

Thank you for being punctual today. Today we will finish the rest of chapter 0. The other five characters of English and we will start chapter 1. Today I want to finish the rest of chapter 0 first. Remember we talk about in English, the head, the information head at the beginning, and there are many many examples. Remember when you learned 所有格. Besides saying this is my book, you can say this is a book of mine, a friend of mind. 語言學的課, what do you say that? In English you say class of linguistics. So all of these demonstrate head initial, the feature head initial in English. 先後有序 is a very important character, 先後有序的 order 是什麼? 先主後從, 跟主從分明是彼此配搭的, 記住這個原則。

下面, 形意怎麼樣相符? 主要子句是型式上, so in terms of form, you have a main clause. The main clause carries the main event. 就這麼簡單, 主要子句就等於重點事件, 這就是型意相符的原則。

下面, 接著講時間, time, 時間清楚, this is a very important feature in English. If I want to describe an event, and given that every event happens at a specific point of time. Then I have to make that clear to your. Remember the scenario we had for all of these. 記不記得我們有一個溝通場景是我們要用來描述的, what is this scenario? 還記不記得 a cat was chasing a dog? So a cat was chasing a dog this event should be able to be situated at a certain point of time. 那英文怎麼來表達時間? 基本上我們把時間長河, if you take time as a straight line, 像一個長線條, 那這個線條中我們怎麼區分時間? 可以一點一點分, 昨天晚上十點, 今天早上六點, you can break this line to individual point, but thank God, 英文沒有這樣做, 英文基本上把時間分成幾個區塊, 這就是時間的概念。你要表達的時候, 你要有這個圖, exactly which time zone, 過去 past, 現在, 未來 future, which time zone are you talking about when you describe an event? And the most important concept is what is now? What do you mean by present? Can you define the present? Speech time. 所以你的現在是變動的, according to speakers. So when I talk 這就是我的現在, when you talk, it is your present. 我現在講話就是現在, 我一個小時以後講話就是那時候的現在。所以記得 presence means 說話當下, speech time, 這個當下概念很重要, 任何跟說話當下 overlap 的事件就是現在, 還記得我第一堂課問你們的嗎? the sun rises in the east 是什麼式? 我們過去學的是什麼? I don't understand why our teachers taught us that way. How come they can say it is 現在式, 現在 means it happens when I talk. Now, is the sun rising while I am talking? 請問 the sun rises in the east 是不是現在發生的? if you mean the sun is rising while I am talking they you have to say the sun is rising. 懂我在講什麼嗎?

The form you choose has to match the meaning you want to convey, that's the basic rule. Choose the appropriate rule of what you want to say. If you say the sun rises in the east then you are describing an event as a habitual event. It is a habit. That is why from now on, you have to have another time zone in your mind, which is the habitual of fact tense. I call it tense because it is also a distinct concept of time. And what is the time zone for 習慣式, this habitual tense goes all the way cross past, presence, and future. Habitual event cannot be situated in a time line. There is no a specific time specified by a habitual event. 時間概念上他是過去如此現在如此將來也可能如此,也因為這樣你沒有辦法 pinpoint a specific time. If it is a habit then it happens all the time. So the sun rises in the east, I eat apples, what is the tense? Habitual.

Next. So according to the time of the event, in relation to the time of speech, you can decide where is the time zone. 所以過去現在未來 you have to know that this is a relative concept. 所以過去現在未來不是絕對的 time period. It is always relative to the speech time. 是相對的概念, 因為 every time you have different present, 那過去現在未來是不是也是跟著這個現在的坐標在變動, 清楚嗎? 這個觀念很重要, 你不知道怎麼去判定現在過去未來, 你怎麼改變你的動詞形式? According to 事件發生時間點, in relation to 說話時間, there are four tenses, 過去, she ate an apple, 現在, she is eating an apple, 未來, she will eat an apple, 習慣, she eats apples. 所以記得, she eats apples, pay special attention to 現在式, if it is an action verb, and it happens at the present time, then it will have to be 現在進行, if it is an action and happens at the present then it must be present progressive. It is happening now. If it's not happening now, then you say she eats apples, then it is a totally different time concept.

