

Chapter four is titled verbal inflections. What does that mean? Verbal inflections? It gives a subtitle. It says an auxiliary and bound morpheme. Those are the things that you want to verbal inflections. If one of the difficulties for Chinese people to learn English is exactly on this, the reason? We don't mark anything on the verbs. Think about Chinese verbs. If you want to understand English fully, you have to understand your own language Chinese first. Think about Chinese sentences. when I say 我昨天去她家，玩的很高興，is there anything marked on the verb? 我昨天去她家，玩的很高興，what are the grammatical morphemes in the sentences? there is only 昨天，昨天 is not a grammatical marker，it's just a lexical item. A noun phrase. A nominal time，所以我昨天去她家，玩的很高興，so the differences we say between English and Chinese structure，and I say Chinese is discourse-oriented，discourse-oriented means that we set up our discourse background first. The plan for my following utterances. The topic for my following utterances. So I already set up the time 昨天，and participants 我，and these two things can continue through out the same discourse，所以昨天我去她家，玩的很高興，when did you 玩? 我昨天去她家玩的很高興，唱了很多歌，吃了很多東西，認識很多朋友，when? yesterday. I only need to mention one time phrase at the beginning and I set up all the

tenses for each sentences. but what about English ? I went to his house yesterday.

“Went” verb has to be marked with time and then played a lot of games , got to know a lot of people , has a great time , you see what I mean ? this is the fundamental differences between Chinese and English , you have to mark everything on the verbs , when I say everything, I do mean it. Time, aspect, modality. It’s all on the verbs. Auxiliary comes to all of these. Have done something. I did I did not. everything is on the verb. So to learn English well, you just get to have the habits of marking everything verb. And this is exactly our topic. What is marked on the verbs ? verbal inflections. Inflectional morphemes. We talk about different types of morphemes. They are inflectional morphemes and derivational morphemes. Derivational means that you derive a new meaning, a new category out of an old one. So “value” a noun can be an adjective when you add “able” or “less”. Valuable or valueless. You want to examine a verb, you add a derivational morpheme “er” “”examiner. Inflectional means that you add grammatical morpheme and grammatical meaning. Tense, aspect, modality, negation. These are the basic inflectional morphemes in English. now the first one is tense. I do think tense is the easiest among the four. Because every time you describe an event, you have to communicate the time of the event. When does it happen? When did it happen ? the only thing you need as I say the only thing you remind yourself of is the verb forms.

So what is tense ? there are four grammatical tense distinctions. It either precedes the speech time or it follows the speech time. “present” the event time is right at speech time. so these three we only have the concepts. We just don’t have the habits. Sometimes we don’t even understand the distinctions very clearly. So the purpose of this class is to get you understand completely. When we say present, present changes. What is present ? the most important concepts is speech time. the reference time is speech time. whenever you speak, that moment is present. so always keep this in mind. So the time follows the speech time. the time you talk. The time you communicate with people is future. And then the time before it is past. So what is simple past or simple future ? its simply tells an event at a specific time range or time point before or after the speech time. that’s it. but there is the fourth distinction, habitual. You may report a truth. If it’s a truth, then it comes timeless. It is always truth. The time is unspecified. So the sun rises in the east. It’s truth. The earth is round. It’s truth. We only have one moon. That’s truth. That happens all the time. and we call it habitual or factual or truth. We talk about this already and I am not going to review it anymore. The next thing we want to get to is tense. The second topic is aspect. What is aspect? This is our homework last time. Are there four tense distinctions in mandarin? Are there four tenses distinctions in mandarin? We do have four tense distinctions in mandarin but how we mark the tenses is different. And we have to remember at the beginning of the class I constantly remind you there are

certain communicative meanings or functions we want to express to others. These functions are the same so the semantic distinctions of time are the same. We know what is future, what is past, what is present, and what is habitual. We do have tenses and you can explain this concept with any languages. The only difference is what? Form. If you keep this idea, that will help you to learn any languages. So what are the formal differences? How do we mark the four distinctions in Chinese. Do we mark on the verbs? No, that's the difference. But how we mark? Normally we give a time order. But can we do without a time order? In mandarin we have grammatical morphemes. 了/過/著, but these grammatical markers are not marking tenses. They're marking what? Again 已經是一個 adverbial, it would use 了/著/過 these grammatical morphemes. 想想看, 我去了他家, 玩的很高興, what does "去了" mean? This is our topic for today's discussions. This "了" in mandarin is doing a very interesting thing. It's not marking tense because I can use 了 in past tense. Listen to me. 我去了他家, 玩的很高興, 明天你去了他家以後, 記得拿東西給它, 你看現在下雨了, so 了 is not marking tense so what is 了 doing? So this is closely related to our next topic aspect. The internal temporal property of the event. Why do we say internal temporal property? So it still involves time. We are looking at the internal properties of time. What do we mean? 事件的進行狀態, temporal properties of the event. Pragmatic notions of relevance and speaker's perspectives.

