

写溪与夏的两首诗：五个常见毛病与改法清单

毛病一：两首诗意象打架。识别方法：把两首诗并排放，数溪水这个词各出现几次。如果两首都以溪水为主，且出现次数接近，就是打架。改法：选定一首让溪水当主角，另一首把溪水压到一两行背景，主角换成夏日光影，比如光斑、树荫、水面的反光。

毛病二：形容词堆叠。识别方法：数一行里的好、美、清澈、欢快这类评价词，一行出现两个以上即超标。改法：删掉评价词，换成一个动作。假设原句是清澈的溪水欢快地流向远方，改成溪水推着落叶，绕过晒热的石墩。推和绕顶替了清澈与欢快，读者自己会得出清澈的结论，这比直接说更有力。

毛病三：结尾喊口号。识别方法：看最后两行有没有我爱大自然、夏天真美好、我们要珍惜这样的句子。有，就是口号。改法：把感叹句换成一个还在发生的画面。假设原结尾是夏天多么美好，让我们记住这条小溪，改成溪还在走，光停在石头上没动。画面不收尾，诗反而留得住。

毛病四：行数凑数。识别方法：逐行问这行删掉后诗还成立吗。成立，这行就是凑的。常见凑数行是啊、美丽的溪啊、夏天的风轻轻吹过这种无信息感叹。改法：凑数行删掉后，把省下的行数补给主意象，加一行具体细节，比如水底的沙被流冲出一道一道浅沟。行数达标且每行有货，才算完成。

毛病五：朗诵不顺。识别方法：出声读，标出换气被迫中断的位置和舌头打结的连读，比如溪水里水字与前面动词的水字连读。改法：打结处换一个同义词，被迫换气的行拆成两行。两首诗都读两遍，第二遍比第一遍顺，才算改完。

最后给一份十分钟自查清单，按顺序过：一，两首诗的主角意象是否不同；二，每首行数是否在10到14行且两首错开；三，全诗评价性形容词是否不超过三个；四，最后两行是否是画面而非感叹；五，出声读两遍是否顺畅。五项全过，这两首溪与夏的诗就可以交稿；任何一项不过，回到对应毛病改，改完再过一遍清单。

Five Common Flaws in Stream-and-Summer Poems, with Fixes

Flaw one: the two poems fight over the same image. Check: put the poems side by side and count how many times the word stream appears in each. If both lead with the stream and the counts are close, they are fighting. Fix: pick one poem for the stream as the lead, compress the stream in the other to one or two background lines, and promote summer light instead, such as light patches, tree shade, reflections on water.

Flaw two: stacked adjectives. Check: count judgment words like beautiful, clear, joyful in a single line; two or more is over budget. Fix: delete the judgment words and replace them with one action. Suppose the original line reads the clear stream flows joyfully into the distance; change it to the stream pushes fallen leaves around a sun-warmed stone pier. Push and around replace clear and joyful, and the reader

concludes clarity on their own, which lands harder than being told.

Flaw three: a slogan ending. Check: look at the last two lines for sentences like I love nature, what a wonderful summer, we should cherish this. If present, it is a slogan. Fix: turn the exclamation into a picture still happening. Suppose the closing line reads how wonderful summer is, let us remember this stream; change it to the stream keeps walking while light sits still on a stone. The picture refuses to close, and the poem stays.

Flaw four: padding lines. Check: ask of each line whether the poem still stands if this line is deleted. If it does, the line is padding. Typical padding lines are exclamations with no information, like oh beautiful stream, or the summer breeze blows softly. Fix: after deleting padding, spend the freed lines on the leading image, adding one concrete detail, such as sand at the bottom carved by the current into shallow ridges. The line count is met and every line carries goods, only then is the poem done.

Flaw five: rough for recitation. Check: read aloud and mark where your breath is forced to cut and where your tongue tangles, such as a water sound colliding with the water sound in the previous word. Fix: swap a synonym at the tangle, split the breath-cut line into two. Read both poems twice; if the second pass runs smoother than the first, the edit counts as finished.

Finally, a ten-minute checklist, run in order: one, do the two poems have different leading images; two, is each poem between 10 and 14 lines with the counts offset; three, are judgment adjectives three or fewer in the whole poem; four, do the last two lines hold a picture rather than an exclamation; five, does reading aloud twice run smooth. Pass all five and the pair of stream-and-summer poems is ready to submit; fail any item, return to the matching flaw, fix it, then run the checklist again.