Now we'll get to 時態的裡面的態, 樣貌, now we are going to talk about progress 進行式 vs. perfect, 什麼叫進行什麼叫完成? if an action is happening at present, then you will have to use 現在進行式, and what does 現在進行 really convey when I use it? 一個事件有沒有必然一定要怎麼說? is there only one way to describe an event? For example, yesterday, last night, at 7 you ate dinner, how can I describe this event? First, I can describe it as a complete event. I say I ate dinner at 7. 過去式, or I can say I am eating dinner at 7. Describing the same event. Do I have other choices? 可不可以用完成式? I had dinner last night by maybe 7:30. So I actually have several ways of describing the same event. What is the difference between describing it as a past tense vs. I was eating dinner at 8?

A very important view is that how you look at this event, supposedly, you will

eating dinner from here till the end about half an hour. The perspective of progressive aspect 進行式是一個 zooming 的觀點，if I stand here, and look at the screen, I can see the whole screen. So I describe it as a whole, but I can also choose a different viewpoint. I can stand here. What do I see? So I only see the middle part. This is very important, this is 進行式. This is called zoom-in. So I only see the event in the middle of its happening. 強調說話正在進行中，ongoing. Whenever you use -ing, this form you mean ongoing. It is always ongoing. What about habitual progressive? He is always reading the book. 可能在任何一點進行中。So remember this simple graph. Any questions?

Next one. So 進行式是強調 on-going，狀態性的事件是恆定的，不會動，so there are only certain verbs you can use with progressive aspects. 動作動詞，action verb only. 記不記得小時候老師說有些動詞是不會有進行式的，like, love, have. I can say I am having a good time，什麼叫 having？once I use have it ing form, it changes its meaning. 狀態是恆定的，很難講開始結束。i won't progress in a long time. You cannot say I am knowing him，你可以說 i am getting to know him. get 是一個動作動詞。Now 麥當勞 plays a trick on this，你不能說 I am loving him，love 應該是一個天長地久不會變的，但現在 everything is changeable, even love。So 麥當勞 must have some linguists in their advertising team. So remember 麥當勞叔叔說 i'm loving it. This is a slogan for 麥當勞. At first sight, 你會不會覺得 there is a grammatical error？因為 love 是一個狀態動詞阿，你去問你國中老師他一定會說 love 是不能用進行式的，exactly 麥當勞就是在 play on this contrast between stative vs. active meaning. So if I say I love it 就是心裡面喜歡，但是心動不如行動，那個 on-going 的動才是麥當勞故意要把狀態動詞變成動作動詞，所以語言是活的，如果你要跟女朋友講 I'm liking you，表示我用我的行動證明 I'm liking you，but 這還是別亂用。

進行式講完了，今天只是一個 preview，第二個，時態，perfect aspect，這也是我覺得中國學生問題最多的，have you ever thought about 為什麼現在進行叫現在進行，I didn't understand why，我用現在完成表達的事件 actually happened in the past，所以我昨天晚上寫功課，八點在那邊寫功課，you were doing your homework last night 我現在可以說 I have done my homework，這些我們都叫現在完成，so I always wonder why is it 現在，it is not done at the present why do i call it 現在完成式？這裡就牽涉到一個非常重要的概念，this very important concept underlines the perfect aspect. Whenever you talk about completed, you have to know by what time. For example, at 2 o'clock, the only thing you can say is we are having a class, no other choices, but if you look at this event at 5, how would you say it? 你會怎麼說？suppose 我們現在已經到五點鐘，你再來看，你會怎麼說？I had

