高中生英语写作经典语法错误

高中生在英语学习中或多或少都会存在错误,尤其是在英语作文写作中,语法错误不可避免,为此,本文对高中生英语写作中语法错误进行了分析研究。 语法错误具体分类如下:

- 1. 主谓关系中人称和数量不一致性(person/number agreement)错误由于汉语的动词不受主语的人称和数的影响,英语的谓语动词要和主语保持一致,谓语动词要随着主语而变化。而学生主要用汉语思维,因此他们往往没有习惯去考虑主语是第几人称,是单数还是复数。例如:
- a. A number of students is going to learn a foreign language.
- b. He go to school by bike every day.

分析:

a 句中 a number of +复数名词做主语时,其谓语动词用复数形式。b 中 He 是第三人称单数,在一般现在时态中谓语动词 go 应该加 es。

2. 时态(Tense)

高中生在写作中经常在时态方面犯错误。英语时态种类繁多,动词的构成形式随着时态的变化而变化。中文里没有时态区分。动作或动词的时间由跟在动词后的诸如 "着"、"了"、"过"等副词小词来表示,对高中生来说,掌握英语的时态不是很容易。实际上学习者在头脑里很清楚语法规则,但经常混淆或忘记改变动词的词形。例如:

- a. A baby can cry as soon as it was born.
- b. I spend 50 yuan buying the clothes.
- c. I will not come here if it will rain tomorrow.

正确的句子:

- a. A baby can cry as soon as it is born.
- b. I spent 50 yuan buying the clothes.
- c. I will not come here if it rains tomorrow.

分析:第一句是一个常识问题,应该用一般现在时态。第二句"我买这件衣服花了50元"应该是过去时态。第三句主句是一般将来时,从句是一般现在时态。

3. 语态错误

动词的被动式在英语中比比皆是,学生由于汉语思维的影响,很少考虑到用被动语态(Passive Voice)。虽然中文里也有被动式的含义,但与英语里被动式表达方式完全不同。英语里的被动式要求有助动词 be 和一个变异的过去分词形式,其中这个助动词带有时态和人称数量信息,中文里需要使用诸如"被"、"使"、"让"等词语,不需要有不规则的动词形式。这对中国的学习者来说就有潜在的困难。例如:

- a. New bicycles must keep inside.
- b. The book has to return at the end of the week.
- c. The food has cooked.
- d. Knife should take away from babies.

正确的句子:

- a. New bicycles must be kept inside.
- b. The book has to be returned at the end of the week.
- c. The food has been cooked.
- d. Knives should be taken away from babies.

很明显,这些句法结构已经被确认为未能正确使用英语中的被动式。学生还会犯一些其它方面的错误,其中之一是,常常把英语里没有被动语态的词(组),如 take place, occur, happen, belong to, appear, break out, rise, die 等用作被动语态。

4. 固定搭配错误

有介词短语的搭配,固定词组的搭配,更多的是特殊动词的搭配和用法出现错误最多。 很多学习者在记单词的时候,不记搭配和真正用法,错误如下:

- a. He suggested to go there on his bike.
- b. My teacher explained me the text very carefully.
- c. My mother made me to choose the one I liked best.

正确的句子:

- a. He suggested going there on his bike.
- b. My teacher explained to me the text very carefully.
- c. My mother made me choose the one I liked best.

据以上的分析,中国学习者的英语应用很大程度上受到其母语的影响,直接翻译,没有记住这些动词的特殊用法。

5. 非谓语动词错误

由于学生对非谓语动词的概念不清楚,对不定式、分词、动名词的用法不明白,对句子结构分析不正确,常把非谓语动词误用作谓语动词。学生不知道在英语句子中谓语动词只能有一个,如果有另外一个动词出现,这个动词有三种情况:一是并列谓语,但是这时候必须有连词,如 and, but 等;二是出现在从句里面;三就是以分词形式出现,现在分词和过去分词,还有不定式。现在分词有主动语态和进行时的含义,而过去区分词有被动语态和完成时的含义,不定式有将来时态的意义。例如:

- a. In the museum there are a lot of interesting things look at.
- b. I am looking forward to see you.

正确的句子:

- a. In the museum there are a lot of interesting things to look at.
- b. I am looking forward to seeing you.

