

WALLACE ACADEMIC WRITING FOR JOURNAL PUBLICATION IN TAIWAN QUARTERLY

華樂絲學術期刊發表英文撰寫季刊

台灣研究者最專業的學術英文雜誌

December 2019 第四十五期

本期精彩內容

臺灣研究稿件 中常見的25個 文法錯誤

「是否」的用 法(Whether vs Whether or not)

Using與By using的用法

限定子句與非 限定子句

錯誤的平行結 構

不清楚的代名 詞指涉

不必要的時態 轉換

臺灣研究稿件中常見的25個英文文法錯誤

臺灣研究者的母語不是英語,因而對他們的英文寫作技巧,尤其是學術英文寫作成了一大挑戰。除了做研究外,呈現研究結果並且讓研究得以發表也是同樣重要的步驟。英文能力不佳會使文章遭到國際期刊拒絕。然而,華樂絲在編修過數以千計的臺灣研究者寫出來的研究稿件後,我們的編修師匯整出某些臺灣研究者常犯的錯誤,並歸類出25個常見的文法錯誤,下面將列出相關錯誤並提供實例做為參考。

1. 逗號相關文法 逗號拼接 (Comma Splice)

錯誤: My family bakes together nearly every night, we then get to enjoy everything we make together. 這裡的第一句和第二句都是完整句,使用逗號連接 兩者是不對的。有許多方法可以用來修正逗號拼接:

▶ 第一個方法是使用句號,隔開兩個句子。

正確: My family bakes together nearly every night. We then get to enjoy everything we make together. 逗號拼接的單一句,藉由此修正,分成了兩句。

▶ 第二個方法是在兩句中間使用逗號加上對等連接 詞。

正確:My family bakes together nearly every night, and we then get to enjoy everything we make together. 加入對等連接詞後,修正了逗號拼接的問題。對等連接詞包含:For、And、Nor、But、Or、Yet、So。

▶ 第三個方法是加入從屬連接詞和逗號。

正確: After my family bakes together nearly every night, we get to enjoy everything we make together.

▶ 最後一個方法是以分號取代逗號,不過,比起上述三種方法,這種做法較不討喜。

正確: My family bakes together nearly every night; we then get to enjoy everything we make together.

有鑑於此,逗號拼接可以藉由上述幾種方法修正, 從而避免連寫句。

省略逗號(Omitted Commas)

使用逗號表示非限定或非必要的材料,以避免混 淆,同時指出想法和句子構件間的關係。

錯誤: When it comes to eating people differ in their tastes.

正確: When it comes to eating, people differ in their tastes

錯誤: The Huns who were Mongolian invaded Gaul in 451

正確: The Huns, who were Mongolian, invaded Gaul in 451.

►「Who were Mongolian」是補充說明的資訊, 但不會更改句子的核心意思,因為匈奴屬於蒙 古族,這一子句因此屬於非限定或非必要的元 素,應該以逗號隔開。

冗餘逗號(Superfluous Commas)

多餘的逗號會使句子難以閱讀。

錯誤: Field trips are required, in several courses, such as, botany and geology.

正確: Field trips are required in several courses, such as botany and geology.

錯誤: The term "scientific illiteracy," has become almost a cliché in educational circles.

正確: The term "scientific illiteracy" has become almost a cliché in educational circles.

2. 主詞動詞一致性 (Subjectverb Agreement)

根據英文文法規則,每一個主詞都必須與前後的相關動詞保持一致。單數動詞配單數主詞,複數動詞配上複數主詞,就是這麼簡單。然而,大多數的讀者會對**單數動詞的字尾** s 感到困惑。因為絕大多數的名詞加上 s 或 es 後會變成複數,所以我們習慣

TW45_1104.indd 1 2019/11/4 上午 09:00:23

2 www.editing.tw (02)2555-5830

將帶有字尾 s 的字認為是複數。不過,動詞加 s 的情況是不同的,有別於名詞,動詞現在式的**單數形**才會加上 s 或 es。

單數形式: runs、sings、has、was; 複數形式: run、sing、have、were,一定要記得,動詞必須與名詞一致,以下提供範例:

錯誤: Serology for human herpes viruses I and II were negative.

正確: Serology for human herpes viruses I and II was negative.

錯誤: It is important to investigate what surgical patients wants to know of their treatment and how their individual characteristics and decisional preferences influences this information.

正確: It is important to investigate what the surgical patients want to know about their treatment and how their individual characteristics and decisional preferences influence this information.

3. 比較 (Comparison)

比較級是形容詞或副詞的比較形態,例如:「Cancer is *more dreadful* than cholera.」比較級句子中常見的錯誤是 to、with 等介系詞的使用有誤,以及進行比較的受詞有誤。首先我們來了解 compared to 和 compared with 間的差異。

▶ Compared to 用於比較不同級的項目。

例如: In appearance, ripples in ocean water can be *compared to* frosting spread on a cake.

▶ Compared with 用於比較同級的項目。

例如: Despite their different capacities, RAM can be *compared* with ROM in that both involve memory storage.

比較兩個想法或實體時,只要用了形容詞的比較形式,後面一定會跟著 than 一字。舉例來說,smaller than、bigger than、faster than、higher than 等。許多非母語人士會使用「to」,而不是「than」,這樣是不對的。「than」這個字的用途是連接比較中兩物件的連接詞。其實很簡單,每當看見形容詞以「-er」結尾時,一定要接著用「than」。下面提出一些參考例句:

錯誤: Modulation of the potential barrier size of the ZnS tubes with and without exposure to C_2H_5OH was comparatively smaller to that of the ZnO–ZnS core–shell rods.