a class, 所以一件事情是不是完成, 先決條件 is when you look at it, by what time, 這個 reference time 才是最重要的, 同不同意? 所以 the two words 現在兩個字 refers to what? The reference time, 懂了沒? 什麼叫現在完成? 讓我重新定義, 現在完成應該是說在現在之前完成的, 所以把現在完成改一個名稱, by present, 現在完成是現在之前完成的, 你十年前去過日本, 你十年前去澳洲打工賺錢, 你說我曾經去過, 怎麼說? I have been to, 這叫現在完成, 是 by the present, I have been to Australia, 同理, 過去完成式, 過去之前完成的。這邊只是介紹, 沒有 timeline, 如果你們有興趣可以先看第七章, 什麼叫過去之前完成? 還記不記得你們國中老師常常講, 過去完成式常常和過去簡單式合用, 現在知道在幹什麼了嗎? 過去就是你過去的參考點, before you came in to the classroom, 在這個過去時間點完成的, I had read the chapter before I came to this class. This is 過去完成。Then, what does 未來完成 mean? 未來完成式什麼? 在未來某一個參考點之前, 什麼叫做 by a future time? 什麼叫未來完成? 給我一個未來完成的句子, 比方, 2018 年之前你們應該都已經畢業了, you will have graduated from NCTU by 2018, 可以嗎? 所以重新證明一下, 什麼叫現在完成? completed by a present time, 過去完成, completed by a past time, 未來完成, completed by a future time, 搞清楚了。Again, 又牽涉到動作跟狀態的問題, I have lived here for almost 10 years. 這句話並沒有告訴你從今天以後所有發生的事情, 但這件事告訴你 by the present time, i have already lived here for 10 years. 沒有問題, it is completed. 為什麼會有進行? 這裡牽涉到動作跟狀態的不同, 如果我說 i had read the book, 請問我現在還有沒有在讀? 我畫一下, 我昨天八點到十點在讀書, now I came to this class I say I read the book. 現在完成, 有沒有持續到現在? 沒有, but, what about I have been a teacher. Or I have been sick. 有沒有持續到現在? 有, 怎麼回事, 狀態剛剛已經看到狀態顧名思義 supposedly 都是持久的, state means it stays the same. So the differences between these two sentences is not in the perfect aspect. 完成式本身是一樣的, but the verb meaning is different. With action verbs, it is usually not lasting to the present. 什麼叫動作, 動作就是倏忽而變的, if an action is completed then it is not lasting to the present. But if it is a state, state lasts. 狀態是一直持續的, 並不是因為完成式的不同, 而是動詞語意的不同。if I want to emphasize this action is completed by now but also ongoing, then what should I say? I have read the book from 8-10 but I continued reading the book till now. What should I say? I have been reading the book. 完成進行。That is the only way you can communicate the lasting part of the action. 一直到現在我仍然還在表示 it is ongoing, 語言不是物理現象, 不是那麼細緻的物理現象, 當我說 i have been reading the book 表示 i am still doing it, although not at this moment.

下面, 第七點, 關於定冠詞/不定冠詞, the vs. a, 這也是中國學生常常出問題的, 因為我們的語言沒有這個東西, 我今天在書局遇到一個同學, 我問你到書

店幹嘛，買書，在中文你就說我來買書，什麼叫買書？有幾種可能？我告訴你有幾種可能，第一個你買哪一本書？比方你要去書店買我的這本書，其實你想的是我要買這本教科書，you have a specific book you want to buy，那另外一種情形，就是我隨便看，哪個喜歡我就買，至少有這兩個可能，中文不標記，可是英文要求你標記清楚，所以我已經指定，and after the class I met you in the bookstore, I ask you what are you doing here. You want to tell me you want to buy the specific book I assigned, what do you say? I am here to buy the book. If you still don't have the specific book in mind 你才會說我來這邊買書，所以每一次名詞出場都要有一個問題，which one，每一次中文名詞出現，在英文都要搞清楚哪一個，you have to mark every noun，名詞出場必有標記，你買書了沒，did you buy a book，可能是任何一本，也可能是你書買了沒，中文有一個方法幫助我們，we don't have inflectional morphology，我們不會加詞尾詞頭，word order is the only way we rely on. 如果我說你書買了沒，you see what i mean? 在中文還是有方法的，只是我們不在名詞動手腳，在書局我說你書買了沒，我指的是什麼？I mean there is a particular book you are supposed to buy. If I don't know which book, 我才會說，哦買書啊，So there is a distinction, it is just we are not used to it. 明顯知道是哪一本的就是 the。

下面，簡單的對 the 做個定義就是就是你知我知，I know which one, you know which one, the 的最基本定義就是 identifiable，記住這個字的意思，whenever you use the, you mean it is identifiable to the hearer. 你當然知道是哪一本，所以跟你無關，重點是我知你知，只要你能認定，as long as you are sure the object you are talking about is identifiable to the hearer，同不同意？你說昨天我們去餐廳吃飯，然後我問你 how does the waitress look? Can I ? why? Why can I say that? Or I can ask how was the place? Did you give tips to the waiter? Why do I use the? 我前面都沒提過啊，because 我知道 we share the same background knowledge that is identifiable to you that in any restaurant there must be a menu, a place, some food. 可以嗎？Where did you go? I went to the park, when I say that, I am actually signaling to you that this is the park identifiable to you. If I use I went to a park, then I assume you don't know which one. 其實就這麼簡單，a 跟 the 是非常 convenient 的標記，我用 the 就是提示你 that you know，所以我也可能會誤會，我說 I went to the park, 你說 which one, but as a speaker, i am giving you a clue.

