

Welcome to class 5. Today we hope to finish chapter 1 and we will start chapter 2. Now answers to the quiz, 什麼時候會用到虛主詞, mainly for two reasons. 頭重腳輕的時候, and the second one is 不知主詞為何, when you go to a place, and you found the place is beautiful. You can say the place is beautiful. But you can also say it is beautiful because every thing is beautiful because you don't know how to describe the subject. So it. Remember why you use it. It 本身是 pronoun represent noun. There is a reason for using it as a dummy subject. So it is raining. Apparently the subject is the weather. It is beautiful. How beautiful it is. Something there. If you say to see you again is good. 就有一個頭重腳輕的問題, 主題很長, 重點很短, 一個人要能 balance, 站怎麼樣最穩? 語言也一樣, so sentence is like a person, 不能頭重腳輕。It is found that the earth is round. A lot of you are engineer majors. When you write papers you want to be objective. How do you express an objective opinion? In order to hide yourself, you can use sentence like this. It is found that the earth is round. It is stated/claimed/ proved. You use a lot of sentences like this. Now what do we mean by 虛主詞? 虛是 refer to what? 他的語意本身, 他站在主詞的位置上, 可是後面還有一個老闆。就像傀儡黃帝, 那提到虛主詞, 進階篇就提把一些其他主詞也放進來, 不管你會不會叫他虛主詞, these are special subject that they have to be there but semantically you don't take it as a main participant. 主詞是一個主導者, subject usually plays a role, 在打人的時候, the subject is the hitter. Normally a subject is a participant in an event. But 這些主詞不是一個 participant, then what are they?

空間上的需要, 你說前面有一個人, 當你要介紹一個人出現, 你說有一個人來了, 享享中文, 你說有一個人, what is 有? 有是動詞, 中文的有是什麼意思? 中文的有表達存在, 存在是存在在一個空間範疇, 英文用 there is, there are, 表示空間位置, there is a book, 中文用有來表達存在, 英文藉由我 specify the location 來表達, there is / here is, 是不同的概念, 中文用擁有, 英文用空間 location。There 僅表達了空間方位, 真正的主角還是出現在此方位的人物, 只有主角才能夠做主詞, 同樣的 here comes my food, 用 there 來先 locate entity, 有些文法說這叫倒裝, 其實不見得, 你想成把名詞 locate 成地點。In real discourse, how do you introduce something new? There is a preferred way to introduce new information. 在溝通裡面 we start with something you familiar with, and then we introduced new information. This is the same principle you start by pointing to a spatial location which is familiar to you and they I introduce a new referent. 這是 new information, 通常 new information tend to be introduced toward the end. 你學習東西也是, you learn something new through something old.

下面，受詞可以不出現嗎？ a famous passage from the bible, 約伯記, the lord gave and the lord has taken away, 你讀到會不會覺得 is it grammatical? Give, transitive. How come there is no object? 你們答案是什麼？ This is a very interesting question. I think there is a very important rule here, a very important principle in using language that we have missed up to this point. In our previous experiences we would taught this is correct. We always ask is it correct, if language is for communication, then what is correct mean? Can you be successful in communicating? Correct means if you want to say A, then you use the appropriate form for A. If I want to say certain things, I have a communicative purpose, then I have to choose the appropriate form to express what I want to mean. 所以你想要說什麼你要選擇適當的形式，這才叫正確，語言正確是形意要彼此搭配。你們有沒有做過，我認為明天不會下雨， how would you translate this into English? I don't think it is going to rain tomorrow. 你一定要翻譯成 I don't think. 如果你翻譯成 I think tomorrow won't rain 就被打個大叉，可是從語法來說，我可不可以說 I think you won't go. I think you won't pass the exam, 可不可以？可以阿， and what is wrong with I think tomorrow won't rain? 了解嗎？我認為明天不會下雨，為什麼不可以說 I think tomorrow won't rain? If you use I don't think tomorrow will rain, it is different you express something different from tomorrow won't rain. The difference is you negate different things. So when you say I think tomorrow won't rain, it is like I have a thought, my thought is tomorrow won't rain. The content of my thought is you won't pass/you won't go/she won't leave you. I think she won't leave you. The other way is I negate the main verb. I don't think tomorrow will rain. When I negate the main verb, it carries on to the subordinate clause. So when I say I don't think tomorrow will rain, meaning tomorrow will rain this clause is negated. It is not true. What is going to happen? Tomorrow will rain, this is not going to happened. Because I negated it at the main clause level. The real difference is this. Both are okay as long as you use them to express the matching meaning. Here, the emphasis is take and give away, the object is not important. What I want to communicate is the action of take and giving. The object is not what I want to communicate in this sentence, God give everything, so you don't need to specify it. So there are two reasons. One the object is so clear, the object is understood clearly. Second, the emphasis of my communication is to mean the action of give. Remember when we talk about 及物/不及物, we can't say he kicked and punched, you see what I mean? Although it is a transitive verb in a sense that give, the lexical meaning of give always implies that there might be a recipient. Take, it implies lexically the meaning of word. You take something away. But I can profile certain aspect in this event. In this sentence, the focus is on the