正確: Modulation of the potential barrier size of the ZnS tubes with and without exposure to C_2H_5OH was comparatively smaller than that of the ZnO–ZnS core–shell rods.

錯誤: The phagocytic index of haemocytes incubated with the hotwater extract was significantly higher to that of the control group.

正確: The phagocytic index of haemocytes incubated with the hotwater extract was significantly **higher than** that the control group.

4. 負向遷移 (Negative Transfer)

負向遷移是指使用了雙重否定(double negatives)表達不正確的對比。簡單來說,如 however、but、though、although 等從屬連接詞,已表達出與下方概念相對比的語境,因此,一個句子中只要有以上的從屬連接詞之一便已足夠。非母語人士一般會誤用 because…so 及 although…but 這樣成對的句型,但因為成對的兩個詞有極為相似的意義,同時使用兩個詞會讓句子變得累贅。正因如此,一個句子中選擇其中一詞來使用即可。舉例來說:

錯誤: Because I am curious about history, so I love reading books on the Renaissance era.

正確: Because I am curious about history, I love reading books on the Renaissance era.

錯誤: Although I understand Cantonese, but I cannot converse fluently with people from Hong Kong.

正確: Although I understand Cantonese, I cannot converse fluently with people from Hong Kong.

- ▶ Because 及 although 是從屬連接詞。使用這類連接詞會讓 一個子句從屬於另一個子句。 So 及 but 是從屬連接詞,功 用是連接同等的元素,可用來連接單字和單字、片語和片 語、子句和子句。
- I am curious about the Golden Age of Mexican cinema, so I listen to Pedro Infante's music.
- I listen to Bollywood music, but I do not understand Hindi.

5. 連字號 (Hyphens)

連字號的功用是讓兩個字連成複合字的形式。大多數的時候, 連字號形成的字有形容詞的功用,修飾後面的名詞,然而,這 類字若是跟在名詞後面的話,不會加上連字號(除非是一定要 用連字號的複合字)。既然如此,要怎麼樣才能知道要不要加 上連字號?有一個方法可以判斷,如果在兩個形容詞或單字之 間可以放進 and 的話,則加連字號不是必要的。

錯誤: She has a big blue book.

正確: She has a big and blue book.

▶ Big 和 blue 是形容詞,用 and 連接這兩個形容詞。

連字號不應該和破折號(「-」及「—」)混為一談,連字號常用來形成複合字和形容詞片語,如 carbon-based、long-term、over-the-counter 等。連字號也會在多字組合的數字表示時使用,如 twenty-three、eighty-nine,使用的修飾語字數為兩到三個字時,也會用上連字號,以下是常見的例子:

- well-researched
- · high-quality
- state-of-the-art
- low-molecular-weight

然而,再考慮到風格指引的話,就開始棘手了。各家的風格指引對連字號的使用各有不同的慣例。舉例來說:美國醫學會(American Medical Association,AMA)文獻格式手冊建議,前綴詞(prefix)不要加上連字號:

- nonessential
- coworker
- overproduced

除非修飾的詞包含大寫字(如專有名詞)、縮寫或數字時,才 加上連字號:

- Pan-Asian
- Pre-RNA molecule
- Mid-1970s

適當的使用連字號可以增加寫作的清晰度,相對地,不適當的 使用連字號會導致不明確的描述,加上或不加連字號可能會改 變敘述的意義。關於連字號的使用上,還有一個常見的問題,

訂閱 Steve Wallace 老師的官方 Youtube 頻道,傳授你這十五 年來 Steve 老師在台灣與無數碩博士、教授、醫生與研究員並 肩作戰的經驗,協助台灣學者撰寫英文論文並發表內容。

掃描 QR Code 或輸入網址 (http://bit.ly/ 線上課程),馬上訂閱

觀看我們的 YouTube 頻道,學習如何選擇期刊的上百條詳細解說,如何避免投稿期刊遭拒絕的常見錯誤,以及如何培養良好的學術寫作習慣。我們將文字的教學內容製作成影片,提供不同形

式的學習媒介,未來會持續更新課程<mark>。</mark>



TW45_1104.indd 2 2019/11/4 上午 09:00:23

那就是將 -ly 結尾的字加上連字號。將以 -ly 結尾的副詞後面 以連字號連結是不必要的,在文法上也不對,即使是用在修飾 片語中也不對。

錯誤: This paper addresses the large-scale distribution of organically-grown food.

正確: This paper addresses the large-scale distribution of organically grown food.

6. 冠詞(Articles)

英文的冠詞分成兩種:定冠詞和不定冠詞。然而,並非所有語 言都有定冠詞和不定冠詞的存在,還有些語言有不同類別的定 冠詞和不定冠詞,以求區別更細的語義差異。因為某些人的母 語可以不用冠詞,因而造成這些非母語人士搞不清楚如何使用 冠詞,許多情況下,直譯常會造成冠詞的省略或是錯誤的使 用。我們來了解一下定冠詞和不定冠詞間的差異。

- 「The」被稱為定冠詞,用來指涉特定的物件。
- 「A」和「An」被稱為不定冠詞,用來指涉非特定的物件。

接下來談談冠詞的一些基本規則,可助您避開相關的冠詞錯誤。

- 1. 母音發音的字前面,使用 an,注意, an 的使用與否是由發 音決音,而不是字母。例如:A house 對照 an hour。
- 2. 「The」的使用時機是用於指涉已提及的某事物。例如: Although he owns a lot of cars, he loves his jeep. Ever since he won the jeep in the lottery, he commutes only in it.