下面，名詞出場必有標記，想想看名詞有哪些可能，a book，what are you reading? a book 就一本書嘛，也可以說 the book，the book you mentioned，關係子句是幫助你 identify which one. 下面，books 就一堆的書，the books，那些你知道的書，the books I want to read，雖然 the book I want to read may not be known to you 但是那是 identifiable to you. 那些知道的書不是說你 exactly 可以

pinpoint 哪一本，而是說對你來說是熟悉的，his book，我們也可以用所有格，他的那些書，這些就是名詞出場必有標記的終極表現。下課十分鐘。

Are you ready? The eighth character, 辨明真假，it is always the speaker's job to tell if what you are saying is true or not. 事件真實發生了沒，這個真假究竟在標記什麼？注意聽，如果我說 i did my homework last night or i saw a cat chasing a dog, 然後我加 maybe, you know what, 大明 has a girlfriend, 你說 really, 我說 i guess, if I add maybe/perhaps/ I guess, then the truth value of the sentence changed. 真假值跟英文的副詞 maybe/perhaps/probably, 還有跟 quantifier, some vs. any, 還有跟情態助動詞有關，whenever you use 情態助動詞, you are making an irrealis assertion, meaning it is not true. 當我說 i can do it 請問我做了沒？you should work hard, 情態助動詞其實都是還沒發生的事情，這些都是不確定的，那講到這，我要特別用一個規則提醒大家，真實發生與否的意義在哪？我們過去學一個規則是 any 只能用在疑問和否定，any 和 some 真正不同在哪？any 就是任何一個，有沒有一個確定個體？可能是任何人，some 呢，some 是一些，雖然我不 exactly 知道哪一些，但的確有一些，所以 some 是確定的。

下面，Any 只能用在疑問句和否定句嗎？看看下面這些句子，I will do anything for you, I promise to take any of your advices, he is willing to see any doctor in this area, 你追女朋友你說 i am willing to do anything for you. 疑問還否定？都不是，then why do we use any? 這是我們研究所的口試，請問為甚麼可以用 any? 所以真正的關鍵在哪？可見疑問跟否定不是真正的關鍵，真正的關鍵在於 is it real。

any 代表未知的個體，在尚未發生事情中才有未知個體，i will do anything for you, 反正給 promise 嘛，你也沒辦法 verify, what do I mean by anything, 所以在未知的事件中，non real events I can have non-specified any, 未知的個體只能在未知的事件出現，我可不可以說 I did anything for you, 只能說 I did everything for you, 假設昨天有個小偷，小偷 can be anyone, 可是我只能說 someone did it, 不能說 anyone did it, the thief can be anyone, but someone did it, 你說 anyone will do it, 所以真實與否是語言中很重要的部分只是我們過去沒有強調，any 的使用真正關鍵在於這裡，Any 既然是一個未知的人物，也只能用在未知事件中，那否定和疑問本質是未知的，they are not real event. Besides negative and interrogatives, what are some other non-real sentence patterns? 命令句 read any book, command, not real. 條件句 if you have any question, 條件, hypothetical, not real. 未來, future, not real. 可能 he may solve any, 情態助動詞, not real. 尚未兌現承諾, i promise to, not real. 所有的 unreal event 都可以跟 any 合用，所以不是只是疑問跟否定。

下面，辨明真假，已經講清楚了，any one did it. No. Some one did it. A specific event must have some one did it even though you don't know which one. He has done anything, no, he has done something。

下面，如何標記真假，這裡提到時態本身就是真假標記，如果是進行式；過去式、完成式，這些都是 real event，那相對未來式，剛剛看到的是 unreal，詞彙本身也有語意，這是很有意思的，法官最喜歡用這種，比方，你有沒有後悔上課睡覺，你有沒有後悔一天到晚翹課，yes or no 他都已經 acknowledge 我的 presupposition，這是很毒的句子。家暴事件中，警方問 when did you stop beating your wife，所有的 wh-問題都有 presupposition，如果我問你 when did you meet your girlfriend，我 assume 你有 girlfriend，所以所有 wh 問題都有詞彙本身語意都已經在 assume，所以 guess/wish/promise 是尚未成真，可是 regret/stop 這個表示的就是事實了。

