

We are having our weekly quiz for the reading material. The reason why I am doing this because I found if I don't do a quiz, no one will read the material. Since I don't like midterm and finals, quiz is the only way I am sure that you read the text. The quiz is very easy it is usually the main point of the reading. Just do your best. Whatever you can remember, put it down. This is part of our activity. Quiz 的時間是 5 分鐘。

Well, today we will talk about the differences between English and Chinese, and before we do, I want to discuss the homework we had last week. Please provide at least three English rules that you memorized and expected to know why. This is just a reminder for me so that I know what are the rule that I need to cover in my class and what are the previous questions you had. It is for my design of instruction. The second one, to prepare you for the content we are going to talk about today. One of the characteristics English has is about sentence structure. Which one is preferred in English. In Chinese we say 為避免傷亡，請繫緊安全帶，that's normal. How do you translate into English. Which one is preferred? Both are meaningful. A. to avoid death or injury, please fasten your seat belt. B. please fasten your seat belt to avoid death or injury. Which one do you think English prefers. Let's have a vote. Apparently the majority chose B. You will see in our following discussion that English has the certain way of packaging the information. Here we have two things to talk about. One is purpose. In order to avoid the death or injury, you have to do this. There are two points. Which one is the main point? Fasten your seat belt. And then I give you a reason to motivate you to do it. To avoid death or injury, this is the preferred way of arranging your meaning. You always put the main point first. And that is one of the unique characters of English. I call it 重點在前. so last time we talked about every language has a grammar and the grammar fulfills the purpose of communication by having certain coding devices. and by marking devices we simply mean there is a sign which carries a specific meaning. 還記不記得上次講到 form and function 之間的配搭，we have form like what you see. Please fasten your seat belt to avoid. This is a form and it has a special function to convey the meaning. And the mapping between the form and function is different among languages. So every language has its own characters just like different people have different personalities. Same for language. 語法型式, the way we express things express this unique personality. And what is difficult for us Chinese native speakers to learn English is the way we have in Chinese to express things. So just get back to this. In Chinese this is the form we use. Although the

meaning is the same. The way Chinese says it we put the purpose first and then the main point last. This is unique about Chinese and English is different. 由於型意搭配的原則是根深蒂固，學習新語言障礙就來自於母語影響。So every mistake Chinese student commonly made is from the influence of Chinese. For us to really grasp the whole character of English, we need to know what are the differences between the two languages. 中英文有何不同形意搭配關係。

Let's look at the example. Here is the meaning. Functions I mean communicative function. These are the communicative functions I want to convey. I want to talk about existence and ownership. 什麼叫存在？there are 50 people in this house. 什麼是擁有？I have a house, these are two different meanings. But in Chinese, we choose to use the same form for these different concepts. 我們說我有一個房子，這裡有 54 位學生，we use the verb 有 for both existence and ownership. Later I will show you because these two concepts are mutually relative. But in English, you have two different forms to convey the two different meaning. When convey ownership you say have. I have a car/wife/two kids. But existence, there is. 明天有一場比賽，you don't say i have a ball game. you say there is/will be a ball game. So the problem we have. 你們有沒有做過英文家教？國中考題常考這個，房子裡有四個人，my house has four people，有沒有聽過這種中式英文？in Chinese we do use the same form for two different meanings. 所以搞清楚英文 form and function 之間配搭關係。

A lot of people asked me what is the difference of to and for. When do you use to, when do you use for? 中文說賣給你的，這本書賣給你，這本書買給你，都用給，可是賣給跟買給意思一不一樣？什麼叫賣給你，你是不是一個 recipient, 你是一個 receiver, 所以是一個 goal, 賣給你，可是什麼叫買給你，這本書是為你買的，你是一個受益者，搞清楚了嗎？I sold this book to you, 我可能只是把書賣給你然後你要拿去給別人，你不見得是真正的受益者 but you are the receiver, 這本書買給你，你是我買書真正的受益者，是一個 beneficiary 的概念，這本書 is bought for you, 我為你買的，買給你來用，你是受益者，但是這本書賣給你的給是 to 的意思，你是接收 receiver, goal, 這就是 to 和 for 的不同，whenever you use to, to 永遠是目標、方向、目的，whenever you say to, to 就是表達 to 的 meaning, 你會覺得很多詞有很多意思，可是他們都是從一個核心語意開始，they all developed from a core meaning. So the core meaning of for is always beneficiary. The core meaning of to is always goal. This goal 可以是空間上的 goal. I went to your house. 是空間上面的目標，this to can be 時間上的，剛剛說的 fasten your seat belt to avoid. I plan to do something. 是時間上的 future goal. 可以是 purpose 的 goal, in order to, 可以是時間上的 goal, i plan to go to 日月潭，可以

