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《语文天空》 与你一起讲正确英语  
每逢星期二与读者见面



讲正确英语运动代言人向洋：

## 多阅读英文书籍·多观赏英语节目

### 1. 能否分享你学习掌握标准英语的经验？

我的英语是在成长过程中慢慢累计而成的。其实，我从小到大都没有刻意学习说标准英语，这相信是受家庭、学校、朋友多方面的影响吧。我也担心如果我太在意怎么说英语的话，可能造成反效果，出口的英语反而会说不流利，哈哈！

对我的英语的最大影响，相信就是电视节目。我大部分空闲时间都在观赏英语电视节目，环境剧、卡通片、纪录片、综艺节目都照看不误，它们对我的英语有很大帮助。当然，这不包括新加坡式英语的环境剧！

### 2. 对于学习标准英语，你能提供什么建议？

尽量和英语多靠近。小说、电视节目和电影等大众传播媒体都围绕在我们身边，我相信多阅读英文书籍，多观赏英语节目，久而久之很容易被潜移默化，出口的英语也会越来越标准。

### 3. 很多人都在用新加坡式英语，你是否也深受其害？你经常使用的新加坡式表达用语是什么？

可能我自小就说标准英语，因此我并不喜欢也不习惯用新

加坡式英语。我唯一使用新式英语的情况是和朋友开玩笑的时候，最常用的是“walao so like that one!”我周围的朋友这些年来已习惯我的标准英语，与他们交谈时也不会感受到有压力必须使用新加坡式英语。

### 4. 你认为新加坡人能讲或写标准英语重要吗？为什么？

就如讲正确英语运动的口号“Be understood”，说标准英语最重要是让人清楚表达意思。英语是环球共通语言，因此各国人民都明白什么是标准英语。如果一个人口操不正确英语，外国人很难理解他要表达的意思。此外，口操“破烂”英语的人不管学识有多高，在别人眼中可能留下错误的坏印象。

### 5. 你认为新加坡人会积极学习标准英语吗？

我认为越来越多人在努力学习讲标准英语，尽管在我的学校还是有很多同学讲新加坡式英语，但口操正确英语的人数不断增加，其中有些甚至是比较常讲华文的同学。我也有一些朋友口操新加坡式英语，不过却写得一手高水准的英文文章。我想，随着新加坡人接触正确英文的机会越多，他们逐渐会拥抱标准英语。

向洋(Nathan Hartono)，新晋爵士乐歌手，讲正确英语运动代言人

1. I have to pass up my homework tomorrow?   
**Must I hand in my homework tomorrow?**

To create a yes-no question in English (where the answer can be 'yes' or 'no'), an auxiliary verb must come before the subject. However, the two-word verb 'have to' cannot be moved to the front like other auxiliary verbs. It is possible to use a dummy auxiliary do and say 'Do I have to hand in my homework tomorrow?', but an alternative is to use 'must', which has the same meaning as 'have to' and can be moved to the front.

We usually say that we hand in homework. We do not pass up homework.

要造一个答案是“yes”或者“no”的疑问句，必须把助动词置于主语前。然而，我们不能把两个字的动词“have to”像其他助动词一样移到句子前。不过，我们可以使用“do”这个形式助动词来构成“Do I have to hand in my homework tomorrow?”这个句子。另一个方法是使用和“have to”有同样意思，又可以放在句子前的“must”。

此外，我们通常是说“hand in homework”而不是“pass up homework”。

2. I also don't have   
**I don't have it either.**

The verb have is called a transitive verb, which means that it must be followed by an object. Here, the object is 'it'.

In English, we use 'also' in a positive sentence, but we use 'either' in a negative sentence, so we say 'I also did it' and 'I can also swim', but 'I did not do it either' and 'I cannot swim either'. In the sentence above, 'don't' is a negative word, so 'either' is used rather than 'also'.

“Have”是个及物动词，及物动词后必须有个受词，这个句子里的受词是“it”。根据标准英语，我们在肯定句里使用“also”，比如“I also did it”和“I can also swim”。在否定句里则使用“either”，所以我们说：“I did not do it either”和“I cannot swim either”。

以这个句子为例，因为“don't”是个否定词，所以应该使用“either”而不是“also”。

3. Tampines how much?   
**How much is it to Tampines?**

When asking a question in Chinese, it is normal to leave the question words in place, so 多少钱 would occur at the end of the question. However, in English we usually move the question words how much to the front of the sentence in order to create a question. Also, it is always best to include a verb such as 'is' in an English sentence.

A slightly longer version of this sentence would be 'How much is the fare to Tampines?'. However, you do not actually need to include the fare if you prefer to use the dummy pronoun it.

We sometimes use this dummy pronoun when we need a subject but there is no logical noun that can function as a subject. For example, we say 'It is raining', and it does not refer to anything in particular in this sentence. It is just a dummy pronoun that acts as a subject.

用华语发问时，一般会把地点当成疑问词，所以“多少钱”会出现在句末。标准英语的做法则是把“how much”移到句子前来构成疑问句。此外，句子也应该加上“is”这个动词。

我们也可以用一个较长的句子：“How much is the fare to Tampines?”。不过，如果你比较喜欢用“it”这个代词，也不一定要提到车费。

有时候，当我们需要一个主语却没有可以做主语用的适当名词时，可以使用“it”这个形式代词。例如，当我们说“It is raining”时，句子中的“it”并不指任何特定事物，只是发挥充当主语的作用。