下面，情態助動詞剛剛講過，最後我們要講條件，這也是中國學生很痛苦的，因為你時態都沒表清楚，怎麼表達跟時態不太一樣的假設句呢，What is conditional? 有兩種，when we talk about 假設，其實有兩種，有一種叫條件句，conditional，有沒有可能出現？can conditional be true? if it rains tomorrow，明天有沒有可能下雨？所以條件有兩種，一種是可能的，在未來可能發生，這我們通常叫習慣，還有一種假設是我們最痛苦的，是與事實相反，counterfactual，今天沒有下雨，你說如果下雨多好，可不可能發生？過去明明被當了，你說好希望那時沒有被當。那請問一個很簡單的邏輯概念，如果事情真實發生用過去式，那與過去相反、不可能要用什麼式？what do we do with those counterfactual in the past? I wish I had not fail my exam. I use past tense to express an real event. I failed my exam. But I wish I didn't. 我用過去完成，why? 你會發現我們都在時態上往前進一步，我用一個不同時態來標記不可能，the whole point is you have to use something different to mark counterfactual past. 也就是說，與事實相反的假設一定要跟真實事實不一樣，it has to be different from a real event. The marking of real event. 這就是為什麼違反現在的事實就以過去式標記，違反過去的事實就以過去完成標記。If I were you/ if I was a man, both are okay. Were 是一個 fixed form. You have the option to use were. 這個 were 馬上告訴你非事實，但是 in principle 你可以用過去式表達與現在事實相反。所以不是只是 if i were you. 所以 were 是一個 available device. 你用過去完成來標記違反過去的事實。

Next. 對事實的追悔，不可能實現的，if i were/was you, I wouldn't do it. 語過去事實相反，if i had known the truth, 如果那個時候我知道情況，i could have done something different. 這個我們叫做 counterfactual。注意看這裡，I could have done，到底做了沒？與過去事實相反的願望，情態助動詞表達的是 non real 可是

我又用完成，have done 表示完成，有沒有看到矛盾？這就是 counterfactual 的意義，他是矛盾的，你希望這件事情已經完成，但這件事情不是事實，所以我用情態助動詞，could + have + pp，這是一個非常特別的 marking，counterfactual is not true，完成式表示已經完成了，過去的，所以語言選擇的形式都是有意義的，以後我們看過去式會再提，the reason why we mark passive 過去式 with a be 動詞，and a past participle, PP, is also well motivated.

下面，第九點，釐清責任，為什麼到這裡才談釐清責任，who is responsible for the event，因為這跟主動被動有關，主動就是主導者的觀點來看這件事。I did it/I hit him. So you describe the event from the perspective of the agent. The party who is responsible for the event. 這叫主導者。所以什麼主動，主導的意思。God created man. My father built a house. Professor Liu published a book. NY Knicks beat Chicago Bulls. He found a solution. 這都是主導者的觀點切入，這都是主動。

Next. 被動就是從被害者的角度來切入，Man was created. The house was built. The book was published. Chicago Bulls were beaten. A solution was found. 你從受害者的角度來切入的時候，God created man，你就不能說 man created，被動詞為什麼有 be 動詞加 pp，因為其實在英文被動句是一種狀態，當你說 i hit someone，你可以說 I was hitting someone. But when you change this event to a passive, can you still use progressive? 被動句很少用進行有沒有發現？所以 the reason why I say he was beaten. I was actually describing the result. 所以 passive 的句子還有一層含意是我們過去不曾細細體會的。you are changing an event into a state. It is a resultative state of an action. I was beating him and then he was beaten. It is a state, that is why I use be verb. So 在語言學的教科書中，be 動詞有一個特徵我們叫 stativization，就是把他狀態化。那為什麼用 PP，PP 永遠表示被動。

下面，分詞，主動分詞跟過去分詞有什麼不同？所謂現在分詞，let's rename it as 主動分詞，so from now on, you don't say 現在分詞，you say 主動分詞，because it conveys 主動的 meaning，那現在分詞 is misleading in a sense. 有些學生搞不清楚，就說現在分詞只能用在現在式嗎？那既然不是為什麼叫現在分詞？現在分詞是在講他們構詞型式，但不是講他們的溝通功能，現在分詞 present participle 他在傳達的是主動的概念，past participle 是 passive，永遠都如此，helping his mom, he washed the dishes. but with past participle, helped by his mom 是被幫助，這個原則永遠如此。