「A」、「an」「the」可根據上下文用於指涉單數可數名詞,而 且在遇到單數可數名詞時,一定要記得使用上述三個冠詞之-

錯誤: The linearly arranged polytypic Cu2ZnSnS4 (CZTS) nanocrystals were successfully synthesized using wet chemical method.

正確: The linearly arranged polytypic Cu2ZnSnS4 (CZTS) nanocrystals were successfully synthesized using a wet chemical

錯誤: With self-assembly process, the monomers were well dispersed and then polymerized in liquid solution.

正確: With a self-assembly process, the monomers were well dispersed and then polymerized in a liquid solution.

7.「是否」的用法(Whether vs Whether or not)

使用「是否(whether)」時,意指從兩者以上的可替代方 法中進行選擇,這個詞在使用上,須視上下文而有所調整, 當一個 whether 子句是用以修飾名詞或主詞時,則沒有必要 加上「or not」的片語。例如:「Whether he leaves or stays is of no importance to me. 」「Whether」一詞修飾上句中的主 詞「he」,當 whether 子句修飾的是動詞時,就有必要加上 「or not」的片語。例如:「I'll be playing at the pub tomorrow, whether or not there's a strike.」例句中, whether 修飾的是動 詞,所以關鍵的判定要點在於釐清 whether 在句子中所修飾的 是什麼,進而決定正確的用法。

華樂絲試用服務:

華樂絲語文顧問有限公司為了讓您體驗英文編修的專業 品質,特別提供免費英文編修試用服務。將300字內的 文件直接寄信至 editing@editing.tw 並註明為試用,或由 上傳區選擇試編後上傳,歡迎試用過後再行委託文件

8. Using 與 By using 的用法

將 using 加上 by 的用法有時候屬於典型的冗餘用法,這是因 為 by 和 using 的意思是相同的,但是有時候為了使句子的語 意清楚,同時使用兩個詞仍有其必要性。慶幸的是,只要記得 以下兩條規則,就有辦法可以處理這個狀況:

- 1. 遇到名詞時,加上 by 可避免語意不清。例如:「This paper provides several examples that demonstrate how to create applications by using the set of EWF application programming interfaces (APIs). \(\)
- 2. 遇到動詞時,拿掉 by 可避免冗餘。例如:「Simple and reproducible fingerprints of complex genomes can be generated using single arbitrarily chosen primers and the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). \(\)

9. 限定子句和非限定子句(Restrictive and Nonrestrictive Clauses

在英文中, that 和 which 兩字分別有特定的意涵, 兩者常常 會不正確地混用,我們來了解一下,如何在句子中正確地使 用這兩者。句子中的起始部分若是包含特定的片語或子句, 傳達了對句子整體很重要的資訊時,該句的剩餘部分即可用 that 連接。例如:「The government that rose to power last year has been successful in combating terrorist activities.」此句中,我 們將重點放在「去年建立的政府 (the government rose to power last year)」。現在,換個情境,如果片語或子句想傳達的資訊 是額外附加的或不是這麼重要的情況下,會以 which 插入句子 中,緊跟在所描述的片語或子句的之前或之後。例如:「The government, which rose to power last year, has been successful in combating terrorist activities.」此句中,主旨是政府成功地對抗 了恐怖主義,句子中的其餘部分提供給讀者的是關於政府的額 外資訊。因此,如果您想要傳達某些特定的資訊或是強調主旨 的相關細節時,使用 that 做連接。還有一點很重要的是, that 之前不能有逗號。當您想要傳達額外的資訊時,就用 which, 同時以逗號夾住 which 子句,但這需視 which 在句子中出現的 位置而定。

- The cat that used to sit on the fence ran away.
- Yesterday, I saw the dress that I want to wear next weekend. 第一句中,說話者意圖將句中提到的那隻常坐在籬笆上的貓與 其他貓區隔開來,特指那隻愛坐籬笆上的貓跑掉了。在第二句 中,說話者意圖將她想穿的那套洋裝與其他洋裝區隔開來,講 述她昨天看到的正是她想要穿的那套洋裝。

10. 冗餘(Redundancy)

冗餘指的是不需要的重複,有些作者會反覆其詞,重複某些字 眼,以此強化自己的寫作。不過,這樣的作法有時候反而對易 讀性有害,甚至可能改變語意。例如:「unexpected surprise」 這裡「surprise (驚喜)」表示「unexpected (無預警的)」, 您無法預測驚喜,所以在選字時要選適合該句子的用字。下述 的例句提供常見的冗餘錯誤。

錯誤: Disaster prevention and avoidance systems are crucially important.

正確: Disaster prevention systems are crucial.