verb.

So this gets us to 受詞可以不出現嗎？when I use I don't know, I already lexicalized this phrase. Lexicalized means it is treated as one verb. 你們要背很多 vocabulary items. So I don't know is treated as one vocabulary item. It is frozen. And I have eaten. The reason why the object is deleted, because 動詞本身是常用的高頻詞，固定而方便的短語，把它想成一個詞，I've eaten 我們上次說過，他受詞可以省略，可是一定是在什麼樣情況？it has to be typical object，一定是指三餐，I've eaten 後面省略的一定是三餐。另外我要講一個情況，第三個，重複表達的情況，有些動詞，比方你說轉彎，你可以說 i turned/i mad a turn. 跳舞 dance or sing 這些詞本身動詞名詞之間其實有種重複性，i made a turn 就是 i turned，sing a song 就是 i sing，所以及物動詞後面接的受詞跟動詞之間的關係幾乎是同義，the meaning of the object is repeated in a verb. In this case, you have intransitive use of a verb. 這叫重複表達。

那最後一個部分提到情緒，為什麼在主詞受詞第一章就提到這個，因為我發現我們在表達情緒的時候常常是一個很有意思的問題，以前我常聽到我的學生說 I am boring，我就會大笑，you are truly boring 因為你讓每個人都想離開你，你說 boring，你是主導的人，你是使人 bored 的人。情緒到底是怎麼回事呢？在 western 這種 thought 當中，a human being is a rational being，什麼叫理性主義，就是人是 rational being，if you are rational being, the how can you have emotional expression? So an external stimulus change to you. 人的情緒變化不是人自己能控制的，any emotional changed is not under your control. You are controlled by something else. I am angered/frightened/scared. So something attracts me. 所以搞清楚再 western language，很多情緒動詞主語其實是外物，你要了解動詞的主詞是誰，這些動詞的主詞都是外務，影響你的外物，你是被影響的，I am attracted，我常常開玩笑說不是我對你有興趣是你勾引我，記住這個原則。

人是被情緒影響的動物，his performance amazed me，his performance is amazing，反過來人是被動的，I was amazed，提到這邊我要稍微提醒，下一頁，事實上情緒動詞有兩種，有些動詞是以人為主詞的，I am happy, I fear him, I am afraid of him，這些都是以情緒經驗者為主詞的，所以進一步真的要講清楚，有些動詞他的主詞是人，這個經驗者，有些動詞主詞是刺激物，fear 跟 frighten 是最好的對照，he frightened me，這樣了解夠，情緒動詞要學透，你要搞清楚 who is the subject，那每一個動詞其實都如此，這就是我們接下來要講第二章動詞到底是怎麼回事。

This is the end of chapter 1, any questions? 第一章有一個口訣，關於主詞受詞

標記，英文有個原則，那個原則是主動賓不可少，我今天要再加一個，叫做，主動賓也不可多，這個部分，主詞動詞受詞部分清楚了沒有？如果你去看陳超然老師的一生必讀的英文書之一，裡面講英文文法一些基本東西，他一直強調每一個句子要找到主詞動詞受詞，這的確是英文一個非常重要的基本標記原則。英文開宗明義第一講，主動賓不可少，主動賓也不可多。I am still waiting for questions, so everything is clear, from now on you cannot make any mistake. Let's go on to chapter 2.