下面，現在分詞的主從關係永遠是 Ving 的，所以我們看分詞可以放在不同句構中，we can use present participle in different ways. Damaging human liver, the



medicine has been banned. Who is damaging the human liver? The medicine. Always remember the subject of present/past participle is the main subject. 這時候 damaging 是在修飾主詞, so 所有的分詞都是跟著主詞走, 那過去分詞 damaged by the medicine, the patient's liver lost most of its functions. The patient's liver is damaged. 當你形容這個 patient 的時候他是 lived damaged, 因為他是 being damaged. 這樣可以接受嗎?

好, 下面, 時空轉換, 最後一個特點, 提到介系詞的用法, 還記得上次提過 in 的概念永遠是 in。這邊做一個整理, all the prepositions come from spatial concept and there is a core meaning in each preposition. And this core meaning stays all the time. All the other meanings are extended from this meaning. In means in a boundary, in a room, in an hour, in love, in red. On 永遠是 on a surface, on the table 都是有 surface, 接觸面上, at 是 at a specific spot, 是定點的概念, 永遠如此, at the bus stop. 這樣可以嗎? 這種空間到時間到抽象, 是人類認知 it is a natural tendency for human beings to use concrete experiences to understand abstract concept. 時空轉換就像所有 how do you conceptualized abstract concept? You rely on concrete things. What is the value of money? It's vague, 我們就用一個比喻, time is gold, 時間就是金錢, 你用金錢來理解時間。

下面, 接下去我們要講名詞的部分, 在談名詞前, 這十個特點有沒有問題? basically we already outlined the unique characters of English. 這十點大概已經把主要文法, it covers the major point of English grammar. So from now on each week we focus on one specific aspect. Today we are supposed to finished chapter 1. We might not be able to finished the whole chapter but we will start with chapter 1. The homework is related to our discussion today. How do you translate the following sentence? 比起我們住的地方, 這學校甚是豪華, 有宿舍、飯廳、禮堂、課室、醫療室, 都是用石灰水泥及花崗石建成的, 還有籃球場羽毛球等等等, can you see the reason i choose the passage? There are many many nouns and chapter 1 we talk about 主詞受詞. Let's get to the English translation then. Compared to our living condition at home, this school was a luxury indeed. 翻譯沒有什麼正確, this is just one version of it. And it is from a book called from orphanage to medical school. It talks about a legendary feature. He was an orphan at HK but then he made his way to medical at Harvard School. 這是他自己出的書, 從孤兒到醫生, i choose his translation. 接著你看中文, 有宿舍飯廳禮堂, we can use 有 at the beginning, 可是英文主動賓不可缺, 他必須把這些東西變成主詞, 第三句, 還有籃球場羽毛球場鞦韆, again, what is the subject? Doesn't really matter in Chinese. But in English, there was also a basketball court, badminton court, and playground 所以他用複數, 可能不只一個, 我迫不及待便和新認識的小朋友在操場上玩, i

couldn't wait any longer and i started playing with my new found friends there. 注意最後一句，玩得很開心，連母親和哥哥也暫時拋到腦後，誰玩得很開心？有沒有看到中文？誰連母親和哥哥也忘了，都沒講，但是英文，i was do much into playing that I forgot about my mother and brother. 所以再次看到中文英文對照，中文沒有主詞，pro-drop，you drop the subject because it is discourse recoverable. But in English, every sentence has to have a subject.

下面，chapter one，next one，what do you see? When you want to describe an event, the first thing you have to make clear is who does what to whom in this event. Who to whom is the first concern.