Why do we say speaker's perspectives ? because the same event you can look at it from different perspective. And why do we say it always encode pragmatic notions of relevance ? if is not relevance, you wouldn't perceive it in the certain way. Why do we say it's the temporal properties of the same event ? because when the event is on going, you are still doing the time. 進行式 progressive means every properties of time always involves the properties of event. So the event is moving along with the time, that's progressive. What is perfect?完成式 , I look at the event from certain point. 這些其實我們過去都講過只是今天我要在一次強調 , 因為這就是學英文最重要最重要的部份 , let's first look at progressive. If you would like to ask what is progressive in English marking ? it mark three things. Three properties. First one is unboundness. What does unbound means ? when I say you guys are listening. You guys are writing notes. Whenever I utter this utterance "you are writing", "you are reading" you are listening." I describe the event as unbound. That means I don't know when it stops. I don't see the stop point. I don't see the ending point or I don't care. There is no way to know. The only thing I am concerned about is the on-going of the time. so you are listening on the present time is on going. You were listening. On going at the past time. you will be listening. On going on the future time. that's all. Second thing is proximity. 近距離的觀點 or you can call it 臨場感 , compare those two sentences. you say you are listening versus you all listened. You see the

differences? When I say you guys are listening I am looking at the event in a narrow perspective. I can only see the middle part. If I get a wider perspective, if I get distant from the event, then I can see the beginning and ending of the event. I would say you listened. When I say you are listening, you are taking a close perspective. 這就是臨場感，你好像很接近那個 event. 你只看到事件在進行，the third one is simultaneity. This is very important and this is why whenever we have progressive, there is usually another time encoding inside because you are describing an on-going event simultaneously with another event. So when I came in, you were all looking at me. When I came in, the time reference, you were all looking at me. That simultaneously happens. So progressive has these three aspects. Because I say verb meanings are differing. We talk about different types of verbs. When progressive aspect combine with different types of verbs, there might be a slight different. On going can be 短時間內的持續進行，so I am sucking my thumbs. 短時間內的持續進行，but when it combine with another verbs like "sprain" 他會變成什麼 meaning? do you say he was spraining his ankle? he kept spraining his ankle? that would be terrible, right? 所以當她跟 spraining 合用的時候 kept spraining. You can not say that. Why? 這是長時間的重複發生，所以 progressive 會有 two interpretations 一個是短時間內持續的進行，I am cutting the wood. I am smiling. I am listening 短時間的持續進行 or 或者長時間的重複發生，he kept quitting his jobs，長時間的

重複發生，所以在這邊我們看一下 she was cutting the log. On going and repeated 短時間內持續的進行，when I came in, all students are smiling，on going and simultaneous，when I came in, the student stared at me. 如果我用的是這樣的子，那回到剛剛那三個 properties，bound past，I do not emphasize close perspective，we do not emphasize simultaneity，可以看到這個 differences 媽？在一個 discourse 裡面你常常會看到用 ing 形容的通常是 background，所以稍為讀一下這句，再這邊你看到一個 ing 的形式，出現在最後一句話，這是在講一匹馬他看到地上好像有一個屍體，所以 he circled 這是我的 main event，有 tense 過去式，然後呢我加了一個 ing 這就我們一般說的分詞構句，studying from all angles. 這邊我們要進一步學習為什麼我們要用 ing 的形式，studying 在這邊跟 circle 比起來有什麼溝通上面的不同？通常在一個 narrative 或 discourse 裡面，你主要的事件你會用 past 來表達 perfectivity simply means 完成，然後這些事件是 foreground，他主要是你的前景的描述，發生了什麼？發生一發生二發生三，這些你會用 sequential 來表達，那 ing 這種 progressive 通常是 background，而且是 dependant clause，所以 studying it is depend on 前面這個 circle 的 event，他是背景的你主要是講他一直繞這這個轉，然後繞著轉的目的是什麼呢？studying it from all angles. 請你們注意一下這裡的 studying 有沒有剛剛我們講的那三個語意成分？體會一下，有沒有剛剛講的第一個 what is the first one？unbounded，

