A Comparison of the Effects of Correction on Definite and Indefinite Articles and Regular and Irregular past Tense Form: A Case Study of Iraqi EFL Learners

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Abstract

. Article takes place before nouns and a sort of adjective. Article is of two kinds; definite article (*the*) and indefinite *(a, an)*. 'The' takes place before a noun to show identifications of the noun to express it to the student. This paper aims at most significant works of the writer with a detailed analysis of identification of articles in the linguistic field of study by English as a Foreign Language (EFL). It aims answering certain question whether it in communication helps the speaker and/or the listener in the context of discourse or not? It focuses on the significant role that along with articles, regular and irregular form of tense plays in the context of communication. Various sources have been taken into consideration while compiling this endeavor to prove it to be a great addition to the body of knowledge in general and to linguistics in particular. In the end, it is proved that both articles and regular and irregular forms are vital elements in discourse with the help of given reference from the mentioned texts.

1. Introduction

Article and its Kinds

There are three kinds of article: *a*, *an*, and *the*. Article takes place before nouns and adjective. The definite article (*the*) is used before a noun to show the identity of the noun to the reader. The indefinite article (*a*, *an*) takes place before a noun generally or when its identification is not that observed. There are few cases in nouns need no article.

The given interpretation may easily be observed the fundamental uses of articles. Below a great deal of explanation will observed how and when to use it.

Definite article

The (it may be placed before a singular or plural noun)

Indefinite article

(a takes place before single noun starting with a consonant sound)

an (is used before single noun touching vowel sound)

<u>Count nouns</u> – those nouns which can be counted and sometimes singular or plural.

<u>Non-count nouns</u> – those nouns which cannot be counted and are remained singular.

	COUNT NOUNS	NON-COUNT NOUNS
Rule no 1 special identification is not known	a, an	(nil)
Rule no 2 identification is known	the	the
Rule #3 All things *or* things in general	(nil)	(nil)

Examples

I want a cup. (Any cup).

The *cup on his book (*implies a special cup).

James gets frightened of dogs (all dogs in general).

Ali sent me a proposal from Italy (an unspecific proposal- not an application, not an e-mail).

That was the proposal that he has used in my office (one specific proposal).

Taking the passport makes me go to Canada (any passport in general).

James takes tea (one cup of tea).

The *letter was written in a sophisticated manner.* (The letter that I have already mentioned).

Cats may be good friends (cats in general).

Ali wants furniture in his house. (Furniture is a no count noun).

My father bought me the car (the specific furniture that he needs).

*James hopes for **some** books this week* (an unspecified, limited amount of books).

Asim is *watching **the** car* (the onlycar).

Regular & Irregular past Tense Form

Regular verbs
Regular verbs are of many kind which observed that they form their various tenses as per the settle format. Such as:

Verb	3rd person singular present tense	3rd person singular past tense	past participle	present participle
write	he/she writes	he/she wrote	wrote	writing
fly	he/she flies	he/she flew	flow	flying
bow	he/she bows	he/she bowed	bowed	bowing

Present tense formation
In this tense the verb changes into singular 3rd person, as follows:

Certain verbs by adding just -s to the main shape (e.g. *fly/flies*, *see/sees*, *write/writes*).

Those verbs tin which vowel takes place at the end by adding e add -es (e.g. *want/wants, owe/owes, kill/kills*).

Those verbs that focus on -s, -z, -ch, -sh, and -x add –es

If consonant takes place at the end -y, vary the y to an i before adding es (e.g. *vary/varries*, But if the verb ends in a vowel plus -y, just add -s (e.g. *play/plays*, *enjoy/enjoys*).

Past tense formation
In this tense regular verb is used smoothly, and the same format must not be used, 2nd, and 3rd persons, singular and plural:

If the base form of the verb takes place at the end with a consonant or a vowel other than e, add the letters -ed to the end (e.g. *want/wanted*, *look/looked*, *write/wrote*).

Verbs in which this takes place -e, add -d (e.g. *love/loved*, *recede/receded*, *hope/hoped*).

To make the present participle of regular verbs:
If the main verb is ended with consonant & vowel other than e, add the ending *ing* (e.g. *fly/flying),*

If the base form of verb ends in y just add -ing (e.g. *hurry/hurrying, clarify/clarifying*).

Irregular verbs
The following irregular verbs don't go with the proper rhythm. Down beneath discussed its shapes:

Verb	3rd person singular present tense	3rd person singular past tense	past participle
be	is	was	been
begin	begins	began	begun
bite	bites	bit	bitten
break	breaks	broke	broken
buy	buys	bought	bought
run	runs	ran	run
say	says	said	said
see	sees	saw	seen
sell	sells	sold	sold
set	sets	set	set

2. Literature Review
The investigation of L2 article expressed thoroughly shed light on various theoretical direction would shed some light on different learner behaviors. Observations were build which which touch the certainty of

article exclusion (a) sometimes adjective is modified in noun phrase(Art + AdJ + N) vs. non-modified phrases (Art + N), (b) with first vs. second mention definite referents, and (c) with more vs. less attended (less salient) referents. Furthermore, it is expressed article alternate mistake, specifically the confused repetition. (Nattama Pongpairoj, April 2008)

In special criteria of language with a view on European languages, it is of great importance. Contrary to this, the previous servings to this area and to current, more precise and concise typological sections, much concentration will be given (i) issues of considering neat semantic basis for the parallelism and (ii) the remaking of persuaded and historical developments, following the leads of Greenberg (1990) and others. As a matter of fact, making a lavish and fruitful typology of definite articles, the study shall focus on even in the prohibited area of Europe, we got special diversity here and use of definite articles. (Ekkehard König)