Next one，誰對誰做了什麼就是語言中基本的主詞、受詞、動詞，溝通三要素這個叫做主動賓，主詞動詞受詞。

下面，特定的標記方式，就是我們剛剛小考，我要怎麼標記 who? we are so accustomed to using a sentence with certain a word order. We don't even realized word order itself is a marking device. 所以貓追狗跟狗追貓是不同語意，order 不一樣，中文跟英文都要表達 all the languages have to express who to whom. Chinese, 我說過中國人是最聰明也是最 efficient，我用 word order 就解決所有事情，那英文基本上也用 word order，but 在英文受到拉丁語系影響，他有格的問題，主格就是主詞的格，主詞就是負責主導這個事件的，受詞就是受影響的。中文跟英文我們看到兩種標記，中文只用 one single device word order. In English, you see two devices. Besides word order, you also have case differences. 所以是一重標記 vs. 兩重標記，他們 mark 的東西是一樣的。

下面，英文除了基本語序之外，還用什麼？我們先看語序，是不是所有語言都是 SVO? 當然不是。什麼語言不是 SVO? who can speak Japanese? So there are different word order，請問哪一種語言最多? SOV 最多。

來看看全世界語言，SVO，i you love，佔 45%，SVO，i love you，42%，VSO，love i you，9%，VOS，3%，OVS，1%，可是 OSV，you i love 為什麼寫 0%可是還有一些語言？因為有些語言已經 dead，有些少到幾乎不佔統計意義，但的確有過這些語言。你有沒有發現後面這幾種，這兩個是 verb initial，這個更過分，明明是貓追狗可是狗在前面，違反你的直覺，所以 verb initial 跟 o initial 的非常少，整個加起來 13%左右，SOV 跟 SVO 重點都是 S 在前面，who does what to whom 是一個非常自然的，這樣可以嗎？這是最基本的 word order，你們想想看，這個 word order 是語言一定要用的嗎？ is it any language word order free? German is not exactly free. German still have a basic order but according to your topic you

might switch a subject. But it still has a word order in German. It is just relatively flexible. My question is, can a language abandon word order completely? 我請三個同學站起來，主詞動詞受詞三個成分，語言基本上為什麼要 order? 假設他今天有個很清楚的標記，blue, yellow, purple, can we just switch position, you still know who is doing what. Do you see what I mean? Language can use morphological marker, just like what Japanese has. Wa is always a topic, o or ga is always the object. So we have specific markers attached to us. 謝謝，這樣了解嗎? 澳洲有一個原住民語言，語言學家覺得他的語序是非常自由的，the reason is because they use clear suffix，懂嗎? 就像舉個牌子，你永遠不會搞錯。

除了 word order 以外，語言可以用的就是 case，就是我身上本身就有的 marking。I changed the word form. 所以 he/she vs. him/her 其實放哪裡就很清楚，因為這個詞彙形式本身告訴你他扮演什麼角色。所以英文為什麼有主受格之分，因為他選擇一種多重標記，除了 word order，我同時選擇構詞上改變。

雙重標記就像英文，除了詞序還有主格受格之分。再來，三重標記，有沒有學法文的? Besides 不同人稱，我的動詞為什麼也跟著變化? 我的動詞跟著 subject 變化，為什麼動詞要變? it is a way of marking who does it. So even though you didn't hear the subject clearly, looking at the verb can tell you who. 這叫三重標記。

Back to our old question，第三人稱為什麼要加 s? 法文要不要加 s? 你看這個形式，第一人稱跟第二人稱動詞是怎樣? 至少有兩個是一樣的，不要以為語言都是怪胎，語言有一些通性，為什麼 i 跟 you 是一樣，第三人稱就不一樣，這跟英文有沒有異曲同工之妙，i go/you go/ he goes，一樣的。

這個我們上次講過，in face to face communication, the most direct and natural participants are first and second person. The third person is a unique being outside the communication context. That is why you have special marker for it.

這個部份講到主詞和受詞，今天我們時間不夠，請你們回去把第一章讀完，you are supposed to read chapter 1 and chapter 2. 今天沒有人提醒我作業，this is our homework for this week. 你們在西概不知道有沒有讀聖經，約伯記，Bible 是西方很有名的著作所以我從這邊選一些句子，看這兩句話，the lord gave and the lord has taken away. 有沒有覺得這兩句動詞怪怪的，我們不是說 give 是 transitive 嗎? 我的問題是 are the verbs give and take away transitive or intransitive? Why are they used the way they are in verse 21? 有沒有什麼原因，give 跟 take away 是這樣用。第二個問題跟今天名詞討論有關，in all this, job did not sin by charging

God with wrongdoing. 為什麼 charge 跟 wrongdoing 都有 ing 的形式？就這麼簡單。第一個問題跟 chapter 2 有關，第二個問題跟 chapter 1 有關，我不加 ing 可不可以？how do you know it is a noun? 因為前面有介係詞，sure, it is fine. You already know half of the answer.