means on going , proximity ? close perspective , 好像臨場感 , 第三個是什麼 ?
simultaneously , simultaneously what ? with the event of circling , 所以 progressive
我們已經把他三個語意講完了 , 那我要強調的是 whenever you use ing , I
conveys the three things , it conveys none of the three things or two of the three
things or three of the three things , 所以 ing 不是分開得現象 , 不是分成現在進行
式 , 分詞構句或動名詞 , whenever you use ing , it is progressive that conveys
three things , 所以你可以回想一下 , 我們過去說哪些動詞後面要接 ing , 其實意
思是一樣的 , 等下我們會去看一些動詞後面要接 ing 的我們在討論好了 , 現在
先看有一種 progressive 是 habitual progressive , 那我們剛剛講的是可以在特定的
時間點上 , 過去進行 , 現在進行 , 未來進行 , 那有一個我們比較不熟的
progressive 所以我在這邊特別強調 , no specific time point , 那這時候
simultaneity 就不是那麼強烈了 , 比方我說 she's watching TV right now , 這是什
麼 right now 現在進行 , simultaneously with my speech time , what about
whenever I came in, she was watching TV ? whenever I came in the classroom, you
guys are eating , what does that mean ? 這就是所謂的 habitual progressive , no
specific time references , is it progressive ? still , 想想看 whenever I came in, you
guys are eating , still it is unbounded , and I don't know when it stops and I don't
know when it ends , it is on going , it is proximity , I look at the event from a very

close perspective，臨場感，simultaneity，whenever I came in，although I spread it into different time points，it still encodes something，next one，what does he do for living？如果你這樣子問別人，你要問的是什麼？職業，what does he do for living，he works in the gas station，職業就是 habitual 所以問職業的時候通常你就用 habitual tense，next one what is he doing these days？你要問的是 these days 這段時間以來，可是你用的是什麼？進行式，那作者在這邊試圖告訴我們，進行式在這邊它可以有一些延展的語義，我剛剛講到他的核心語意永遠不變，可是這個核心語意在不同的 context 當中可以有一些延展，and this is one of the extensions，what is he doing these days？he is working at the gas station，why do we use ing here？作者 call it a habitual progressive，but there is no specific time reference but it still conveys on going unboundedness，simultaneously with what？with the duration these days，再往下 other progressive aspects，這邊就講到 progressive 可以跟特別一類的動詞常常合用，就是開始或結束類，continuous repetitive progressive 這就是我剛剛講的，一個事件可以在短時間持續進行，還是長時間重複發生，he was walking 在短時間，跟 he kept walking 這兩個不太一樣吧，所以一個是短時間之內重複的 continuous，一個是長時間的重覆是 repetition，哪 keep 再這邊到底有什麼不一樣的語意，跟 he was walking 有什麼不一樣，keep 通常講的是 the activity was going on for sometime before，如果我

說 the baby kept sucking his thumb，短時間內的持續進行，continuous v.s. repetition 長時間的習慣，he kept spraining his ankles，你不會說 on and on continuous in a short time，你會說 again and again，over a long period of time，下面 continue 這個字，既然 continue 講的就是持續進行，那跟 progressive on going 的概念就是不謀而合，所以 continue 後面常常會接 progressive，he continued playing basketball，他一直持續的打，沒有休息，從不中斷，所以你可以說 he continues playing basketball for three hours. No problem，意思就是 kept playing basketball for three hours，他可以是長時間的，也可以是短時間的，可是如果我換一種講法 he continues to play basketball，again 我一在強調 form 跟 meaning 的配搭，to 他所表達的語意核心是一樣的，所以當我講 to 的時候就是目的，時間上的目標，所以我 continue 的目標是什麼？是 play basketball，那這兩個事件 continue 跟 play 就是 separate 在時間上面並沒有緊密連結的，所以我可以說 after a year of rest，he continued to play basketball，那同時就回答了過去國中老師說，continue 後面可以接 ing 也可以接 to，now you know the differences，下面 go on 那 continue 跟 go on 有什麼不一樣？我們剛剛已經講過 continue 跟 keep 的不一樣，那什麼叫 go on，he went on singing，我已經講了 50 分鐘了，I went on talking about linguistics，he was doing something before，he was singing before，I was talking before and I went on talking，下面 he went on to

