

Last week, do you still remember the quiz we had, dummy subject, right? And there were two English sentences, he is easy to please and he is easy to be pleased. So there were two corresponding forms. I just want to make the correction, last time I say there might be just one, actually there might be two. You can say it is easy to please him or you can say it is easy for him to be pleased. So let's go back to the homework for last week. Explain the stative verbs why these stative verbs cannot be used in progressive? 你們怎麼回答的? Do you want to know the answer? Because the formal ing, 永遠回到形意搭配的原則, the answer is always in the communicative purpose and the mapping between form and meaning. So what is ing indicate? Ing means it is in the middle of happening. Whatever can be ongoing, must be dynamic. But these are not dynamic verbs. There is not activity to be ongoing. But how can the following expressions can be okay? So you have she is having a baby, she is having a good time, the president is seeing the delegation now, I am seeing my family doctor tomorrow, he is being obnoxious. See/be is used with ing. How can this be possible? Because the meaning is different. So whenever you see ing, it has to be a dynamic meaning. It is an active sense. 只要看到 ing 他就是動態的語意, the meaning has been changed. What is the meaning of she is having a baby? In the process of giving birth. She is in labor. She is having a good time. What does have mean here? It is not have in a sense of ownership. This have means enjoy. Enjoy is a very interesting verb that we don't have an equivalent verb in Chinese. Enjoy doing something. The president is seeing the delegation now. What is the present doing? He is seeing the delegation. What does that mean? Meeting someone. The meaning has to be changed in order to have ing. Next one, I am seeing my family doctor tomorrow. I am visiting him. What does that mean of he is being obnoxious? You are being ridiculous. 上次才說 be 動詞是狀態連結, if you have an activity, 就用動詞, 沒有動作怎麼辦? 還是要有一個動詞, so we choose be 動詞, 我們叫他狀態連結, 還記得我們上次講, he is tall. 你怎麼翻? 不是他是高, 也不是他高, 是他很高, 上禮拜我講過很也是一個標記, 中文我們用很來標記什麼? 中文沒這麼難, 我加了一個很, 就有一個 constructional meaning, 這個很我不只說他很高, 還可以說他很陳水扁、他很草莓, 後面還可以加名詞, is it fine? 余光中說天空很希臘, 這個設計很中國, 所以他不是只接形容詞, 很在標記什麼? 很的意思是在講一個程度, 一旦有很, 就發現是在表達程度, 很後面不管出現什麼, 都是在表達程度屬性, 漂亮是不是程度? 所有形容詞都有不同程度, 所以中文用很來標記程度修飾, 什麼東西可以有程度? 屬性類的, 即使我說他很馬英九, 那個馬英九也轉換成一種修飾的屬性。不要小看這件事, 你可不可以把很放在動作動詞前面? 我很

打他，當然不行，很 can never be used with an action verb. There is always a difference between dynamic verb and static verb. In all languages we treat them differently. Even in Chinese, degree modification, you use 很, but 很 is not allowed with an action verb because it is an action it is not a degree. 程度才有 degree 可言。英文 be 動詞翻譯成中文就是加形容詞或名詞，比方我是老師，這時候的是就出現了，中文的是到底是什麼？雖然有一部份語意跟 be 動詞 overlap，可是中文的是在表達什麼？你們回去想想看。所以 he is being obnoxious 的 being 怎麼翻譯？所以這裡的 being 已經變成動作性的 behave or act. 最後，we can say I like to see movies or I went to see a movie last night. But can we say I am seeing a movie? 不行，if you want to emphasize ongoing purposely, 你要說 I am watching a movie. 第二章裡面有沒有讀到 watch/see/look 有什麼不一樣？

我們繼續進行第二章，同樣的事件可以有不同解讀，同樣的圖你怎麼 interpret 這張圖？我要你們特別注意，這兩個詞有什麼不一樣？chasing 跟 running after 有什麼不一樣？沒有兩個詞是同意的，they must be some difference，用 running 是不及物，用介系詞帶出空間，but basically 不及物動詞沒有強烈操控關係，兩者只是一前一後的奔跑。我講這個的重點是不同形式就是在表達不同語意，你選擇不同動詞就是在傳達不同意義。上禮拜天我在台北市立圖書館演講，有大概兩百多位聽眾，其中問我，有很多文法書告訴我這些邏輯，可是我在用的時候還是不會用，我告訴他說，this is exactly the purpose of this book. 這課的名稱叫英語語法的溝通功能，當你知道這形式背後意義你就知道怎麼用，那你有什麼語意你就怎麼用，whatever you want to say, there is a form associate to it. So what kind of form you need to use is determined by what kind of things you want to say. Meaning determines the form. Once you know the communicative function behind every form, you should be able to use the form. 所以這邊講的就是，when you write, which form you choose. What you need to know what form is associated with what meaning. And that is the whole purpose of this book.