是空間上的 goal, but it is always goal. 那怎麼分? 搞清楚英文形意標記原則。這個部份只是一個小小的 illustration。我們剛剛看到的是詞彙, we see the mapping of words into their meanings. 那詞彙標記尚且如此, 各何況語法, 語法是句子結構, 我們來看看句子結構上面有什麼問題。

其實教英文真的應該從中文開始, 如果你不了解你的中文習慣, 你就不知道怎麼檢視反省你的英文寫作或說法, 看看我講的有沒有道理, 我是老師所以我問你們, 我今天從來沒跟他講話, 我就看著這位帥哥, 幾點到的? 一點半, 到了以後做什麼? 考試, 考得怎麼樣? 不怎麼樣, 回憶一下我們剛剛在做什麼, 吃飯沒, 吃了, 吃什麼, 麵包, 好吃嗎, we had a fluent communication. A meaningful dialogue between two people in Chinese. Have you notice any significant characters of Chinese? 幾點到的, 我在問誰? 誰幾點到? 到了以後做什麼, 誰到了以後做什麼, 我說, 考得好不好, 誰考, 我都可以不說, but he understood, 同樣, 吃飯沒, 他怎麼知道我在跟誰講話, 怎麼知道我在講哪一餐, pay attention, I changed my topic already. 好吃嗎, 什麼東西好吃? what is good to eat? 麵包, but did i say it? I can say 麵包好吃嗎, but I didn't. But she understood. Even though I dropped all the subjects. Did you notice that? 有沒有注意到? 這不是很簡單的事情嗎? Have you notice this before? 今天以前你有沒有注意到你講話常常是沒有主詞的, why can we do this? Because 中文重情境, 英文嚴句子, 中文是情境導向的語言, discourse-oriented, 我整個語法結構是把周邊的環境人物時間主題 everything in the discourse 納入考量。不要小看這件事, the reason i can drop my subject because it is clear in the discourse. If i look at this gentleman, 幾點到的, who is the most possible addressee? The discourse at that particular moment made everything clear. So, 情境導向的意思就是江說話時的情境場景納入考量, 我拿著一本書問你, 看了沒, not only I dropped the subject, I also dropped the object. The only thing I say is the verb. Have you read. Because 我拿著一本書問你, this discourse context made the participants obvious. 這叫情境導向。but what about English? 英文嚴句子, 因為他是語句導向, 就是每一句話都得說清楚, you have to made your point clear in every sentence. And every sentence has to have a clear subject, verb, and object. 所以把這個翻成英文, 我拿著一本書問這位帥哥, but what do I have to say? Have you read the book? Or have you read it? At least I have to have some kind of marker there. I have to make it marked in my sentence. Nothing can be left out. And answer, in Chinese you can just say 看了. Again, leaving out the object and subject. But in English, yes, i have, or yes i have read it. For imperative, my command is toward the addressee. The subject is always you. By dropping you, so stand up i am actually saying you stand up. Imperative is a cross linguistic speech act. It is not a basic sentence structure. It is a special form for special purpose. And cross linguistically