sing，一樣的 after doing something else，I went on to sing，所以 whenever you see ing 跟 to, now you see the differences clearly，下面一個繼續可以加 ing 開始可不可以加 ing？開始跟結束也可以，剛剛我們看的是叫作 continuous repetitive progressive，這邊我們看的是 exceptive progressive，什麼叫 exceptive？starting，所以 start begin 跟 resume，這些動詞我們過去在學的時候老師都說可以接 ing，那我們現在就來看看他們接 ing 有什麼意義？again he started singing when I came in，當 start 後面接 ing 的時候這兩件事的關係是什麼？simultaneous，所以 start 就 sing，沒有任何的 time laps，start 就已經 sing 了這兩件事情是共時的，但是 he started to sing after dinner，你把 start 跟 sing 之間加了 to，那就是 start 的目標，start 的下一個動作，所以中間可以有 time laps，那我們用一個例子來 illustrate the differences，he started kicking the ball and stopped，start kicking 就是已經 kick 了 kicking several times，後 before he stopped，他已經 kick 了，才 stop，下面一個 he started to kick the ball and then stopped，這裡允許一個解讀是，他踢了沒？我正開始想要踢，但是我沒有踢，he started to kick the ball but he stopped，wanted already to but didn't，所以這裡的語意的 differences 你一但釐清了以後，相信對你的寫作文也有幫助，剛剛講到持續開始，現在講到結束，你想一件事情如果他沒有進行，可不可能結束？if it is not on going, how can it be stopped？所以非常簡單，任何表示結束概念的動詞，後面接的東西一定都是已經開始的，

所以 stop finish quit 這些動詞後面一定是接已經開始的，接 ing，這是邏輯，對事件的認知，那好玩的是什麼呢？那好玩的是你到底結束的是單一的動作或事件，還是一個持續多年的習慣？不要小看這件事情，這個跟你們學英文很有關係，昨天我們在研究所的 lexical semantics 的課堂上，你們的助教他提出來一個問題，向比方說我們會講我飯吃完了，但是在寫英文的時候你卻不能說 I finish the lunch，如果你說 i finish the lunch 外國人會覺得你的句子是怪怪的，如果你再寫作文的時候你說 when I finish lunch, I will go with you，美國人聽起來就是怪怪的，為什麼？為什麼你不能說 I finish lunch 但是你可以說 when I finish my sandwich, I will go with you，跟名詞的 referentiality 有關，我們還沒講到這個不過稍微 touch 了一點，那這就是我們這邊要注意到的，你到底是要結束一個單一的動作，還是一個長久的習慣，那這個跟名詞的標記有關，你記得我過去曾經用 any 的例子讓你們看到名詞的指涉性跟事件的真實性是有關的，he stopped reading his books and listened，注意喔這件事情我們覺得是單一的事件，其中有幾個 clues，你怎麼知道它是單一的事件？versus 下面這個句子，he stopped reading comic books，請問主詞一不一樣？動詞一不一樣？唯一的 difference 在哪裡？his books 跟 comic books，這兩個句子唯一的不同是在名詞上面，是在動詞的受詞上面，then you see the interpretations are completely different，你們了解我在講什麼嗎？how come 名詞的單複數，會影響事件的解讀？這個就是我們過

去沒有學清楚的，但是現在你要搞清楚，he stopped reading his books，單數的名詞就配搭一個單獨出現的事件，one book one specific event，這樣瞭解嗎？many books 就是 many occurrences of the same event，那這個不同是什麼呢？當我說 he stopped reading his books and listened，I terminate an on going and specific one time on going action，我本來再讀書讀了三個小時，I stopped，下面呢 I stopped reading comic books，這裡是 terminate a habitual action，what about finish？finish 這個字在教中文跟英文上面都是問題，如果我說 I finish my homework，翻譯看看，我寫完作業了，I finish the book，我看完這本書，I finish this sandwich，我吃完三明治了，do you see the differences？in English we use one verb, what is it？finish，中文呢？寫完，讀完，吃完，how come we use different words？所以你現在可以體會到那些學中文的老美有多痛苦了，你覺得學英文很難，對他們來說中文才難，I finish the coffee，喝完，so what does just finish mean？when I say I finish all these comic books，我唯一的解讀是什麼？不可能有這兩種可能？當我說 i finish reading comic books 是一還是二？一，謝謝你們，所以你們的英文程度還是很棒，但你直覺覺得是一，所以你現在就知道 finish 的語意是什麼，finish 的語意其實是 finish doing something，finish 的語意不是 as 中文的完成，finish 是表示 finish doing something 也就是說 finish 後面他都帶一個動作，因為它是短時間單一動作的結束，才叫 finish 他不能講長時

