

美国教师

矫正你的英语口语表达错误

Greg Scally / 著 朱旭晨 / 译

Greg Scally Betty Park / 讲解

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两张



Economic Daily Press
经济日报出版社

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

美国教师矫正你的英语口语表达错误 / Greg Scally 著.
—北京: 经济日报出版社, 2002. 7

ISBN 7-80127-991-3

I. 美... II. 朱... III. 英语—口语—中学—教学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 009970 号

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著 者	Greg Scally
译 者	朱旭晨
责任编辑	梅 清
责任校对	张惠力
出版发行	经济日报出版社
地 址	北京市宣武区白纸坊东街 2 号 (邮编 100054)
电 话	010-63567690(编辑部) 63567683(发行部) 63567687(直销部)
网 址	edp.ced.com.cn
E-mail	edp@ced.com.cn
经 销	全国新华书店
印 刷	北京荣海印刷厂
开 本	850 × 1168 毫米 1/32
印 张	6
字 数	103 千字
版 次	2002 年 7 月第一版
印 次	2002 年 7 月第一次印刷
书 号	ISBN 7-80127-991-3/G · 348
定 价	20.00 元

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前 言

语言学习不是一种单纯独立的行为，它与文化等因素总是粘连纠结在一起，文化很大程度上决定着某种语言使用者的思维习惯和词语选择及表达方式。同时，语音又是语言学习的第一性的重要部分，能听懂别人的谈话，能准确表达自己的意图，这是为交流而存在的语言的天性和价值所在。由于发音与文化的关系，有时我们不能理解以英语为母语的本族人的语言。基于这两点，我们编写了《中国学生英语表达错误例析》。从文化角度切入，注重语音指导，使得生长在不同文化环境下的东西方人士能够以准确而恰当的同一种语言进行交流。

这本小册子是在语言教学中积累和总结的中国学生在英语口语表达中极易出现的语言错误个案，涉及到句法、词法、语音、短语和短句、语词选择及中国特有事物的英文表达等诸多方面。对其间存在的错误、不当或呆板单调的表达方式进行分析、说明，并与当今美式口语生动自然、丰富多彩和注重实际的表达风格进行对比，给出同等语境下同一语意的多种表达方式，以便中国学生亦能展示恰当自如、多姿多彩的英文表达风貌，说一口流利地道的美语。

这本书广泛适用于大、中、小学生及广大英语爱好者阅读，亦可作为口语教师的参考样书。英文程度较好的读者，应跳过汉语注释，直接阅读英文解说及例句。书中的英文注释是当代纯正美式表达，并带有文化阐释性。多数例句英语语境感强烈鲜明，给读者敞开了一扇了解西方文化的窗口，所涉内容和语言素材新鲜有趣，值得珍视。英文程度稍低些的读者，可借助汉语说明进行学习，结合自身的语言实践，注意纠正类似错误，掌握多种表达方法。记住书中所列均为中国学生屡屡出现的最典型的错误或表达方式，在作者的指导下，你将意外地发现一些惯常使用的语句在美国人的眼里竟有些不自然或太正规。不要犹豫，跟我们一起学习、改正、丰富、提高，你会逐渐靠近真正地道的纯正美语。

在本书的写作和出版过程中，我们得到了罗燕芬（Jo Luo），任盈盈（Hope Ren），魏深雨（Alex Winant）和林在芸（Juwen Lam）的热情帮助和支持，他们给我们以信心和鼓励，在此向他们致以诚挚的谢意！

Language study is not a study isolated from other studies; it is always tied up with cultural and other factors. To a great extent, one's culture determines one's thinking patterns, word use, and methods of expression. At the same time, pronunciation is the fundamental start-

ing point from which language study must begin. Only if one can understand the sounds of others, and can makes others understand one's own sounds, can one take part in communication, the essence and entire purpose of language. Due to pronunciation and cultural differences, we sometimes have difficulty understanding native English speakers. In light of this, we have written "Common English Mistakes by Chinese Speakers". Taking culture as our point of departure, and emphasizing pronunciation guidance, we hope to improve the communication of people from different cultural environments through the use of English.