you drop you. It is understandable in every language. Now we are talking about the basics, the fundamental structure. Now, because Chinese is discourse-oriented. What is important in our sentence structure is a topic. Look at these example, in Chinese I say 他的家很大很漂亮我們常去，This is a typically Chinese sentence，為什麼他的家可以省略？because I already established a topic. So because Chinese is discourse-oriented. In a sentence, the most important element is the topic, not the subject. A topic once established can be carried on in the other clauses sharing the same topic. So Chinese sentence structure is like this, 他的家, once the topic is established, you can comment with other short clauses. What is the subject then? 他的家, my topic. 房子很大，院子很漂亮，浴室還有自然採光，可不可以？typical Chinese sentence. If you want to translate this whole sentence into English, how many sentences you would have? This would be a sentence, the house is big, the yard is big, the bathroom has natural lighting. But why I only use comma in this one sentence? So the consequence of discourse-oriented approach is you have a long sentence with one topic. And under the same topic, you can comment on different aspect of the topic. And these things serve as subjects of that clauses. 他的家房子很大，房子是這個小句的主詞，all these clauses will put under one period because they share the same topic. 所以在英文，中文重情境，主題為大，主題是必要的元素，一個句子裡面必要的元素，不信回去看看報紙，今天的其中一個作業就是請你回去找一篇文章，報紙也好，你最喜歡的讀本也好，來看看中文是不是這樣。

我們再往下看，這是我從一本書節錄的，這本書叫戀戀風城，講新竹文物古蹟，新竹最有名的是新竹的玻璃工藝博物館，大家一起來念一下，請問這句話裡面有幾個小句？幾個逗點？8 句話，and it is one period，為什麼可以有這麼長的一句話？中文句號代表主題單位，topic 是什麼？竹塹玻璃工藝博物館，從此之後你看，建於，什麼東西建於？亦為，什麼東西亦為？有沒有一點震撼？The point is 主題才是我們標記的重點，如果把這句話換成英文呢？你們可以試試看。

主題明確，場景清楚，部分內容省略，因為我把場景也納入考量，所以剛剛看的是書面文字，現在來看口語，我今天進來就說，來這裡的路上看到一隻小鳥，羽毛是藍色的很漂亮但是一走近就飛了。我講的話你懂嗎？不管我說的是什麼你都懂，誰來，誰看到，誰羽毛是藍色，誰很漂亮，誰走近，誰飛？totally two different subject, but did I say it? My marking system does not require I put the subject there. 我當然可以說但是我一走近小鳥就飛了，that is fine. Most of time we drop a lot of things without knowing it. This is the language you speak every day. Try to translate these into English.

English is sentence oriented. 以句子為單位，每個語意成分都在句子層次上嚴謹標示，這就叫做嚴句子，have you read the book. Every element has 時態，I did, 如果你用 did 是用 proverb 來回答，但是在句子 level, every semantic element has to be clearly marked. 回想一下我在講什麼，這是個很重要的觀念。In Chinese, even though I didn't say it, 我沒有外顯式的來標記，讀了嗎，but is it there? 我在語意上面還是有的，the only difference is i didn't mark it in my sentence. 為什麼我們一開始講語法是標記系統，因為語意在那，你要講的概念，the function is there, but the form is different.

什麼叫做英語導向的特性，句子和句子之間要以清楚句點做為區隔，每個句子有什麼，就是有我們剛剛看到的，一個句子就是有一個主詞、動詞、受詞，you have to have one main subject, one main verb, one main object. 下面，從剛剛的介紹中我們看到他基本個性如此，我們要來回答下面的問題。這些規則我們過去背的鐵律，老師說英文裡面有 because 就不能有 so，這個規則本身不會空穴來風，the rule is there because of the fundamental character of English. 那為什麼不能說 because...so...? any 只能用在疑問和否定嗎？所有我們背過的規則，我這邊只是舉個例，重點是，all these rules come from 他的個性。so 從剛剛的 sentence-oriented 這個個性，導出十大標記系統，這就是基於 the basic personality 你接下來有的 ways of reacting。