▶ 此句中, crucial 和 important 的意思都一樣,而修正版傳達 的意思正剛好。

11. 修飾語 (Modifiers)

英文句中的語意有很大一部分是由字的順序所決定的,而修飾 語可以是單字、片語或子句,功能是在句子中提供描述。這

4 | www.editing.tw (02)2555-5830

些修飾語的位置很重要,要是放在不對的位置會改變語意。例如:「I need a leave on Thursday because I am marrying my daughter.」此句中,問題點在於「I am marrying my daughter」這個短語,意味著該說話者將要與他的女兒結婚,這樣實在很不恰當。他真正的意思是,他需要出席女兒的婚禮,所以他需要請假。此句的正確版本應該是「Because my daughter is getting married on Thursday, I need a leave.」以下列出三類修飾語常會遭到誤用:

錯置修飾語 (Misplaced Modifiers)

錯置修飾語需要移至句中的他處,以避免可能的混淆。看看這個例句:「Simone put the bracelet on her arm that she bought yesterday.」此句中,意思成了 Simone 昨天買了一隻手臂,但其實她買的是一隻臂鐲。正確的句子應該是:「Simone put the bracelet that she bought yesterday on her arm.」。記得,要解決錯置修飾語的問題,就要將修飾語移至要修飾的字旁。

垂懸修飾語(Dangling Modifiers)

垂懸修飾語指的是句子中不包含所修飾的字時,也就是句子中缺乏目標的標題字,無法明確指出修飾語修飾的是句子中的哪個字。例如:「The waiter finally served us after sitting at the table for nearly an hour.」此句中的問題在於讀者不明白到底是誰坐在桌子旁。句子的正確版本應該是:「The waiter finally served us after we were sitting at the table for nearly an hour.」要解決垂懸修飾語的問題,加上修飾語所修飾的特定字就可以了。

歧義修飾語(Squinting Modifiers)

歧義修飾語,依字面上來看,意思是修飾語會讓讀者無法判斷 真正修飾的部分,這類錯誤會使修飾語即可修飾前面的文字, 也可修飾後面的文字。例如:「The store that had the big sale recently went bankrupt.」此句的意思有兩種可能:

- 1. 最近辦過大特賣的那家店鋪倒閉了。(The store that recently had a big sale went bankrupt.)
- 2. 辦過大特賣的那家店鋪最近倒閉了。(The store that had a big sale went bankrupt recently.)

因此,依照「recently」擺放的位置,句意會有所變化。將字擺放在適當的位置上,對傳達正確的訊息來說是很重要的。

12. 分號錯誤 (Semicolon Mistakes)

分號是用來分隔兩個息息相關的獨立子句(分開的兩句),通常分號會出現在 however、therefore、moreover、furthermore、nevertheless 等轉折語之前。分號也可用於分隔一系列的項目,有經驗的寫作者不會太常使用分號。

錯誤:John should enrol in an upper-level sociology class; he has always wanted to join the swim club. (John應該登記更高階的社會學課程;他一直想要加入游泳社。)

▶ 不該用分號連接這裡的兩個完整句,因為這兩句沒有直接 相關。

正確: John should enrol in an upper-level sociology class; he has fulfilled all of the prerequisites, and he is interested in the topic. (John應該登記更高階的社會學課程;他已經完成了所有的必

要條件,而且對這主題有興趣。) ▶ 分號連接的兩句息息相關。

錯誤:Many important members of the university attended the talk: Dr. Chen, the university president, Dr. Chang, the provost, and Dr. Yang, the dean of students. (許多該大學的重要成員參與了那次演說:Dr. Chen,該大學的校長,Dr. Chang,教務長,Dr. Yang,學務長。)

正確: Many important members of the university attended the talk: Dr. Chen, the university president; Dr. Chang, the provost; and Dr. Yang, the dean of students. (許多該大學的重要成員參與了那次演說: Dr. Chen,該大學的校長; Dr. Chang,教務長; Dr. Yang,學務長。)

▶ 使用分號是必要的,用以清楚隔開表列中的複雜項目。表列中的項目包含逗號,所以需要使用分號區別不同的項目。

13. 所有格錯誤 (Possessives Mistakes)

所有格描述了「所有權」,我們大多知道所有格的規則,但是 我們在試著組織想法時,頭腦一熱,可能會忘記加上所有格, 或是在單純複數的字上誤加上所有格。

錯誤: Simon decided to join the mens' group.

▶ 此處的 s 不是讓 men 成為複數型的必要後綴,為了成為所有格有必要加 s,但要加在撇號(')之後。

正確: Simon decided to join the men's group.

▶ Men 一詞已經是複數,只需要加上's 就成了所有格。

錯誤: The professor was concerned about the students's lack of interest.

▶ Students 是複數,所以撇號後的 s 不是必要的。

正確: The professor was concerned about the students' lack of interest.

▶ 以 s 結尾的複數只要在後面加上撇號即可,此句中 students 是複數,撇號之後不用再加 s。

14. 撇號錯誤 (Apostrophe Errors)

撇號可以用於所有格和縮寫式,但不得用於複數。注意 its、your、their、whose 皆為所有格(但沒有撇號),而 it's、 you're、they're、who's 是縮寫式。

錯誤: In the current conflict its uncertain who's borders their contesting.

正確: In the current conflict it is/it's uncertain whose borders they are/they're contesting.

錯誤: The Aztecs ritual's of renewal increased in frequency over the course of time.

正確: The **Aztecs' rituals** of renewal increased in frequency over the course of time.

15. 冒號錯誤 (Colon Mistakes)

冒號的功用是在完整句之後引介單字、片語、子句、表列或引用,在冒號後的內容證明或解釋了冒號前的句子。

錯誤: Students choose GSU for: its urban environment, its diverse student body, and its rigorous academic reputation.