間習慣的結束，以致於翻譯成中文的時候，中文一定要把那個事件補回去，因為你是 **finish doing something**，你一定要把那個 **doing** 講清楚，我是做完還是吃完還是讀完還是寫完，如果你硬要說我不想放 **doing** 進去，我就是要說 **I finish my project**，可不可以，你可說我坐完我的作業了，我昨完這學期的報告了，我可不可以說我不要用”作”，**I finish my project for this semester**，有沒有另一個講法在中文裏面，你可不可以說我完成了，可是完成你一定要把握這個原則，你說我完成了，我完成了作業你之所以可以把 **doing** 去掉，你的 **doing** 已經 **imply**，所以你能夠完成的東西，一定是 **to do** 的事情，這就是為什麼你不能說我完成了午餐，我完成了考試，你不能這樣說，為什麼？我完成了這項工作，卻可以，我完成你交付給我的工作，為什麼工作可以，其他就不行？因為當你不說清楚那個動作的時候，**default** 上面很自然可以 **refer** 出來的是 **doing**，不是 **eating** 也不是 **drinking**，所以工作是最自然的 **doing**，所以我完成了這項工作 **fine**，我完成這個使命，我完成這個計畫，你沒有講出來的是你已經 **imply** 那個最基本的動作是什麼？**doing**，而你在中文裡面你不講清楚那個動作是什麼，唯一的可能就是 **doing**，所以不要小看一個詞，要把她學透，學透的方法不難，搞清楚 **finish** 就近要表達的是什麼，那難是難在你要怎麼從中文跟英文不同的配搭關係中，去釐清，你能夠轉換，所以英文要學好你對中文也要有了解。

It's even better to say: "I've finished my lunch." Or "I've finished the lunch." What's wrong with "I've finished lunch?" This lunch does not have a specific reference. "Lunch" is generic in the way you use it. 所以我們說：吃中飯沒？It's generic. 記得我們講過 generic 嗎？It refers to the whole group. It's not specific enough to be used with "finish" because "finish" can only 結束單一的動作。One specific act. 所以名詞也要配搭，也要是 one specific noun。所以從這邊開始，你要對語言有一個更深入的了解。時間的狀態，事件的狀態，跟名詞的單複數是息息相關的。複數的名詞可以表達多數的事件。單數 specific 的名詞通常跟單數的 specific 的事件合用。這邊很清楚了。往下。

課本裡面提到一個很有意思的 aspect，他是介於 tense 跟 aspect 之間，叫做 habitual past。這是我們從小學的 used to。這個字很有意思的是，當我們說："She used to play guitar."一定已經隱含他現在不彈吉他。She's no more playing. She would play guitar when feeling down. 那如果我用這樣的方式來表達 habitual past，也就是說 habitual past 其實有兩種表達方式，我可以說："She used to play guitar." But I'm also telling you something about now. 但是如果我說："When ever she feels down, she would play guitar." What about now? 這樣了解了嗎？那你有這兩種選擇，那這兩種表達的語意是不一樣的。這就是 would 跟 used to 的不同。兩個都表達過去，但是對未來和現在有不同的 implication。這就是課本關於

progressive 的部分，你現在想想看以前你學 progressive 的時候有哪些問題？意思就是以後你碰到 ing，你都會用了，都理解了。Ing 你們在寫作的時候，常常會出錯的，就是放在前面。你看這句話：He circled it as warily as a wolf,他很焦慮的，像一隻狼一樣，繞著屍體轉。studying it from all angles.這裡的 study 是一的動作，那請問它的主詞是誰？He. 所以你每一次用分詞的時候，你一定要問自己，我到底要跟誰走？這個動詞到底跟誰走？那你現在把他反過來放，我是不是也可以說：Studying it from all angles, the horse circled it as warily as a wolf. 分詞構句也可以放到前面去，你們最常寫作文都是這樣子嘛。那你放在前面的時候，you have to ask yourself 你的主詞是要跟誰。你們最常犯的錯誤是，前面說 studying it from all angles, 然後後面的主詞是不一樣的。Studying it from all angles, the dead body...所以這是你們寫作一定要注意的，分詞的主詞一定要一致。