Back to our scenario, you saw a cat chased a dog. So besides who to whom, you also want to communicate what happened? 到底發生了什麼事。Who does what is the verb part. How do we choose the appropriate verb? If you see something like that, how do you identify the event? So there are certain actions in our language with certain verbs. 什麼叫動詞，動詞是你的語言中找出一些動作類型，動詞就像一個個 category，世界上動作幾千幾百種。跑跳玩踢 these are different categories of the actions. How do you choose a verb? Once you identify the verb then you have to choose who are the participants. 所以一旦你決定動詞，其實你的句子形式就決定了。verb is the core of a sentence. Once a verb is determined, then the sentence structure is determined. 一旦你決定這是一個踢的動作，你的 sentence structure 就決定了，踢就一定要有踢的人跟被踢的。動詞決定參與者，我們再看下面。

不同事件選用不同標記，那 run/jump/sleep，這些動詞你看就知道，他只牽涉到動作者本身，這些動作當然只有一個參與者。不同事件類型選擇不同標記角色，這些動作你要講清楚，你一定要講清楚 who runs，這樣就夠了，語意上就完整。所以角色齊備語意才完足，但有些動詞，你說小明打，我踢，踢什麼？你一定想要講清楚，回到語言最基本的溝通場景來看，場景必然有的參與者一定要有，學動詞要從這個角度來學。

下面，不同事件類型就有不同參與者。參與者包含有幾個、什麼類型的參與者，number 是我們過去最熟悉的因為直接牽涉到及物不及物，我們剛剛看到的動作，只涉及到自身，自然只有動作發出者本身，一個論元，可是有些動作一定會涉及另外一個人呢？你看這個動作，連小孩都知道如果要畫一個踢一定要有兩個動作，何況是語言。及物的定義，及於另一物，任何動作的基本原形是會及於另一物的就是及物。

下面，這個部份我要開始稍微翻轉一下你們概念，你們過去學過 want? how many ways can you use want? 你說我想要你的那本書，I want your book. I want your love. 這是一種用法，want 後面也可以接什麼？以前國中高中背 want 可以

接名詞、不定詞、人再接不定詞，want 其實有三種用法，in our previous learning experiences, we just realized there are three ways of using want. Today I want to tell you the three different way of using want actually belong to three different categories. That means want actually has three different meanings. 你會覺得很奇怪，want 因為有三種用法所有有三種語意，第一種，上完這個就下課，所以今天我要翻轉一下你們的概念，今天 want 後面接名詞，他的語意就是及物，他的意義很簡單，就是我想要一個東西，這個東西是一個及物的關係，所以他第一種語意就及物，i want something. 第二種 want, i want to go. 已經不再是 I want something 的 want，這裡的 I want to go，什麼意思？是 I plan to go. I have the desire to go，是一個想望，剛剛是想要，要什麼。這裡叫想望類的事件，當你想望什麼，後面一定要接不定詞，這個下一堂課我們會談，不定詞有不定詞的語意。第三種用法是 I want him to go. 我要去是我對我自己的期許，可是 i want you to go，我在做什麼？我在操控一個人，所以這三種不同用法其實表達三個 categories of event，這也是為什麼 want 有三種語意。From our previous discussion I hope that I already made this clear that grammar is a coding system. From chapter 0 that grammar is a coding system. There is a certain form mapped with a certain meaning. There is always a mapping between form and meaning. This is grammar. 從這個角度來看，不同形代表什麼？if you have different forms, then you have different meanings. So 永遠記得形意配搭的原則就是形不同意就不同。不要小看這個原則，這個原則是你在學詞彙、語法都必然要搞通的。想想中文高興跟快樂，are they having the same meaning? No. 高興跟快樂不一樣在哪？從 data 著手，you can say happy birthday, can you say 生日高興？可不可以說祝福你擁有快樂的生活，可不可以說擁有高興的生活，可不可以說很快樂你們都來修我的課，there is something wrong with 快樂. 語言學家的分析就是告訴你高興是一個改變，是有原因的，高興 is a caused state，有某個原因，it is a caused state. 但是快樂比較是 inherent state. 不是 changed of state. 是 part of you characteristics. 這件事情讓他高興，可是他是一個與生俱來，擁有快樂本質的人，所以快樂是一種天性，高興是外在影響的結果。我只是稍微告訴你其中一個，那想想英文也一樣，我們以前背沙發是 sofa 也可以是 couch，what's the difference? You say couch potato but not sofa potato. So this is what we can observed and then you have to do an analysis and that is what linguists do. 你可不可以給一個 linguistic analysis so that you can say couch potato but not sofa potato. 從今天開始兩個近義詞之間只要形式不同一定有語意不同，你家教你學生不會問 couch 跟 sofa 有什麼不同嗎？如果你們都放棄那聽聽外系的，the difference, 你知道語言有兩個層次，semantics and pragmatics. There are certain things that suitable for certain occasions. Formality is one way of looking a meaning. The difference between couch and sofa is sofa is a very delicate European style, 英國紳士貴族，couch 就比較 informal 的一個 sofa，所以你剛剛講的，你已經有那個感覺了，it is a causal