▶「Students choose GSU for」不是完整句。

正確: Students choose GSU for three main reasons: its urban environment, its diverse student body, and its rigorous academic reputation.

▶ 冒號後的表列解釋了冒號前的完整句。

16. 錯字 (Wrong word)

有時因為字跟字間發音太過相似,寫作中常會用錯字,如their、there、they're 的發音相同,但各自的語意都不相同。縮寫式也可能造成問題,should've 聽起來和 should of 很像,但是該縮寫式其實是 should have 的縮寫。

錯誤: You're semester is difficult because your taking too many classes.

▶ You're 意指 you are,而後面的 your 是所有格,這兩個字在 此句中的用法都錯了。

正確: Your semester is difficult because you're taking too many classes

▶ You're 及 your 在句中的用法正確。

缺少平行結構(Lack of Parallel Structure)

同樣重要的想法於表列中或比較中呈現時,應該使用同樣的文 法型態,不平行結構會令讀者混淆,因為在表列中用上不同的 文法型態時,意味著表列中的項目不屬於同類。

錯誤: Biology is my major because the subject is challenging, interesting, and excites me.

「Excites me」與表列中的其他項目的文法結構不同,讀起 來相當彆扭。

正確: Biology is my major because the subject is challenging, interesting, and exciting.

▶ 表列中的三個項目在結構上對等且平行。

錯誤: Biology is my major because the subject is challenging, interesting, and I plan on being a veterinarian.

▶ 「I plan on being a veterinarian」與表列中的其他項目的文法 結構不同,讀起來相當彆扭。

正確: I plan on being a veterinarian, so biology is my major. I also chose biology because I find it challenging and interesting.

「I plan on being a veterinarian」似乎比表列中的另兩項還要 來得重要,因此可以將這段討論拆成兩句。

17. 錯誤的平行結構(Faulty Parallelism)

務必在表達一系列的兩個以上相符想法或項目時,使用文法對 等的句子元素。

錯誤: The candidate's goals include winning the election, a health program, and education.

正確: The candidate's goals include winning the election, enacting a national health program, and improving the educational system.

18. 分裂不定詞(Split Infinitives)

不定詞是 to 動詞,而分裂不定詞是在 to 和動詞間插入了一個 或多個字,這種情況不一定會引起誤解,但是有許多讀者不認 同這樣的做法。

錯誤: The professor asked the students to quickly take the quiz.

▶ 「To take」是不定詞,中間不應該夾副詞。

正確: The professor asked the students to take the quiz quickly.

「Quickly」可以移到「to take the quiz」之後。有一點很重要, 不要把 quickly 移到句子的開頭,不然會造成錯置修飾語。

19. 不完整句(Fragments)

不完整句顧名思義,是不完整的句子,是由獨立子句的一部分 所組成。

錯誤: The University will have to raise tuition next year. Because the state government will not raise taxes to support education.

▶ ☐ Because the state government will not raise taxes to support education」有主語和述語,但是「because」讓句子形成了 附屬子句,需要與主要子句連接才能形成完整句。

正確: The University will have to raise tuition next year because the state government will not raise taxes to support education.

▶ 該附屬子句成為主要子句的一部分了。

錯誤: The inevitable laying off of faculty and staff.

正確: The laying off of faculty and staff is inevitable.

▶ 此句不再是不完整句,因為有了主詞(主語)「the laying off of faculty and staff」和動詞(述語)「is inevitable」。

20. 模糊代名詞指涉(Vague Pronoun Reference)

代名詞必須有清楚指涉的主語。當代名詞可以指涉超過一個的 主語或是該代名詞指涉的主語沒有點明時,就會產生所謂的模 糊代名詞指涉。

錯誤: If your students don't do well on their quizzes, they must not be very good.

「They」是個模糊的代名詞,不確定在句中指涉的是 students 或是 quizzes。

正確: Your quizzes must not be very good if your students don't do well on them.

▶ 本句中,they 明確指涉 quizzes,而非 students。

缺乏代名詞一致性(Lack of Pronoun Agreement)

使用代名詞要準確、一致。代名詞必須與數字、性別、主語類 型一致。

錯誤: Each member of the rowing team had to set their alarm for three in the morning.

▶ 「Each member」是單數,代名詞也必須是單數。

正確: Each member of the rowing team had to set her alarm for three in the morning.

▶ 名詞和代名詞皆為單數。

21. 不清楚的代名詞指涉 (Unclear Pronoun Reference)

代名詞必須要清楚地指涉限定的指涉對象名詞,使用 it、 they、that、these、those、which 時要小心,以免造成混淆。

錯誤: Einstein was a brilliant mathematician. This is how he was able to explain the workings of the universe.

正確: Einstein, who was a brilliant mathematician, used his quantitative ability to explain the workings of universe.

錯誤: Because Senator Martin is less interested in the environment than in economic development, she sometimes neglects it.

正確: Because of her interest in economic development, Senator Martin sometimes neglects the environment.

22. 不必要的時態轉換(Unnecessary Tense Shift)

動詞時態要保持一致,如果句子以現在式起頭,不要隨意地轉換 成過去式。有時候可能需要轉換時態,反映時間的變化,但是非 必要的轉換可能會使讀者混淆,搞不清寫作內容的時間關係。

錯誤: Someone pulled the fire alarm yesterday, so we get out of class without taking the quiz.