第一個主動賓不可缺，賓就是賓語，第二個，重點在前，再來，由小到大，小就是重點，focus 到 background，第四個主從分明，下面，先後有序，誰在前誰在後是有講究的，第六個，時間清楚，我的語句表達一個事件，這個事件是什麼時候發生的請標記清楚，接著，講到名詞要標記清楚，這個東西是不是你知我知的，下面，明辨真假，every time i state something i have to mark it whether it is true or not. 下面，釐清責任，every time i talk about someone then i have to tell you whether this party is responsible for the reaction. 所以責任清楚就是主動被動的問題，who is responsible for the event. 下面，時間轉換，this is a general principle across languages. It is not unique to English but it is used prevalently in English. Every time I talk about time, time is abstract. 時間是非常抽象的概念，我用空間概念去理解時間這個叫時空轉換，想想看，中文也一樣，中秋節剛過，什麼叫過，過的核心語意是什麼？過馬路、過橋、過山洞，you go across, you cross somewhere. 過就是空間跨過、越過的過，可是過被我用在時間，表示這個過的概念是從空間來的，你越過的，是不是已經在後面了，同樣的在英文所有的介係詞它的核心概念都是從空間來的，in 的概念是什麼？就是這個三度空間之中，是一個 container 的概念，in the room 就像 in the box，一個三度空間的範疇的意思，所以從空間到時間的 in, in 永遠是在範疇之內的意思，in ten minute, 到 in love,

你沉浸在 love 的範疇之中。請問你要說 in Taipei 還是 at Taipei？當然可以說 i am in Taipei 因為我把 Taipei 當做一個範疇來看，I am inside Taipei 的意思，那可不可以說 i am at Taipei？I am certainly can say I am at Taipei just like I am at 交大。Where should we meet? Let's meet at 交大。The difference when you say I am in Taipei you mean in, when you say I am at Taipei you mean at. at 就是 at 的意思，就是 at a specific spot. 就是定點的意思。You take Taipei as a spot. You can say both. The point is what do you want to say, what do you mean. 介係詞的用法是在這。這十個特色我們一個一個來看。

First 1, 主動賓不可缺，你們喜歡英語嗎？喜歡，誰喜歡？喜歡什麼？do you like English? 你不可以說 yes I like. You have to say yes i like it. 這時候 it 雖然是 unstressed, but you still have to say it. 這叫做主動賓不可缺，作文注意，你們常常會把受詞 left out.

下面，試著翻譯前面中文文章，來到這裡的路上，看到一隻小鳥，羽毛是藍的很漂亮，但是一走近就飛了，on my way here, you have to specify which way. I saw a bird. Who saw it? I. 羽毛是藍色的，who's 羽毛？who looks great? 但是一走近，who 走近，as I came near it. 誰飛了 it flew away. 這就叫做主動賓不可缺。

前面的文章，新竹 Art Museum，前面的文章，was build in 1936. 用分號, fine. But you still have to have a subject. It is used as the local government building. It also served as the residence for the Japanese Prince during his visit to Taiwan. It's modern, oriental design, 誰的，他的，講清楚，but also due to its location near Pond Beautiful. It gave an impression of elegance and tranquility. It 不可缺。

下面，這邊談到虛主詞，我們從小就背虛主詞，虛主詞簡單的講就是虛偽的主詞，他站在位置上但是他沒有實權，有點像魁儡黃帝，it is raining. It has to be there. But what does it mean? 代替的是天氣，it is good that you came. 那個 it 位置在那，meaning 呢？在後面，代替後移的子句，that you came is good. 那可不可以說 that you came is good？理論上是可以的，you can say that you came is good. But 溝通 is against the normal way of communication. 為什麼？一開始就給一堆新的訊息，it is really hard to process. So it is good. what is good? that you came.

Be 動詞為什麼要出現？很多同學不了解，你知道 be 動詞在幹嘛？剛剛說主動賓不可少，be 動詞就是一個動詞，什麼時候要用？他很高，我很高，我們大家都很高，這時候為什麼要用 be 動詞？因為你沒有動作，而你在形容描述狀態

的時候，a certain identity, but you have to have a verb. 所以 be 動詞的定義就是狀態連接動詞，我的定義很清楚就是狀態，你要描述狀態，he is tall, it is a state. He is hungry. Hungry 是個狀態，it is a verb to link a subject with a state. So it is called linking verb. Linking a subject with a state. 狀態或關係的描述也要有動詞，then you have to use this linking verb.