Aspect. 我們說現在完成，他明明不是現在完成阿。I've done my homework. 你什麼時候寫作業的？也許是剛剛，也許是昨天晚上，也許是上個禮拜。那為什麼我們叫做現在完成？這個其實我們都講過。他說老師你只要講三個東西：第一個，a 跟 the 有什麼不同？第二個，什麼是完成式？第三個，為什麼 every rule has an exception ?對國中高中老師公德無限。那我們今天就來看完成式。

完成式在表達四個面向，就像我們剛剛說的，progressive 是在表達三個語意內涵，完成式在表達四個語意內涵。第一個最重要的就是 anteriority。什麼叫 anterior to？之前。Anterior to a referent event. Perfectivity. 你可以直接把這個字的意思翻成 completeness 的意思。當我說 perfective 就是 completed, terminated 結束了，完成了。第三個，Counter-Sequentiality。這是你們比較不熟的。剛剛我們說一般的過去式，你說 what happened? 你說我昨天晚上去他家，吃了很多東西，玩的很高興。Sequential，你用 simple past 就解決了。可是完成式允許你把那個 sequence 顛倒過來，叫做 Counter-Sequential，等等我們看例子。允許你把先發生的後講；後發生的先講。最後一個 relevance，很重要的。剛剛我們在看 progressive 的時候，還記得我們在講什麼是 aspect，有三個，temporal property。那 progressive 的 temporal property 就是 ongoing。Pragmatic notion of relevance, 他是 simultaneous to a certain time point，這是 progressive。那完成式呢？就是 relevant to a speech time or current event。那第三個，speaker's perspective，進行式的 speaker's perspective 是 close perspective。那完成式的 perspective 是什麼？那些跟 perspective 有關？就是後面兩個，counter-sequential 和 relevance。我是把這件事情，你看，什麼叫做在現在之前完成的？我的 perspective 是這個完成的事件 is relevant to the speech time. 我才會這樣講。比如說，作業寫了沒？I've done it. The reason why I said I've done is I did it. 就是我把

這個事件 related to now. 我也可以說：I did my homework. 這時候你是把這個事件放在客觀的時間裡面來看。在我之前，我做了這件事。I did it, at some point before the speech time. 但是，“I have done it.”呢？你把那個事件關聯到現在。所以這就是 relevant 的意思。那我們一個一個來看。第一個，anteriority。Prior to the temporal reference. 我用一個很簡單的例子，幾乎每一個人都可以理解。我們現在在上課，所以我們現在講，你只能說 it's ongoing. So we are having a class. 可是當你下午兩點鐘再來看這件事的時候，你就會怎麼說？I had a class. 剛剛我不是說 I'm having a class.嗎？下午兩點的時候，你就可以說 I had Syntax and Morphology.就這麼簡單，這就是 prior to 的意思。也就是說，每一次你要用完成式的時候，你都要表達清楚我的參考點是什麼，參考的時間是什麼。我從什麼時候來看這件事是完成的。就這麼簡單。所以什麼叫做 present perfect？It's completed, it's done by the speech time. 那 speech time 通常都是 default. 我常常用 default，就像電腦裡面的 default setting。你每一次一開機，它就是那個 default setting。所以我不用一直說 by now, by now. It's already implied. 所以 I've done my homework by now. 這個 by now 我就不講了，因為沒有講就是 default，就是 by the speech time。可是其它情況就要講喔。過去完成，未來完成，我們通常會講。但是即使它講，我們用 had，你也知道是 by...。past perfect 意思是什麼？這是我的 speech time，所以是 now 對不對？那我的 reference time 就是一個 past

event, past time。這樣了解嗎？所以我的 reference time 已經是一個 past time 了，然後我再講，在這個 past time 之前有一個 event 完成了。我可以說：Had you have breakfast before you came to class? We all had had breakfast before class. 所以同樣吃早點，我可以說：Have you had breakfast? 就是 by now. Had you had breakfast? 我通常會加上一個 past time。Future perfect，這是什麼？應用一下，講了兩個，想想第三個，舉一反三。畫畫座標，會是怎樣？相反過來的對不對？表示這是我的 speech time，然後我會有一個 future 的 reference time，prior to the reference time。所以這個是 now，那我有一個 future time，那完成的事件一定是 anterior to the future reference time。所以我常常用的例子是：By year 2012, you all will have graduated. 如果還不清楚的話，想想看，這是 now，2009 年，這裡是 2012 年，在之前你們都畢業了。