▶ 此句中,沒有明確的理由就從過去式「pulled」轉換成現在

正確: Someone pulled the fire alarm yesterday, so we got out of class without taking the quiz.

▶ 因為沒有明確的理由轉換時間,所以兩個動詞都是過去式。

23. 一致性錯誤 (Agreement Errors) 名詞與代名詞的一致性

代名詞包括 he、she、they、his、hers 等字,可以指涉前面的

6 www.editing.tw (02)2555-5830

名詞,或代替名詞。代名詞應該與所代表的名詞保持一致,複數名詞應該使用 they 作為代名詞,所有格代名詞為 their。

The Beatles wanted their music to convey a message, so they
created music and lyrics that others would remember.

單數名詞應該使用對應性別的單數代名詞和單數所有格代名詞。

- (陽性) Jerry wanted to spend **his** weekend camping, but he knew he'd have to talk Linda into it.
- (陰性) Linda had wanted to spend her weekend at the spa, but she knew Jerry wanted to go camping.
- (中性) The raccoon got into the ice chest and cut **its** paw on a sharp knife.

集合名詞

上述的簡單規則會在導入集合名詞和集合代名詞後變得更加複雜,集合代名詞包括 everyone、all、everybody、committee、staff。當一個字指涉的是集體中的每個個體時,如 everybody、everyone、each,則使用單數動詞和單數代名詞。

- Everyone in this store is buying chips.
- Everybody needs to bring his or her book to the meeting.

當一個字將個體視為一個團體時,如 committee、staff、faculty等,使用單數動詞和代名詞。

• The committee is making a decision.

當一個字指涉的是為許多個體組成的團體時,如 all、some 等,使用複數動詞和代名詞。

- Some people are going to the movies.
- All people listen to their own type of music.

在非正式寫作和演說中,有時候也會用在性別中性的情況下, they 可以作為單數的中性代名詞,如 everyone 一樣。

· Everyone has their own opinion.

許多人認為這樣的用法是錯的,並且偏好使用 his、her 或 his / her。要處理這個狀況,可以將名詞或代名詞轉為複數。

• We all have our own opinions.

動詞時態

有時候寫作者會在段落之中改變動詞的時態,因而導致混淆為了避免混淆,應確保動詞時態的一致。

錯誤: The method we use is interview and survey. We found that most people voted for the candidate whose name is familiar, regardless of the candidate's political leanings.

正確1: The method we use is interview and survey. Our findings indicate that people vote for the candidate whose name is

familiar, regardless of the candidate's political leanings.

正確2: The method we used was interview and survey. We **found** that most people voted for the candidate whose name **was** familiar, regardless of the candidate's political leanings.

24. 各式各樣的錯誤 (Miscellaneous Errors) 同音異義字 (Homonyms)

雖然拼字檢查很有用,但不是萬能的,因為拼字檢查無法辨別同音異義字,也就是發音相同但拼法不同的字。要想抓出這類錯誤的唯一方法是進行仔細的校稿,最好是將文件印出來校對。值得注意的同音異義字有:its vs. it's、your vs. you're、their vs. they're 或 there。

引用符號(Quotation Punctuation)

許多人常會對引用資料時的標點符號用法感到混淆。句號和逗號須落在引用符號的內側。

- The first line of Dickens' Tale of Two Cities, "It was the best of times; it was the worst of times," resonates with many people.
- Shakespeare's theme is embodied in Macbeth's line, "It is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

問號、冒號、分號則有不同的規則,若是這類標點符號是所引用的資料的一部分時,要放在引用符號的內側,若不是所引用資料的一部分,則放在引用符號之外。

- · He asked, "Did you lie?"
- Who said "I cannot tell a lie"?

括號的用法(Parenthetical Punctuation)

使用圓括號(parentheses)或方括號(square brackets)時,如果括號內的資料是句子中的一部分,則將標點符號置於後面的括號之後。

• Monarchs migrate from the Great Lakes to the forests of Mexico in winter (November to February).

如果括號內的資料自成一句,將結尾符號放在最後的括號內。

• Monarchs migrate from the Great Lakes to the forests of Mexico in winter. (They are there from November through late February.)

25. 研究寫作中的助動詞和情態助動詞 (Helping and Modal Auxiliary Verbs)

助動詞(helping verbs 或 auxiliary verbs)包括 will、shall、may、might、can、could、must、ought to、should、would、used to、need 等,用法是與主要動詞一同使用,表達時間和情緒。助動詞和主要動詞的組合會形成動詞片語(verb phrase)或動詞字串(verb string)。在下列的句子中,「will have

華樂絲英文編修/翻譯服務價格

編修服務	10天	5天	3天	1天
	1.8元/字	2.3元/字	2.7元/字	3.2元/字
翻譯服務	中翻英	中翻英-急件	英翻中	英翻中-急件
	2.9元/字	3.3元/字	2.9元/字	3.3元/字

翻譯文件的工作天數,依字數多寡而定。

編修文件若為 PDF 檔,每字另加 0.5元。

- 本公司可開立二聯式及三聯式兩種發票,其需酌收5%的稅金。若您需要開立發票,請於匯款後來信告知您的統一發票格式需求,包含所需發票為二聯式(一般發票)或三聯式(含有統一編號,可供報帳用);請註明抬頭、報帳統一編號(三聯式)、開立項目、收信地址與收件人等,我們將於款項確認後為您開出。
- ▶ 本公司於政府登記立案,我們可以預先為您提供統一發票,您可以將款項以預存在華樂絲的方式,以便未來編修/翻譯使用。

been」是助動詞,而「studying」是主要動詞,並將整個動詞 字串劃上了底線。

• As of next August, I will have been studying chemistry for ten years.

