* All participants came to the ceremony.
5.* Ahmad tried to give advice to his committee.
6.* Many people came and enjoy the day.
7.* Ahmad got the first place in that race.
8.* His team congratulated him.
9.* He felt very nervous in the beginning.
10.*He took the first place.
11.*Ahmad got many medals.
12.*Some of them fell down.
13.*He received a trophy and cash money.

Use of "can+being" for the simple future tense
1.* He can being a winner in the sports.

Use of "should+stem for the simple future tense
1.* All students from ITM should come to the ceremony.

Use of "is" for "will be" in the simple future tense
1.* He is a winner in that competition.
2.* The sport meet is at 8.00 am.
3.* The last event is the track event.
4.* The last event on the Sport Day is the prize giving to the winners.
5.* This is an interesting Sport Day.
6.* After the speech has been given, the athletes is ready to start.
7.* The first event is running in a sack race.
8.* The last event for the day is the running competition.

9.* The first event on the first day is running in a bag.
10.*The next event is welcoming all the audience and parents.
11.*The first match is running in the sand bag.
12.*The next match is the running contest.
13.*The events at the sport meet is a sack race and track events.
14.*There is some events suggested by the Sports Committee.
15.*The coming annual sports is held at ITM Sarawak.
16.*Next, the 4x400m is held.
17.*The last event is the giving of prizes to the winners.
18.*The sports is on 6th July 1994.
19.*There is many games on that day.
20.*There is also a few students selling fruits and T- shirts.
21.*Ahmad is the winner in the gunny sack race.
22.*The sack race is the race for old and young people.
23.*The first sport event is a sack race.
24.*Another event is the running race.
25.*The first event in the programme is the torch lighting ceremony.
26.*The games is the sack race, running games and others.
27.*The first event is the sack race.(3 times)
28.*The first activities on 24th July, 1994 is the opening ceremony.
29.*The first event in the morning is the sack race.
30.*The last event is the track events like 100m, 1400m and 1000m.
31.*The event is not very difficult.
32.*Ahmad is the winner.
33.*It is more interesting with a few matches.
34.*The first game is the sack race.
35.*Contestant 27 is the winner.
36.*It is the annual sport meet for ITM Sarawak.
37.*After that, there is many events.
38.*One of the favourite events is the 100m race.
39.*One of the games is sack race.
40.*The sack race is the best event.
41.*It's fun to watch the boys.
42.*The other event is running.
43.*The best event is the five thousand meters race.
44.*It is the most enjoyable time for Ahmad.
45.*The first agenda at the annual sport meet next month is the burning of the fire.
46.*It is opened only to members of the Sport Committee.
47.*The Principal is required to declare open the sports.

Use of "are" for "will be" in the simple future tense

1.* There are many activities on that day.
2.* The activities are running long distance and other events.
3.* There are many people watching.
4.* During the Sport Day, there are a sack race competition.
5.*There are so many people coming on that day.
6.* Many people are there.
7.* Then, there are the track events like the 100 meters,200 meters and 400 meters.

8.* There are a lot of games to be competed.
9.* There are also some sports such as the sack race.
10.*There are also the 100m race for boys and girls.
11.*There are many people coming to join the sports.
12.*There are the sack race, the 100m race and many more.
13.*There are many people coming.
14.*They are very happy.
15.*The last event are the giving of prizes to the winners.
16.*The rules of the competition are only students of ITM Sarawak can enter all the events.
17.*Every member of the Sport Committee are given an assignment.
18.*All the people are invited to watch the sports.
19.*On that day, many people are invited.
20.*The Principal of ITM Sarawak are invited to declare open Sport Day.
21.*The students of ITM Sarawak are allowed to bring their parents to join the Sport Day.
22.*The games that are held are the sack race and the track events.
23*All parents and teachers are welcomed to the annual sports.

Use of "was" for "will be" in the simple future tense
1.* It was a very exciting and funny Sport Day.
2.* Student participation in this event was incredible.
3.* Some of them was very funny like running in a sack.
4.* He was very happy.
5.* He was the sportman of the year.
6.* His team was very happy.
7.* At the end of the sport ceremony, Ahmad was given prizes by the Principal of ITM Sarawak.