這本文法書是給英文達人的，我常常會替你問一些問題，do you like English，你說 i like it. But what about do you know the answer? No, I don't know. You don't say I don't know it. 剛剛不是才說主動賓不可少嗎，I don't like it but you say I don't know. Why? Why you can have exception with know but not with why. What is the essential difference in these two verbs? Can you say I don't understand? Or I don't understand it. Can you say I don't have? I don't have it. This is a very interesting question in language and I want you to recall what I say, 語言、文法是溝通產物，語法 the existence of grammar is for communication, for use. So you use your language to achieve communicative goals. If there are certain things that we use frequently in our language, these things tend to be simplified. You used as a chunk. Know is a very high frequency and very commonly used verb. As a result, it gets simplified and used as a frozen chunk. 所以語言中的確有這些 ready-to-use 的 chunks, with fixed expression, 就像成語一樣，為什麼是 know? highly frequently words usually gets some kind of expansion. 比方 get 這個語意多得不得了，因為他常常用，就變化比較多，也就因此簡化、simplified，語法如此，發音也如此，如果你們不相信，they try these words. How do you pronounce these words. Every, how many syllables? According to the spelling, it should have 3 syllables. You simplified to 2 syllables. Next one, family, again you shorten it. Interesting. Again, you leave out 1 syllable. Try all those profession jargon. 在你們那些教科書的專有名詞，you can never shorten them. Why? Because of frequency. 常用詞我們就 get simplified. 你不能說 all frequently words have to have some certain change. You cannot say that. But you can explain why certain words get to changed. The whole point is the way you mark your sentence depends on the meaning you want to say. What do you mean decides what you use in your sentence. Meaning determines the forms. Functions determine the form.

下面，重點在前，in a sentence, you have different element，頭是重點，輔是修飾，中文你有名詞要修飾，誰前誰後？努力的人，what is the head? 人，you are talking about 人，我昨天買的那本書，那本書是 head，中文所有重點都在後，我比小明高，我比小明你說出來了沒有？你都沒有講出來重點一直到最後我比小明高，同樣的 event，昨天晚上七點鐘我到他們家吃飯，上個星期六下午三點鐘我看見小明，重點在後，同樣為什麼我們剛剛有那樣的問題，為了省錢他坐公車，

你很少說他坐公車為了省錢，所以中文的重點傾向在後面，這叫 **head-final**，相對於中文，英文重點在前，注意，如果一個語言個性如此，在每個語言的每一個層次你都會看到 **the character consistently**。所以名詞片語如此、動詞片語、子句如此，**consistent for VPs, NPs, clauses, sentences**。 **A person who works hard** 名詞，**walk carefully** 動詞，**the book I bought yesterday** 動詞，**I am taller comparatives**，你還是要說重點 **I am taller, this is the main point and then you say who**。 **I ate dinner that is the main event, at 7 last night**。 **He took the bus to save money**。 **This is head-initial**。 重點在前，**again**，我說這是一個 **tendency**。 好，句子如此，片與如此，**what about a paragraph?** 你們有沒有上過英文作文？**when you start with an essay you have to have a topic sentence**。 **And in the first paragraph you have to state your narrow focus with a thesis statement**。 **So the first paragraph is an introductory paragraph**。 **Everything is already there**。 你的重點講清楚放在前面，一樣的，**consistently you see head-initial**。 不要小看這件事，下次你們注意看電視訪談，**this is the way they speak**。 **They give you the main point first**。 **Oh, I like it very much and they I explain why**。 **Essay 也是一樣，you tell the main point in the first paragraph and then you make detail and then you make a conclusion**。 **So general to specific**。

英文由小到到，由焦點慢慢到全景，是 **zoom-out**，這個跟重點在前類似，是相關的，中文先看後面全景，後面縮小至焦點，昨天晚上八點鐘我在看電視的時候，你的 **background** 交代清楚最後才講出重點，小明打電話來，同樣你有沒有發現寫地址也是這樣，台灣台北市新生南路三段 **100 號**，請問重點是什麼？**100 號**才是重點，英文呢，**no.100**，由小到大，跟剛剛重點先講是息息相關的。

篇章結構也一樣，中文從 **background** 慢慢的，你看我要講什麼我們就先寒暄兩句，你爸爸好嗎、你媽媽好嗎，最後才說，可不可以借我兩百塊，**you see why? it is the way to talk**。 **You are indirect because you don't say it directly**。 英文呢？**you state your main point directly at the beginning**。 **Topic and thesis statement already tell you everything and then support with supporting details**。 **And then you make a conclusion**。 **So general to specific to general**。 我下一本書想要寫英文作文有訣竅，就是這個訣竅。