要記得,副詞和縮寫式技術上來說,不是動詞的一部分。在 「He has already started.」此句中,副詞 already 修飾了動詞, 但是並非動詞的一部分。同理可證,「He hasn't started yet」中 的「n't」也是如此(縮寫式中 n't 代表的副詞 not 不是動詞 has started 的一部分)。 Shall、will 和 have、do、be 的各形態與主 要動詞的組合表示時間和語氣。作為助動詞使用時, be 動詞、 have、do 可以藉由改變形態,表示主旨和時間的改變。

- · I shall go now.
- · He had won the election.
- They <u>did</u> write that novel together.
- I am going now.
- He was winning the election.
- They <u>have been</u> writing that novel for a long time.

Shall 、Will、Should 的用法

在英格蘭, shall 的功用是表達第一人稱 I、we 的簡單未來 式,如「Shall we meet by the river?」,而 will 是用於所有人稱 的簡單未來式。於第一人稱使用 will 會傳達出說話者的決心, 如「We will finish this project by tonight, by golly!」。於第二、 第三人稱使用 shall 帶有對主旨有某種承諾的意味,如「This shall be revealed to you in good time.」。這樣的用法在美國也肯 定管用,但是 shall 的使用頻率相對地低。不過,由於兩者的 縮寫式都是「'11」,使用縮寫會使兩者間的差異模糊化,在美 國,除了第一人稱的禮貌性提問(含有詢問許可的成分)外, 鮮少使用 shall:

- · Shall we go now?
- Shall I call a doctor for you?

在第二句中,許多寫作者會改用 should,但是 should 比 shall 更不篤定。在美國,表達未來式時,幾乎除了上述的情況 下,都會用 will。在正式文件中(法律或法制文件、會議紀錄 等),shall 常用來表達義務,即使是第三或第二人稱的架構 中也會使用:

- The board of directors shall be responsible for payment to stockholders.
- The college president shall report financial shortfalls to the executive director each semester.

現今, should 常會用 would 取代, 但是 should 依然會用來表示 「ought to」,如下:

- · You really shouldn't do that.
- If you think that was amazing, you should have seen it last night. 英式英文和非常正式的美式英文中,可能時有耳聞或偶爾會讀 到 should 用於第一人稱的狀況,用來表達「I should prefer iced tea」這一類的概念,或在嘗試表達意見時使用,如:
- I should imagine they'll vote Conservative.
- · I should have thought so.

Do、Does、Did 的用法

在現在簡單式中, do 的功用是表達否定和提問的助動詞, does 於現在式第三人稱單數時使用,did 是所有人稱的過去式用 法,不論單複數都通用。

- I don't study at night.
- She doesn't work here anymore.
- Do you attend this school?
- · Does he work here?

本動詞也可用於將主動詞省略的簡短回答。

• Does she work here? No, she doesn't work here.

在是否問句中("yes-no" question), do 及其相關變化型會在 主語和跟隨主語的主要動詞之前。

- <u>Did</u> your grandmother <u>know</u> Truman?
- <u>Do</u> wildflowers <u>grow</u> in your back yard?

表達相似度和差異時,可以有效利用 do 的變化型搭配上 so 和 neither o

- My wife hates spinach and so does my son.
- My wife doesn't like spinach; neither do I.

Do 之所以好用,還有一個原因是不必重複動詞。

- Larry excelled in language studies; so <u>did</u> his brother.
- · Raoul studies as hard as his sister does.

英文中有許多種 do 的強調用法。

- 1. 強調整個句子:「He does like spinach. He really does!」
- 2. 加強祈使句的強度:「Do come in.」(實則柔化命令)。
- 3. 加強頻率副詞:「He never did understand his father.」
- 4. 反對否定描述:「You didn't do your homework, did you?」
- 5. 對先前的否定描述詢問釐清的問題:「Chen didn't take the tools.
 \[\text{ Then who did take the tools? } \]
- 6. 表示強烈的讓步:「Although Mr. Wang denied any wrongdoing, he did return some of the gifts. J

在沒有其他情態助動詞存在的情況下, do 的變化形會用於問 題和否定句構,這稱為被動語態(get passive)。

- Did Chen get selected by the committee?
- The audience didn't get riled up by the politician.

Have、Has、Had 的用法

「To + have」會用於產生現在完成式和過去完成式,完成式意指 某事在過去發生了,現在完成式是指某事已經發生了,而且可 能會持續發生,過去完成式則是指某事發生前發生了另外一件 某事。「To have」也會與其他情態動詞一起使用,表達過去 的可能性。

- 「To have」作為肯定描述時,可以表達對某事會發生的肯定 程度(適當的情態 have 過去分詞的組合):「Mei-ing must
- 作為否定描述時,情態動詞加上 not + have 過去分詞,表示 您對某事不會發生的肯定程度:「Mr. Wang might not have known about the gifts. J
- 詢問過去的可能性,情態動詞加上主詞 have 過去分詞: Could Mr. Wang have known about the gifts?
- 簡答形式,情態動詞加上 have:「The evidence is pretty positive. He must have. _

「To have 」(有時搭配 to get)用來表達邏輯推論:

- It's been raining all week; the basement has to be flooded by now.
- He hit his head on the doorway. He has got to be over seven feet tall!