分析:a 句中己有谓语动词 there are,用来修饰 things,此句缺的是后置定语。b 句 look forward to 是一个固定短语,后面要接动名词。c 句要用现在分词作定语,跟所修饰的名词之间是主谓关系,表示动作正在进行,因此用"sleeping",相当于"the child who is sleeping"。

6. 冠词错误

学生在翻译时常会忘了考虑冠词,或者说不重视冠词这个问题,常有多用或少用或错用的弊病。冠词考查分两个方面,一是冠词的残缺或多余,考生要注意关于含有冠词(不含冠词)的用法以及加冠词与不加冠词的区别,如:in charge of 与 in the charge of, out of question 与 out of the question 的区别。二是冠词 the, a, an(不定冠词和定冠词)之间的相互误用。

英汉名词确有许多共同点,但是也有不少不同点。英语名词有可数与不可数之分,汉语里没有,且一般情况下,名词都可受到数量词的限制。因此,英语写作中,一旦涉及到advice, news, progress, weather, information 等少数常用不可数名词时,学生往往会犯错误。不过,在使用英语不可数名词时,又会出现两种情况,一种是绝不可以用 a/an 或数词来直接修饰,如上述提及的几个名词:另一种情况是,少数不可数名词在被形容词等修饰后,可用 a/an 等来修饰。如 time(时间),rain(雨)。所以我们可以说:We had a wonderful time yesterday. 例如:

- a. The air is the most important thing for our existence.
- b. The driver brought the car to stop. In this way, he avoided an accident.
- c. When sun was setting, he still did not catch any fish.

正确的句子:

- a. Air is the most important thing for our existence.
- b. The driver brought the car to a stop. In this way, he avoided an accident.
- c. When the sun was setting, he still did not catch any fish.
- 7. 代词的错误

代词主要有人称代词、物主代词、关系代词、反身代词、疑问代词、复合疑问代词、指示代词,要注意代词的各人称之间和单复数之间的误用,关系代词 which, that, as 之间的误用,关系代词 that 与疑问代词 what 之间的误用,关系代词 which 与关系副词 when, where, 以及 what 与 how 的误用等。例如:

- a. We do not like he.
- b. If you like this books, you can take them away.
- c. His book is different from me.
- d. The population of China is larger than those of Japan.

正确的句子:

- a. We do not like him.
- b. If you like these books, you can take them away.

- c. His book is different from mine.
- d. The population of China is larger than that of Japan.

汉语里,人称代词没有主格、宾格和所有格之变,而英语中的人称代词有主格、宾格和所有格之变,而且每格都具有其自身的用途,分别充当主语、宾语和定语等。尤其要注意的是,人称代词充当介词宾语时,也要采用其宾格形式。

8. 连词的错误

连词主要有两类,即并列连词和从属连词,考查点主要是并列连词(分递进式、转折式、选择式和因果式四种)之间的误用(主要是 but 与 so/and 之间的误用),从属连词之间的误用以及并列连词与从属连词之间的误用等。例如:

- a. He had little to eat and a large house to live in.
- b. He had no sooner arrived when he fell ill.
- c. If you go this way, and you will soon see the hospital.

正确的句子:

- a. He had little to eat but a large house to live in.
- b. He had no sooner arrived than he fell ill.
- c.1f you go this way, you will soon see the hospital.
- 9. 名词的错误

名词主要考查单数名词变复数名词,这主要是受东西方文化差异的影响,英语中除了 不可数名词和单数名词用单数外,可数名词要用复数形式。另外还有一些特殊形式。例如:

- a. What a beautiful weather we are having today!
- b. Please give my best regard to your parents.
- c. I have got good marks in all my subject.

正确的句子:

- a. What beautiful weather we are having today!
- b. Please give my best regards to your parents.
- c. I have got good marks in all my subjects.
- 10. 在使用情态动词和助动词时产生的错误类型

这类错误有以下几种情况:① 情态动词后的动词使用过去时态;② 情态动词后的动词加 "s"③情态动词后的动词加 "ing"④"will"后面的 "be"动词用 "am、 "is"或 "are ";⑤ 助动词 "do"后面的动词用动词过去时态;⑥.助动词 "do"后面的动词第三人称单数加 "s";⑦ 助动词 "do"后面的动词加 "ing"等。例如:

- a. I could did my homework.
- b. He may goes to school by bike every day.

正确的句子:

- a. I could do my homework.
- b. He may go to school by bike every day.

结审语

高中生英语写作中语法的错误,是不可回避的事实,也是工作在一线的英语教师面临的一个棘手的问题。研究农村高中英语写作中的会出现哪些语法错误,其成因是什么,对于今后采取的什么样的写作教学策略,进而卓有成效的提高高中英语写作水平就很有现实意义。