Use of "were" for "will be" in the simple future tense
1.* There were about 200 students taking part.
2.* There were many people coming to watch the sports.

Use of "must+be" for the simple future tense
1.* It must be an enjoyable and exciting day for the audience and participants.

Use of "will+be+stem" for the simple future tense (passive form)
1.* The annual sports will be declare open by the President of ITM Student Association.
2.* The parents of ITM students will be invite.
3.* Many activities will be hold on that day.
4.* All the parents will be invite to give support.
5.* The first event that will be hold is running in the sack.
6.* On that day, ITM Sarawak will be crowd with visitors, friends and relatives.
7.* The prizes will be present by the Principal of ITM Sarawak.
8.* The parents will be welcome at the gate.
9.* There will be many events that will be carry out.
10.*The audience will be invite to ITM Sarawak.

11.*We will appoint a group of members in our Committee to set up an arch that will be paint.
12.*The sport meet that will be officially open by Dr. Ibrahim Abu Shah, ITM's Principal will be launch by lighting the torch.
13.*It will be declare open by Encik Dzulkarnin Ahmad.
14.*The porch will be light up.
15.*Tickets will be sell on that day.
16.*An important event will be perform on that day.
17.*The matches that will be present are sack races and track events.
18.*Track events will be present too.
19.*After the sports, all the marks will be count.
20.*After the sports, all the fields will be clean.
21.*The first game that will be play on that day is a sack race.
22.*This will be do by the Principal.

Use of "will+present participle" for the simple future tense (passive form)
1.*All the students will giving a coloured T-shirt.
2.* All the winners will giving presents and trophies.

Use of "will+be+present participle" for the simple future tense (passive form)
1.* The ceremony will be opening when the torch is on fire.
2.* Many kinds of sports will be planning.
3.* Only the three members who come first will be presenting with the prizes.
4.* The best athlete will also be giving prizes.

Use of the present progressive tense for the simple future tense (passive form)
1.* At the end of the sports, once again the Principal is asking to give prizes to the winners.
2.* Lastly, the Principal is welcoming to give a speech.
3.* The winner is welcoming to take their prizes.
4.* The Principal is inviting to give a closing speech and close the annual sport meet.

Use of the past progressive tense for the simple future tense (passive form)
1.* The parents was inviting to make the annual sports more fun.

Use of stem for the simple future tense (passive form)
1.* Food and drinks also sell on that day.

Use of "will+stem" for the simple future tense (passive form)
1.* The sack race will follow by other races.
2.* All the instruments for the sports will take away.
3.* Other people will invite to give support.

Use of "will+be+stem" for the simple future tense (passive form)
1.* The annual sports will be declares open by Dr. Ibrahim Abu Shah.

Use of "will+been+stem" for the simple future tense (passive form)
1.* The sports will been hold at TIM Sarawak.

Use of "be+stem" for the simple future tense (passive form)
1.* The annual sports is hold on the 1st August, 1994.
2.* The sports is open to the public and ITM students.
3.* He's follow by contestants 1 and 3.
4.* The annual sports is celebrate by ITM students.
5.* The students are welcome to ITM Sarawak.
6.* The parents are also welcome to the annual sports

Use of "be+stem+s" for the simple future tense (passive form)
After this, the games is starts.

Use of "be+been+past participle" for the simple future tense (passive form)
1.* The annual sports will be held at the Dewan Serbaguna
and many people are been invited.

Use of "been+stem" for the simple future tense (passive form)
100m ,200m, 400m, 800m and 1800m events also been plan.

Use of the present perfect tense (passive form) for the simple future tense (passive form)
1.* For this year, Ahmad has been chosen to be the best
sportman.

Misformation error in the future continuous tense

Use of "be+adjective" for the future continous tense
1.* The people are enjoyable themselves.