This book is the accumulation and exposition of the oral English mistakes by Chinese students repeatedly heard in our language instruction experience. They are mistakes that are easy for all students to make, and they involve considerations of syntax, morphology, pronunciation, phrases, short sentences, word choice, English words for things of a specifically Chinese nature, and so on. We address a myriad of such problems. A common difficulty in language learning is a monotony of expression, and we aim to enrich the reader's diversity of expression. There are also problems of unnaturalness, and we aim to address and correct such problems by providing

more natural and colloquial expressions and phrases. We also provide corrections of simply dead - wrong sentences often heard by Chinese students' of English. Basically, we provide more ways of communicating one's intentions, in places in which we often find Chinese students to be lacking in expressive ability. In this way, we present the reader with an explanatory, well - exemplified collection of very specific methods of English expression.

This book can be used widely by university, college, high school, junior high school, and elementary school students, as well as any Chinese non - native speaker of English learning English. It can also serve as a book of reference for teachers of oral English, both Chinese and foreign. Those readers of high English ability ought to skip the Chinese explanations and directly read the English explanations and examples. The English explanation in the book is carried out in modern, authentic American English. The sentences of the book, especially, but not limited to, the examples, are particularly genuine sentences often said by native speakers, giving the reader a window into understanding the Western culture out of which English springs. The content and situations of the examples are fresh and interesting, and also typical of conversations with native speakers. Those readers of low-

er English levels can make use of the Chinese explanations, and according to the reader's ability can pay attention to correcting the errors listed here and master more important ways of expression.

Remembering the typical mistaken expressions frequently made by Chinese students listed here, under the guidance of the author, the reader may be surprised to discover that a great deal of "Chinese English", sometimes called "Chinglish", comes out monotonous, unnatural, too formal, inappropriate, or just plain wrong to a native speaker's ear, in particular to that of an American. Don't hesitate to come along for a study of English that will correct, enrich, and improve your English in your gradual quest to speak real genuine American English.

Greg Scally

朱旭晨

2002. 1

使用说明

为取得更好的指导效果，我们专为本书配制了由 **Greg Scally** 和 **Betty Park** 讲解的辅助学习光盘，希望读者注意倾听和模仿。

讲解的内容包括每章的英文注释和正确表达的例句。为方便查找，我们将全书例句做了统一编号。为解决日常交流中由于发音而带来的障碍，我们列出了 10 个典型的语音点及一些在语流中由于连读而发生的语音缩略情况。这部分内容对提高中国学生的英语听力有着切实的帮助，希望读者多加模仿和练习。

For better educational results, with this book we provide an exclusive pronunciation disc narrated in perfect American English by Greg Scally and Betty Park. We hope readers will listen to it carefully and try to imitate the pronunciation therein.

The content one can hear on the disc includes the English explanations of every section as well as the “correct English” examples. For convenient referencing, we’ve numbered each topic. In order to resolve common communication obstacles brought on by matters of pronunciation, we list ten typical pronun-

ciation difficulties as well as some shortened forms of pairs or groups of words often strung together and thereby abbreviated in oral English. This part is quite beneficial for improving students' English listening ability, and we hope readers will carefully imitate and practice the words, phrases, and sentences contained on the disc.

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Chapter One

Syntax Mistakes 句法错误

这一章列出了很多中国学生常犯的普遍性的英语语法错误,这些错误很容易改正。每个错误,我们提供一个“Incorrect English”(错例)和“Correct English”(正例)。每个例子之后会有对问题的解释及解决。然后列出更多正确英文表达法的例子。本章分两个主要部分。

This chapter lists many common English grammar mistakes by Chinese students. They are all mistakes that can be corrected very easily. For each mistake, we provide an example of the mistake under “Incorrect English”, and a correction of the mistake under “Correct English”. These are followed by an explanation of the problem and how to solve it. Then we list more examples of correct English. The chapter is divided into two sections.

第一部分:句法直译的问题

Section I. Direct Translation Syntax Problems.