The grammar article area introduces much hurdles for speakers of English, who has not much command, specifically when they are not of a same pattern structure in L1. Various angles focus on articles, and have struggled to solve this issue. By appreciating students to shed light on the notion of count ability and to indicate specific useses of articles in English, the ESL teacher in the view was able to make the students' understanding of this difficult area and improve them to a more authentic uses of the English article system. (Julia Miller)

2.2 Business and money language A bridge between two culture

Various aspects of the language sum up together and compose the best product or asset of a language that is Pragmatics. The prime concern with Woolf's writings is the context in which she tries to convey to the readers. In light of this comment, this study hints at, is the way she tries to explore her method of silence in her novels that is no farther than her own ideals of the role of language, sex, knowledge, mind and being.She introduces a new approach and context to the pragmatic role of silence in competition to the writers of her contemporary age as well as of the twentieth century. She defines "silence" to be "present" and not "absent" in any case. She hits hard at the authoritative state of "speaking subject."Through her great use of language – in realms of silence and pragmatics – she puts light on many matters such as the use of interpretation and the important role of pragmatism, the unconscious mind and interiority.

Politeness Theory does operate in a computer mediated form. Power and social distance are two of the three relational dimensions that Brown and Levinson discuss in their model. The first being "power" which is the clout of an individual such as a doctor and a patient. The doctor has power in that situation because of their knowledge distance refers to the social distance of the relationship for example a 10-year family doctor is going to have a different relationship with you then a first-time visit of the emergency room and third is rank which is the culturally shared idea of subjects such as money. There are only two options when talking about the theory of politeness. You either reject it thoroughly and come up with a new solution; or you can revise it and expand on it which is where I lean towards and the reason is because of the heuristic value that politeness Theory has its conceptual framework that is applicable in many different scenarios and cultures and; secondly, it's inherently pragmatic. Richard Watson published a book in 2003 which says that when defining politeness – he says:

It carries a lot of different connotations to it. Some scholars may say that it's superficial that if you say the right words, you can reduce the face threat. Andreas Bumgarner takes euphemism as being courteous. He is of the view: "courtesy is more than politeness it comes from the heart. It is kindly and thoughtful consideration for others it doesn't always accompany politeness." I would take it a step further and express the true politeness is when you focus on thoughtful consideration toward the other, you're not just saying the words but you're actually taking thoughtful consideration toward the other person showing that you care through your words and through your actions.

Procedural function – as a discourse marker

One of the other most important function of silence is in discourse. It is believed to be very important for turn-taking when for example during a debate. The opponent must wait for his turn so that he can object to what is said and show a reflexive response to prove his strength in logical reasoning.

The speaker's silence as a speech act

Most often the speaker observes eloquent silence when the illocutionary speech act is brought in to performance. For example: " I will not speak to you unless you do your assignments." Is a good example of threatening the listener of the consequences through silence.

Rhetorical function

Some writers are very professional in using the element of rhetoric in their language be it in the context of literature or linguistics. These rhetorical questions – if thought closely upon – include a form of silence behind them. Considering the example: "Am I the only sinful?" The mentioned question by itself ends with an understandable use of silence that needs no further explanation.

3. Articles in grammar

The researcher has discussed article and irregular tense form in such a way that it appeals to five of our sense. Firstly the article takes place before nouns and are of two type. Definite article (the0 specify the noun. Indefinite nouns (a, an) shed light on common noun or noun of ordinary status.

4. Methodology

The study is based on critical analysis of Definite and Indefinite articles. They are analyzed in order to highlight the significance and understanding through the way communication works and the way both the speaker and the listener understand one another. Since communication is widely based on the understanding of the human beings about its aspects and variations.

Data Collection

The study is thoroughly based on books, internet and library research articles.

5 Model Adopted

This study is based on the model of linguistic English as a Foreign Language (EFL) in order to highlight the significance of understanding articles through the way communication works and the way both the speaker and the listener understand one another. Since communication is widely based on the understanding of the human beings about its aspects and variations.

6 Data Description

In order to significantly reach the purpose of this study which is comparison of the articles and regular and irregular tenses, the concept of articles disbursed thoroughly

7. Data Analysis

The data is analyzed in systematic order. Firstly the term noun has been defined. Secondly certain light has been shed upon its kind. Then the researcher talked about form of tenses.

8. Discussion of the Results

The study has significantly analyzed the data provided data regarding articles and its kinds. In some Iraqi used to express opposition to the words of the other character. The use of article is so wide that it can embody many other psycholinguistic traits as well. For instance, gestures and postures are the key elements that assist in giving greater meaning to the expression of silence on certain occasions.

9. Conclusion

The study will focus on articles and its kinds that are observed as ways of expressing communication and cut off the communication, both can be shown as significant communicative roles. Articles shows fruitful messages, but through non-verbal ways as confronted to the whole used verbal means (i.e. speech). As discussed earlier that Article is a kind of adjective too, it can help noun to modify. Speech exist directly in a conversation/message, and can contribute fundamentally to the well-conveyed of a message. As ways of communication, they are in human nature. The text in which it takes place, in fact, performs outstanding role in determining which one is much appealing in conveying a given message as well as which one should be well known at a certain place. Similarly, the presence and absence of voice does not seem to thoroughly classified the speech in human speech.

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