Misformation errors in the present perfect tense

Use of "has+past participle" for "have+past participle" in the present perfect tense (subject-verb agreement)
1.* ITM Sarawak Principal will be giving the trophies and
presents to the persons who has won.
2.* Students who has won the games will be given prizes by
the Principal.

Use of stem for the present perfect tense
1.* After the Principal give his speech, all the students
will take their seats.
2.* Ahmad promise to have a good practice to win the games.

Use of "be+stem" for the present perfect tense
1.* After all the events is finish, they will take their
seats.

Use of the simple past tense for the present perfect tense
1.* The winner will get the prizes to bring home for winning the games which they took part in.
2.* After the sports finished, the Principal will give the prizes to the winners.
3.* In the end, the Principal will hand over the prizes to the winners of the teams and those who won all the events.

Use of "has+present participle" for the present perfect tense
1.* The Sport Committee has planning many activities.

Use of the past perfect tense for the present perfect tense
1.* Ahmad had already prepared how the Sport Committee will carry out the annual sport meet next month.

Use of "had+be+past participle" for the present perfect tense
1.* This will symbolise that the annual sports had be started.

Misformation errors in the simple present tense

Use of the present participle for "stem+s" in the simple present tense
1.* Everyone who becoming winners will be given presents.
2.* He planning that the Principal will light up the torch.

Use of "will+present participle" for the simple present tense
1.* Whoever will winning the race will get a prize.

Use of the present progressive tense for stem in the simple present tense
1.* The people who are coming for the sports will be happy.

Use of the simple past tense for the simple present tense
1.* Ahmad was a student in ITM Sarawak.
2,* Ahmad first planned the meeting.
3.* When the annual sports meet started, many people will come.
4.* Ahmad wanted the Principal to light up the torch for the opening ceremony.
5.*The team which had a high spirit will perform well.

Misformation errors in verb-forms

Use of stem for the present participle
1.* Examples of the activities are run in the gunny sack, bring a ping pong ball with a spoon and so on.
2.* Next,the competitors will be marching group by group and salute the Principal and staff of ITM Sarawak.
3.* The first game is run in the gunny sack.
4.* At the end, the Principal of ITM Sarawak will give the

trophies and presents to the winners especially athletes for run in the bag and run the 100m race.
5.* The events suggested by the Sport Committee are fishing, catch a bottle,blow the balloon and so on.
6.* The game like run in the sack will be popular on that day.
7.* There will be many people watching and give a big hand to the winners.
8.* The event will start with put the fire on the torch by the Principal of ITM.
9.* There will be many people come to look at the sports.
10.*There will be about forty students take part.
11.*After hold the light, somebody will talk to the audience.
12.*On that day, there will be many people come to ITM Sarawak to see the sports.
13.*There will be many people come to join the sports.
14.*There will be many people come.

Use of "stem+s" for the present participle
1.* The ceremony will start with many games like running and jumps into the hole.
2.* There will be many people comes on that day.
3.* The Sport Day will end with the gives of prizes.

Use of the simple past tense for the present participle
1.* Other games will be ran in the sack, running 4x400m, and high jump.
2.* The Principal will declare open the ceremony by lighted the fire.
3.* After finished all the events, the prizes will be given to the winners in the afternoon of the last day.

Use of"to+stem" for the present participle
1.* The next event will be to welcome all the audience and parents.

Use of "stem+s" for "to+stem"
1.* Ahmad wants the Principal lights up the torch for the opening ceremony.

Use of stem for the past participle
1.* Next, there will be the gunny sack race follow by the track events.
2.* The first event will be the sack race follow by other events.

Use of "to+stem" for "to+be+past participle"
1.* Lighting the torch ceremony will have to carry out.

Use of "be+stem" for "be+past participle"
1.* Ahmad himself as the Sport Captain will light the torch

to show that the game is officially open.

Use of "to+be+stem" for "to+be+past participle"
1.* There will be a lot of games to be compete.

Use of "been+stem" for "been+past participle"
1.* There will be many programmes been plan.

Use of "for+noun" for "to+verb"
1.* He will light the fire for symbol that the annual sport meet has started.