这部分的错误是因为中文直译所引起的普遍的句法错误。很明显,中文和英文的句法和词序有许多不同,因此,当中国学生用汉语的思路去思考并且直接译成英文时,就会出现错误。这里列出了很多诸如此类的错误。我们先给出中文句子和错误的英文翻译,以便读者能看到这两种句型的类似点,找到产生错误的根本原因。

The mistakes in this section are common mistakes in syntax that arise because of direct translation from Chinese. Clearly, syntax and word order differ greatly between Chinese and English. Thus, when Chinese students think in Chinese and directly translate into English, there will be mistakes. This section lists the most common of such mistakes. We include the Chinese sentence along with the incorrect sentence so that the reader can see the parallel between the two sentences, and discover the source of the error.

Example 1:

我跟我朋友一起去河边。

Incorrect English:

"I with my friends went to the river."

Correct English:

"I went to the river with my friends."

解释:

现在我们讨论的是“somebody does something with somebody”句型。汉语词序是“somebody with somebody does something”的句型时，英语却是“somebody does something with somebody”；英语里的“with somebody”应位于谓语后面，而不是谓语前面，这与汉语恰恰相反。

Explanation:

The kind of sentence at issue is this kind: “somebody does something with somebody.” In Chinese the pattern is “somebody with somebody does something”, but in English the pattern is “somebody does something with somebody.” In English the “with somebody” goes after the predicate, not before. Notice that this is the direct opposite of the Chinese.

Examples:

“I ate lunch with my brother today.” OR

“I ate lunch today with my brother.”

“John will go fishing with his father.”

注意:

这条规则适用于各种不同对象，及过去、现在、将来等不同时态。

Note:

This rule applies to sentences with all different subjects, and no matter whether the sentence is past, present,

or future.

Example 2:

我和我的室友一起去商店。

Incorrect English:

“I and my roommate went to the store.”

Correct English:

“My roommate and I went to the store.”

解释:

这里的问题是:当“I”(我)与别的人称代词或名词同时作主语时,它们的顺序该如何安排。规则是:如果主语包括“I”与别的人,“I”总是放在最后;而汉语则习惯性地把我放在第一,这与英语完全不同。

Explanation:

The problem is the order in which we put the subjects when there are multiple subjects including “I”. The rule is the following: if the subject includes “I” and others, “I” always comes last, after all other subjects. Notice that this is different from Chinese, in which “I” traditionally comes first.

Examples:

“Fred, John, Mr. Stewart, and I live on the same street.”

“The group of athletes and I went to the football field

together.”

“Bill and I do not have a very good relationship.”

注意：

有多个主语时，以英语为母语的人通常用“me”作一个主语，并把它放在其它所有主语前面。语法上讲这是错误的，但是你可能会听到。

Note:

Often, when there are multiple subjects, native speakers of English will use “me” as a subject and put it before all the other subjects. The grammar is incorrect, and you should not use this way of speaking, but you may hear it.

Example:

“Me and Wes are going to watch the baseball game on TV tonight.”

Example 3:

虽然他很矮，但是他能跑得很快。

Incorrect English:

“Although he is very short, but he can run very fast.”

Correct English:

“Although he is very short, he can run fast.” OR

“He is very short, but he can run fast.”

解释：



在这种句型中，我们可以用“although”或“but”，但不能同时用，因为这是错误的，其中一个就已表达了“虽然……但是……”的意思。用“although”或者用“but”，句子的原意并没有不同，即意思一样。惟一不同的是，“although”比“but”更正规些。

Explanation:

In a sentence of this kind, we can use “although” or “but”. We cannot use both words, as this is incorrect. One word is enough to convey the meaning. There is no real difference between the sentence with “although” and the sentence with “but”. They have the same meaning. The only difference is that the sentence with “although” sounds a little more formal than the sentence with “but”.

Examples:

“Although I’ m tired, I still want to go out and see a movie.” OR

“I’ m tired, but I still want to go out and see a movie.”

“Although Nancy does not like her boss, she likes going to work anyway.” OR

“Nancy does not like her boss, but she likes going to work anyway.”

“Although I asked him not to marry her, he did it anyway. I’ m really mad at him.” OR