「Have」常與不定詞搭配形成意思類似 must 的助動詞。

- I have to have a car like that!
- She has to pay her own tuition at college.

情態助動詞(Modal Auxiliaries)

其他的助動詞稱為情態助動詞(modal auxiliaries 或modals), 包括 can、could、may、might、must、ought to、shall、

8 | www.editing.tw (02)2555-5830

should、will、would等,這類助動詞不會因為主語不同而改變 形態。實際操作一下,試著將這些情態助動詞替換下表中的 can,與下面列出的各主詞搭配。

I
You (singular)
He
We
can write well.
You (plural)
They

情態助動詞 Can 的用法

- 表達能力(能夠達成特定事項或是知道如何進行某事): He can speak Chinese but he can't write it very well.
- 表達許可(被允許去做某事): Can I talk to my friends in the library waiting room? (注意, can 比 may 還要不正式, 此外,有些作者會反對在此情境下使用 can。)
- 表達理論上的可能性: American automobile makers can make better cars if they think there's a profit in it.

情態助動詞 Could 的用法

- 表達過去的能力: I could always beat you at tennis when we were kids.
- 表達過去或未來的許可: Could I bury my cat in your back yard?
- 表達現在的可能性: We could always spend the afternoon just sitting around talking.
- 表達假設情境下的可能性或能力: If he studied harder, he could pass this course.
- 表達能力時, can 和could 也常常帶有表達意願的意思: Can you help me with my homework?

Can 與 May 的差異

Can 是用於表達做某事的能力或力量,而 may 表達做某事的許可。

May 及 Might 的用法

另外兩個更棘手的情態助動詞是 may 和 might, 當處於給予或尋求許可的語境中時, might 是 may 的過去式。Might 比起may 更為委婉。

- May I leave class early?
- If I've finished all my work and I'm really quiet, might I leave early?

在表達可能性的語境中,may 和 might 可以是現在式,也可以是未來式,結構為 might + have + 過去分詞則為過去式:

- She might be my advisor next semester.
- She may be my advisor next semester.
- She might have advised me not to take biology.

避免將 may 的可能性語義與 might 作為假設情境的意涵混淆,舉例來說,假設機場有直昇機墜毀,在一名新聞播報員的初始報告中,在尚未集齊所有事實之前,他可以說機師「may have been injured(可能受傷了)」事後,結果發現機師其實沒事,該播報員可以改口說該機師「might have been injured(可能會因此受傷)」,因為這句話的語境是從未發生的假設狀況。還有一個例子是:A body had been identified after much work by a

If you would like to be included in our E-newsletter mailing of **Tips for Taiwanese Researchers on Academic Publishing**, send your request to editing@editing.tw.

detective. It was reported that "without this painstaking work, the body may have remained unidentified." 因為該屍體事實上已經確認了身分,所以明顯應該要用 might。

Will 及 Would 的用法

在特定的語境中,will 和 would 可以互相替換,但會有些許不同。注意,「'll」這個縮寫式常用於表示 will。Will 可以用來表達意願:I'll wash the dishes if you dry. 也可以表達意圖(特別是第一人稱):I'll do my exercises later on.,以及預測:

- 特定: The meeting will be over soon.
- 無時間限制: Humidity will ruin my hairdo.
- 慣常: The river will overflow its banks every spring.

Would 可用以表示意願: Would you please take off your hat? 也可以表示堅持,相當少見的用法,重音會放在 would 上: Now you've ruined everything. You would act that way. 以及有特色的活動:

- 風俗: After work, he would walk to his home in West Hartford.
- 典型(日常): She would cause the whole family to be late, every time.

在主要子句中,would 可以表示假設語氣:My cocker spaniel would weigh a ton if I let her eat what she wants.

最後, would 可以表示可能性: I hear a whistle. That would be the five o'clock train.

Used to 的用法

「Used to」的助動詞結構是用於表示過去發生的動作,或許 是習慣性的,但是該動作現在已經不再是習慣性發生了。

• We used to take long vacation trips with the whole family.

此動詞的拼法對某些人來說是個問題,因為「-ed」結尾在說話中很容易會消失:「We yoostoo take long trips.」,但是 -ed 不該在寫作中消失,但是也不是沒有例外。當助動詞與 did 助動詞結合時,該助動詞拿去了過去式的功能,因此 -ed 的結尾就省去了。這種狀況在疑問句中經常發生:

- Didn't you use to go jogging every morning before breakfast?
- It didn't use to be that way.

Used to 也可以用來表達習慣於或熟悉了某事物的感覺:

- The tire factory down the road really stinks, but we're used to it by now.
- I like these old sneakers; I'm used to them.

Used to 最好留到口語情境上再使用,這個助動詞在正式或學術寫作中無立足之地。



<mark>華樂絲 學術英文編修 Wallace Academic Editing</mark> 提供您最專業的學術英文編修/翻譯服務

地址:台北市大同區長安西路180號3樓 E-mail:editing@editing.tw Tel: 02-2555-5830 Fax: 02-2555-5836 網站:www.editing.tw

Fax:02-2555-5836 部落格:www.editing.tw/blog

服務時間:週一至週六 09:00~20:00,國定假日公休

TW45_1104.indd 8 2019/11/4 上午 09:00:24