第四點，主從分明，英文嚴謹的講究句子間主從關係，重點只能有一個，重點要先講，一個句子只能有一個主要子句，這就是所有英文最重要的一點，所以你們常常犯的是什麼，一個句子有兩個動詞，**main clause** 只能有一個，其他都是 **subordinate**，這就是上次其實講了，**because...so...**為什麼不能放在一起合用？因為都變成 **subordinate**。

下面，所以英文不能說 **because...so...** 因為同時有 **because...so...** 兩句都加了附屬標記，都成了從，沒有主，違反主從分明原則，你覺得很難嗎，為什麼我們高中國中學 **because...so... can our teacher explain this to us?** 可不可以？國中的時候老師告訴你英文是主從分明的句子所以不能說 **because...so...? this is not difficult to understand but how come they didn't tell us? because their teachers didn't teach them.** 若有兩個子句一定是一主一從、一正一副，要有一個陳述重點的主要子句，很多老師其實也了解這點，可是還要進一步講一個重點，就是主從之間怎麼決定？誰要做主要子句，誰要做附屬子句？我在改作文才發現這也是個問題，**if I say I bought the book because it is fun to read. Which one is the main point? In terms of form, this is my main clause. And my main clause has to have a main point. So you use your main clause to convey the main point.** 作文的時候你們常常就是把重點放在 **although** 裡面，所以形意要彼此相符。

下面，何謂主要子句？**main clause is an independent clause.** 獨立子句，我一個人就活得很好不需要依賴誰，獨立子句語意完整可獨立成句，附屬子句語意不完整不可獨立成句，**if I say if you are interested in English.** 語意完整了嗎？沒講完，語意不獨立，所有語法是從語意出發的，你要溝通的，溝通清楚沒，沒有阿，你就還沒講完，為什麼不繼續講完？

那誰是主要動詞，這也是一個問題，一個句子只能有一個主要動詞，那我有很多動詞怎麼辦？主要動詞的定義就是只有一個動詞帶有時間標記，**main verb means the tensed verb.** 你看這個是不是所有句子，**there is only one tensed verb.** 其他的要不然就用 **to**，要不然就用 **ing**，要不然用 **that clause**，就是另外一個子句了，這些都沒有 **tense**，回到你們的作文，一個句子裡面不能有兩個 **tensed verb without a conjunction.** 我可不可以說 **he went and danced**，當然可以，那是有一個對等連接，你用連接詞當然可以，可是 **without** 連接詞，一個子句只有一個動詞是有時間標記的，那請問為什麼只有主要子句有 **tense**？為什麼主要子句是 **tensed verb**？如果我是主要來描述這個事件，**then do I have the responsibility to tell you when it happened?**

下面，句子自然的順序是重點在前，背景在後，所以主先從後就不用額外再加標點符號，以前老師有沒有教你 **because/when** 在前面的時候就要有 **comma**，在後面就不用，**so fasten your seat belt to avoid**，要不要加逗號？如果放在前面呢，為什麼？有沒有問過？為什麼附屬子句在前面要加 **comma**？因為他符合先主後從，我符合重點在前的原則，這是我自然的順序，就不用加 **comma**，標點符號是 **meaningful** 的，**punctuation has grammatical meaning**，我加逗號的意義是什麼？**comma** 前面的 **is not the main point yet. Comma is like a reminder. Comma means it is not the main point yet. After he left his office, John went to the party.**

Anything before a comma is not a main point.

下面，先後有序，標點符號有語法含意。從在前主在後就要加標點警示，另外一個我要講的是主從要形意相符，形式上的主要子句就必須是語意上的主要事件，**I went to the party last night** 這是我的主要重點，我在形式上就要把他放在主要子句，但是常常我在作文會看到這種句子，**you say: although i went to the party last night it rained heavily.** 這叫形意不符，mismatch. There is a mismatch between form and meaning. Because you mismatch what you truly want to say is I went to the party last night is the main clause. 可以了嗎？am i clear? Good.