第二個概念，講到 perfectivity。我說過，perfectivity 就等同於 terminated or completeness。這是一個很重要的概念，也就是說，我們為什麼說，完成式的概念是從這裡來的，事件已經 completed before the reference time. 有的時候他就已經 terminated，有的時候他還會繼續，這個就跟狀態和動作有關。那什麼叫作完成和結束？比方我今天問你，我看到有些人在這邊打瞌睡，我就說：Why don't you listen carefully? 然後你就說：I've already read the chapter. 這是什麼意思？意思就是已經 completed what you want me to do. 那請注意，這邊有兩個

詞很重要。Perfectivity 跟剛剛我們說完成式 perfect 是不是很像？所以這邊牽涉到兩個概念，一個是 perfect 的概念，一個是 perfective 的概念。那一個比較大？哪一個牽涉的語意比較廣？包含比較廣？The perfect aspect 包含四個面向，perfectivity 只是其中一個面向，所以哪一個比較廣？perfect。因為 perfect 除了 perfectivity 以外，還有 anterior，還有 counter-sequential，還有 relevant 的概念。那這個呢，暗示一下，聰明的你們，等一下我們會有一個討論的題目，要討論中文的“了”。中文的“了”有兩種用法。你早上吃早點了嗎？我吃了早點。你也可以說：我吃早點了。如過你不決的有兩個“了”，我再給你一個句子：我吃了早點了。為什麼有兩個了？聰明的你們等一下要想一下。好，第三個，counter-sequentiality。剛剛我說 counter-sequential 定義是 A event out of temporal sequence in the narrative。我們用一個例子來解釋。一般自然的敘述裡面，先發生的就先講；so event in a sequential order would be like this: He came back into the room, 有一個人回到了旅館，事件 A；然後呢，looked around，event B；接下來，spotted the buffet，回到旅館看到 all-you-can-eat 的 buffet，event C；然後 went to get a sandwich，D。So A, B, C, D, four events in the most natural sequential order, right? But, with perfect tense, you can switch the order. He came back into the room 我就先講這 He came back into the room, and looked around. He had spotted the buffet earlier, he had 我用了完成式，用了剛剛的概念 anterior to。

所以雖然這一句話我第三句才講，但是 in real time，它是什麼時候發生的？He had spotted the buffet earlier, so he went to get a sandwich. 本來那個 sequential event 是 A, B, C, D；我按照 natural past tense 的表達方法，也是先講 A，再講 B, C, D。這就是第一個，Sequential order。I coded them all as perfective as completed. 但是 with 一個 perfect aspect，我可以把 order 顛倒過來，我可以先講 B，looked around.再講 C，looked around。最早的 spotted the buffet 是 before B and C。He had spotted the buffet 是在 his way out，所以它雖然被放在第三句，但是在 natural order 他是最早發生的。這個叫做 counter-sequential。所以這就是像你講話講一講，講到一變你說：我之前已經怎麼樣了，所以...。第四個，Relevance。意思很簡單，就是 Relevant to the reference time. 剛剛我們講過，完成一定要有一個 relevance time。每次你用完成式的時候，你是把它 related 到一個 relevance time。但是這個 relevance time 有兩種情況：事件性的動作，或是動作性的事件，跟狀態性的事件是不一樣的。我們先看這個例句。She has read this book.請問他現在還有沒有在讀？如果我說：I've done my homework.我現在還有沒有在做？I've finished the book. 我現在還有沒有在讀？Normally, no. There's a gap between the event and the reference time. 意思就是，我畫個圖。這個如果是 speech time，那這是我 reading, 或是 doing homework 的時間。所以 by now，it's done. 可是如果是狀態呢？She has been a club member.她現在還是不是？