furniture for you to lay on it that is why you have couch potato. You are supposed to sit elegantly on a sofa. 我為什麼要講這個，我想藉著 I want you to have a very basic idea about grammar. If the forms are different, then the meanings are different. Back to our use if want, there are apparently three different forms. I want something. You have a noun. I want to do something. This is a different form. And I want him to do something, another different form. So you have 3 different forms, which means you have 3 different meanings. 語意內涵與形式是彼此配搭的，所以 want 有三種用法就有三種語意，今天我們第二章裡面要講動詞的語意類型，there are different semantic types that share the same form. 所以 vice versa. Look at this problem reversely. if we share the same form, they must have something similar in meaning. So if it takes an object, 及於之物，it always conveys 及物的語意，及物本身就是一個類型，如果他後面接的是 to go, 只要你看到不定詞，等一下會看，為什麼不定詞一定式表達未來目標，因為 to 本來就是這個語意，所以 as long as you see to do something, then you know this verb has some kind of meaning like 想望. If you see this kind of form, a verb + another noun and then to do something, then it has to have this kind of meaning. 支配者+受支配的人+要做的事. So this is meaning. Because this categories of verb all share the same meaning. We call it manipulated verb. You want someone 受支配的人 to do something. This is called manipulation. So every verb which shares this form, shares the meaning. 想望，這樣可以嗎？

下面，now I want to go to this one. Back to our basic principle, form mapping principle, the same form is always associated with the same meaning. 一個詞彙他的語意永遠是一樣，不會變來變去，語法也一樣，to V 不定詞也有一個語意而且永遠如此，這才叫形意配搭。所以每次看文法問題應該是這個形式要表達什麼，他是已經約定俗成的，什麼叫 to？我本來站在這，i came to this point, I go to him，這就是 to，to 就是表示從 A 點移到 B 點，所有的介係詞 core meaning 都來自空間 concept。所以從空間 to，從 A 點到 B 點的 to 的這個原型概念永遠都在，時空轉換，從空間轉到時間，你可以想像嗎？to do something 就表示未來的目標，to 在時間上也一樣表達從 A 到 B，你從 A 點想做一個事情到 B 點去執行，從位移的方向，到 direction of event，所以有一些動詞一定是表達未來的目標，你計畫的事情一定是未來做的，你 dream 的事情一定是在未來才完成，這些都是接 to, I plan to read the book，這樣了解嗎？因為 A 到 B 是有距離的，所以這兩個動詞之間也有一個時間上的距離。從空間位移到時間位移，to 永遠表達下一個目標、心願，重點不在被後面要加 to，you have to understand the meaning of the verb, or the semantic type of the verb，接下去這章會討論十個大類型，當然動詞有很多，我只是指出十個，怎麼樣藉由類型來看他的用法。

