

孩子写「妈妈的笑」诗歌，五个常见毛病

第一个毛病：通篇喊口号。假设一个孩子写了二十四行，其中八行是「妈妈我爱你」，剩下全是「辛苦了」「真伟大」。口号不是画面，读者看不见任何东西。改法是把口号删掉，换成一个动作：妈妈弯腰系鞋带、把鱼肚子上最嫩的肉夹过来。删完行数不够，用细节补，不要用感情词补。

第二个毛病：硬押韵。为了押「了」字，把「她笑了」写成「她的嘴角往上翘了翘了」。儿童诗不要求押韵，要求顺。改法是念出声，哪句拗口就拆掉韵脚，宁可押韵也不能绕。

第三个毛病：形容词堆满。「慈祥的、温柔的、美丽的、勤劳的妈妈」连着出现，一个画面都没有。改法是每个形容词都问一句：从哪儿看出来的？慈祥就写她抬头看人的那一下，形容词全部换成动作。

第四个毛病：每行一样长。二十行全是七个字，念起来像数数，朗诵的孩子会越念越快，像背课文。改法是故意打乱：长行八个字，短行两个字，中间放一行只有一个词的行，比如「安静。」，朗诵的孩子到这儿自然会停。

第五个毛病：结尾非要写「我爱妈妈」。这是老师批改时最容易放过、朗诵时最容易毁掉的一句——孩子念到这句会突然拔高嗓门，前面攒的安静全没了。改法是结尾只写画面：她笑了，灯亮了一点。爱字不出现，听的人自己会懂。

五个毛病里最伤的是第一个和第五个，一个让诗空，一个让诗俗。检查方法很简单：把孩子的诗念给没看过的人听，问对方「诗里的妈妈在干什么」，答不出动作，这首诗就还得改。

改的时候还有一个顺序建议：先删后补。第一遍只删，把口号、堆在一起的形容词、硬押的韵脚全划掉，孩子看到诗变短会心疼，告诉他这是给诗腾地方；第二遍再补，每人家里都有一件妈妈做过的具体的事，让孩子说出那件事，一行一行写进去。低年级孩子一次改不完，分两晚改，一晚只做一遍，改完念一遍就停，比坐下来改两小时有效。

Five Common Faults in a Childs Poem About Moms Smile

Fault one: slogans all the way through. Suppose twenty-four lines contain eight I love mom and the rest are how tired you are or how great you are. Slogans are not pictures. Delete them and put in one action instead: mom bending down to tie a shoe, moving the tenderest fish belly onto the child's bowl. Fill the missing lines with details, never with feeling words.

Fault two: forced rhyme. To rhyme, a child twists she smiled into the corners of her mouth curled up up up. Children's poems need smoothness, not rhyme. Read aloud and cut any awkward ending.

Fault three: adjective piles: kind, gentle, beautiful, hardworking, all stacked with no picture. Ask where can I see that for every adjective, then replace it with

an action.

Fault four: every line the same length. Twenty lines of seven characters each read like counting, and the reciter speeds up like reciting a textbook. Break the pattern on purpose, and drop a one word line like silence to force a pause.

Fault five: ending with I love mom. The child suddenly raises the voice at that line and kills all the quiet built before. End on a picture instead: she smiled, the lamp grew brighter. The word love never appears, and the listener understands.