是，為什麼？為什麼狀態動詞的時候，我用完成，就表示我現在還是？所以人家來問我教書幾年了？我說：I've taught fifteen years. I've a professor for almost fifteen years. 但是我現在還是，I'm currently still a professor. 狀態跟動態為什麼會有這麼多不同？這個我們一開始講過，狀態通常在時間上面是穩定的。狀態就是不會因時間而改變的就叫作狀態。那如過在動態上面你想要表達還是一直再繼續的，英文裡面 provide 一個方法。有沒有一個方法表示：我讀了，可是我現在還在讀？你就會說：I have been reading this book. She has been reading this book. 這叫作完成進行。你為什麼用進行？你要把 now 的概念講出來。好，這個部分課本已經講完了，可是還是沒有解決中國人的問題。中國學生的問題是什麼？我們在完成式的概念上，somehow 都有一點被誤導。我們都覺得完成式一定要加兩個東西。第一個，我們都覺得完成式一定要跟 for 合用。還有完成式常常會有 since，對不對？告訴我為什麼？先看這個 for。For 到底是什麼意思？對，持續一段時間。那為什麼完成式會跟 for 合用？我來用一個很簡單的圖，想清楚，以後就不會錯了。這是 speech time, now，然後你們是三年級，在交大已經 two years 了。在這樣的情況下，什麼叫做 for？So I moved to Hsinchu in 2007, and I've been living in Hsinchu for two years. 注意喔！我們剛剛說有沒有 gap 其實是看動詞，所以我說 I've been living in Hsinchu for two years. 有兩種可能，所以有一種情況，如果有 gap 呢？沒有 gap 就是 I've been in Hsinchu for 2

years. 或是 I've been a NCTU student for 2 years. 因為你有一個 reference time , 所以之前這段時間都成立。剛剛我說，一個事件他式完成的時候，是看兩個點，一個看開始點，一個是看它的結束點。那完成最基本的概念是從結束點去看之前的。可是完成式並沒有告訴你開始點，所以如果要說開始點要怎麼辦？就用 since 。所以 I've lived in Hsinchu since 2007. I've been a NCTU student since 2007. 這樣清楚了嗎？完成式之所以會常常跟 since 合用是因為它沒有標記開始點，它的語意只告訴你完成了，在那之前，已經開始了，accomplished 了。那你要告訴人家點，只能用 since 。那跟 for 合用是因為要強調它已經 lasted for how long 。注意，不是只有完成式可以強調 duration ，我可不可以有一句話是 “I lived here for three years.” ？我就用 simple past ，可不可以有 duration ？可以。She sat there for three hours. 為什麼不可以？This morning I ran for three hours. 只要是 activity verb 都可以。I ran for three hours. 都可以，為什麼 She sat there for three hours. 不行？所以 for 不是完成式特有的，或是只能跟完成式合用的。你要清楚你用 for 的時候，要強調的是這個。I've been a professor for three years. 因為通常一個完成的事件會牽涉到一個 duration 。你要完成一件事，你一定要有一個過程。那課本裡面講到，還有一個 aspect 是我們不太熟悉的。這個 aspect 是比較特殊的，叫做 immediate aspect 。什麼叫做 immediate aspect ？通常在 written form 裡面，我們用 simple past tense 是很自然的嘛，所以 I gave him an

instruction, and I told him to go ahead.你好像在敘述一個過去發生的事情，這是一個 remote aspect。至於我們剛剛講 aspect 就是你的 perspective，那我們把 aspect 放在過去的 perspective，我用過去式是最自然的。可是有一種是 although 你在講過去的事件，你是在說 it's like present.用 immediate aspect 來強調臨場和立即性。那通常這是在小說裡面，通常會用 oral narrative 的 immediate aspect。你敘述事情的時候，and tell him go ahead and do it, and he said he will.你會在小說裡面看到這種 aspect。那 Givon 說這個叫做 immediate aspect，通常是在 short stories or novels 裡面才會看到。這是一種特殊的 genre，特殊的 perspective，讓讀者覺得我好像參與在其中，不是過去發生的歷史，而是現在，所以用 immediate aspect。那你說 immediate aspect 要表現得是什麼？就是 truth，我們的 habitual tense 來表達。今天我們的討論題目跟“了”有關。中文裡面表示時間用時間詞去表示，可是 aspect 我們有標記。所以什麼叫：“你們在寫字。”？“你們正在寫字。”？什麼叫做你們寫了字？你們寫了作業？你們上了課？這個“了”到底在標記什麼？第一個，你們要搞清楚的是它是 tense marker 還是 aspect marker？那牽涉到兩個“了”。我吃了飯。我吃飯了。我吃了飯了。我可以放兩個了在同一個句子裡面，就表示真的有兩個了阿，那這兩個了有什麼不同？