我們剛剛提一個很簡單的原則，固定原則會有固定形式，fixed form has fixed meaning，語言就是這麼簡單，才能完成溝通，同樣請問原形動詞表達什麼？如果 to 表達未來方向、目標，原型動詞的溝通意含是什麼？沒有時態的動詞叫原型，那什麼叫沒有時態？沒有時態的動詞能做什麼？什麼都不能做，因為動詞最基本的功能 is to report an event in a specific time. So 一個原形動詞就像一個被脫光衣服的人，當人衣服被脫光他能做什麼？他自主性、尊嚴全都被剝奪，the root form of a verb is like a naked person deprived of its human function. What does that mean? 為什麼要接原形動詞？表示這個動詞本身是沒有自主性的，那為什麼他還在那？在那是表達那個動作，可是動作是和前面動作本身緊密結合，so it is linked into the previous verb，為什麼始役動詞後面接原型你懂了嗎？because it's a completed control, once I make, the person quit, 在時空上 in terms of time and space, make and quit are closely connected as one event. 這有點像一個前面一個很高大人物後面跟著小跟班，小跟班永遠緊緊跟隨大人物，一個原形動詞完全沒有自主性，跟著前面的走。所以 head 只要動作發生 cut 就成立，entirely under the control of the main verb. 所以從此你們要看原型，你會看到所以你們背過的只要是原形動詞都有這個語意，剝光衣服失去任何時態的形式，失去單獨陳述事件的能力，i quit 不是單獨成立，it is dependent on the main verb. 然後依附帶有時態標記之主要動詞，完全操控、時空相連、使命必達，如果我說 I made him quit，他 quit 了沒？I made him leave，我一 make 他就 leave，想想另一個類似的動詞，cause，I cause him to leave 跟 i make him leave，用 cause 的時候是 I cause him to leave，經由剛剛的解釋，你可以告訴我 the difference between cause and make? I cause to leave 表示時空上可以有間隔，舉個例子，有沒有可能是 something happened 10 years ago caused you 今天的問題，但不可能是 i made him leave，made him leave 就是立刻離開。

那講完原型、不定詞會不會想知道動名詞？同理，動名詞，a fixed form of Ving, and what is the fixed meaning of ving? 我們之前在第 0 章提過進行式，ing 就是進行的型式，那進行表示什麼？Whenever you see ing, it conveys on-going，永遠都是 ongoing 的，ing 的觀點就是 zoom-in 的觀點，ongoing, that is the fixed meaning of ongoing. And what is ongoing mean? 如果一個事件是 on-going，就表示在時間中佔據了一段時間，it exists in time，事情如果發生了就在時間中存在，什麼東西是在時間中存在？名詞，名詞是存在的，形容詞、動詞倏忽改變，當一個動詞要變成名詞時，加 ing 就好了。所以進行的動作是存在時空中，那加了 ing 就賦予動詞名詞性的存在，所以如名詞般存在，請問哪些動作會需要存在做補語？enjoy，什麼叫 enjoy？do you enjoy the water? 事情要做了才能 enjoy，沒有 ongoing 怎麼 enjoy？enjoy the book 就是 enjoy reading the book，動詞語意 enjoy，語意要求一定要有存在的東西才能享受，這都是語意上的講究，沒什麼需要背的，另外可以想到什麼動詞需要加 ving？avoid,什麼叫 avoid？有點像 stop，請問停止

動作如果沒發生為什麼要停止？avoid 是一個東西，前面是一個 obstacle，一定要存在才能 avoid，這東西要先存在才能 avoid。還有沒有？consider，基本上後面是接名詞，如果是名詞性東西，動詞就要變動名詞，有沒有哪些動詞不用接名詞可是後面要接 ving？其實能夠 ving 就能接名詞，這兩個東西是一樣的，名詞性的存在。還有些動詞比方 practice，你練習就是你在做，you are practicing doing something，一定是做的才能叫 practice，沒有做，if it is not ongoing, then what are you practicing? 這樣可以嗎？不見得一定是正在進行中，但是 somehow 一定是存在的概念，enjoy the party 不管這個名詞是什麼時候，party 是存在，但動詞如果沒有發生就不存在，所以動作一定要加 ing，如果今天沒有時態他根本沒發生，可是發生在過去或未來也不是存在，只有用在 ing 形式的時候我清清楚楚告訴你，這個很簡單，就像如果你用時間線條來想，ing 表示這個概念，這是我的時間座標，一個 ongoing 的時間座標像這樣，this is an ongoing event in the middle of happening，這就要存在，存在在時間中。這個概念不是英文獨特的，在中文我們用什麼詞表示進行？在，你在做什麼，他在睡覺，有人在吃東西，請問什麼叫在？在本來是我在台北、在這裡，本來是空間的存在，那時空轉換他表示什麼？空間存在是我在空間中佔了一個位置，從空間轉到時間，表示我在時間座標上佔了一個位置，從空間的在到時間的在，概念是相通的。我上次講時空轉換我一直在講，我們語言中充滿時空轉換的例子，this is the basic way we conceptualized the world. 時間是抽象的，我們所有描述時間的概念都是從空間來的，前天、後天、聖誕節快到了，你用到達，聖誕節走了，你用走，你用空間概念來描述時間。你知道有一位語言學家說 metaphor is just a way of describing things. But actually in linguistics we take metaphor as the fundamental way of conceptualization. So the book is called metaphors we lived by. Without metaphor 你根本不知道怎麼生活，這本書 make a very radical claim that we cannot live without metaphors.

我下面要講的是動詞後面接的這些形式的語意，ing 表示動作的 ongoing，那下面再講一個就下課，名詞子句，什麼樣的動詞接名詞子句？這也是一個類型。你想想看，今天我說，昨天我碰到小明，小明說，你會 expect 什麼？that something，這是怎樣的 something？你後面要接什麼樣的補語這動詞語意才完整？John said what，這個 what 是什麼？我說話的內容本身是不是一個完整的事件，我想的內容可不可以是一個完整事件？所以子句的意義就在於它是一個完整的事件，有自己的動作、參與者，有完整的 who does what to whom，所以他昨天說的話，甚至可以是兩年前發生的，你們了解我在講什麼，所以你想的內容跟你說的內容必然是一個時空明確語意完足的句子，句子完整的就代表一個事件。I think Jeremy Lin came to town yesterday，我今天認為他昨天來了，fine. He said Jeremy Lin came to town yesterday，都可以，重點在於，這是一個獨立的句子，獨立於主要子句之外，時空不相連，這就時空獨立、語意完足，很多人問說一個句子裡面可不可以只有一種時態？that 子句裡面的時態，跟主要子句的 tense aspect 要

不要一樣？in principle they can be different. That is why you can have these two sentences. I found that he was a crook 跟 I found out that he is a crook，有什麼不一樣？我發現這也是很多中國學生的問題，find 跟 find out 搞不清楚，你怎麼發現的？是經由眼睛看、耳朵聽，發現是感官動詞，經由五官 to find，那你任何經由五官得到的都有共時性，現在聽到、看到、嘗到，這就是為什麼用原形動詞，you get something through your five senses。可是 find out，realized 的意思，是我經過一番思考 through a process of reasoning, I discovered. 所以這是一個認知上的後設理解，感官上共時的發現，co-exist，後設就是可以是一個 after thought，那這時候時態上會有個搭配，假設他是共時，時間上就要有所搭配，沒有共時的要求，時間上就不一定要一樣，所以最後下課前請你們來解讀這個句子，I thought English was easy, but it's not，我藉由時態表達不同狀態時間，i thought English was easy 是過去的 past thought，but it is not 我用習慣式，這是時間上面都存在的狀態，it's a fact，還有可不可以說，I thought English was easy and I still do，可不可以？我強調我過去有這個 thought，and i still think it is easy，這是時間上的搭配。有沒有問題？

What is our homework? 今天的作業很簡單，see 是什麼樣的動詞？可不可以說 I am seeing someone？請大家看這邊，I can say I saw him run, can I say I was seeing him run? 那可不可以說 I am seeing him? 可不可以說 I am tall, can I say I am being tall? No, but can I say he is being naughty, what does it mean? 我只是要你們討論當狀態動詞變成 ing 的時候，他的語意是什麼？我會給你們一些例子請你們分析，this is the end of today's class, thank you and I'll see you next week.