Next topic is about 補語，as I said, verb activity depicted activity state. And every event has certain participants. So in order to convey meaning, we need to add certain things, it is called complement, without complement, the meaning is not sufficient. So what kind of 補語 we need. 補語 can be a adj, N, V, or clause. So let's start with 形容詞補語。She may grow. That is one sense. Everyone will grow. But adding taller, you compliment the meaning with an adjective. 補語的 meaning 就是補充說明，she may grow taller. I made him, you made him what? You have to tell me. I made him happy. I found him interesting in Chinese. But there are certain adjectives not suitable for this kind of use. For example, you cannot say I found him Chinese. Why not? You can say I found him married. But why not I

found him Chinese? It is a change of state. Something new, something you just notice. 形容詞表達屬性變化，表達受詞所經歷的改變，so it is a kind of change that you notice. What I want to say is all these states are instantaneous states, but Chinese is a permanent state. You are born Chinese and that will never change. Whatever you use in this pattern, the adjective has to be what we called a stage level adjective. It cannot be a permanent state. The point is this is some kind of a stative change or what I should say instantaneous state. Changeable state. Being a Chinese is not changeable. This is adjective.

What about noun? The most basic one is an object. So when you have a transitive verb, you need to have an object. And also, as I said, 出現在 be 動詞，sometimes you have a nominal predicate. I am a student. I am a teacher. The book is taken to be a best-seller. So nominal predicate occurring after be. Another occasion you will see another compliment is what we called 同位修飾. What does that mean? He was elected the president. Whenever you have nominal predicate you can always say to be. We consider him a hero. We consider him to be a hero. Same thing. 同位的意思 means you have a noun and this noun is equal to the previous noun in terms of grammatical status. Their status is the same. He was elected the president. The president 是修飾 he. We consider him is a hero. He is a hero 這個叫同位修飾。

下面我們來比較一下，同位修飾和受詞不一樣，看起來都是名詞 but they are different. 同位修飾語，a nominal predicate,表身分關係，there is no concrete reference. So he is a teacher, a teacher represents a kind of status. It is not a specific entity that you are referring to. It is not referential. 沒有具體的指涉。But when you use a verb as an object, it is mostly is referential. Mom cut her finger. A specific finger. There is a reference for the finger. I am a student vs. Tom broke the vase. The vase has a specific referent. 懂不懂？referring，這是語意上很重要的東西，when we talk about count/uncount noun. 什麼叫可數？when something is countable, that means you can individuate. 可以個體化，書是可數的，because we talk about each individual of book. An individual is a specific referent. So whenever you can individuate something, it is countable. But here, teacher is like an abstract type. It is not a specific referent that you are talking to.

動詞補語，我們上次講過，當動詞語意牽涉到另一個動作，then you have to use 動詞補語，he wants to do something. It requires another event. Then you have to use 動詞補語，and 動詞補語有三種方式，上次講過形式背後的語意，原形動詞有原形動詞語意，不定詞有不定詞語意，進行式有進行式的語意，記不記得？

原形是什麼？失去時態就失去自主性，就完全依附於另一個東西。不定詞，to 表達空間位移，在時間上就是下一個目標。進行式，有 ing 表示 ongoing，是一個名詞性的東西，為什麼我們上次講動詞加 ing，because adding ing you are changing a verb into a noun. It is like an object-like. 像東西一樣存在著。

下面這些我們要來看一些有意思的例句，when I came back to 新竹 at that time it was a compaign....讓新竹最好,fine，英文 let hsinchu the best，少了 be，let hsinchu be the best，為什麼 let 後面要加動詞？let 語意如此，let 語意是 let you do something，是 allow you to do something。下面，感謝你願意來，thank you for willing to come，有沒有看過這種句子？中文直接翻譯，this is called 中式英文，for 的後面，上次叫你們看介系詞加 ving，為什麼？你看到這也是 ving，可是 willing 是形容詞，因為 will 本來其實是名詞，加上 willing 變形容詞，所以你沒有動詞，你要講清楚，thank you for 後面要接名詞，being willing to come，或是接名詞，thank you for your willingness to come，這些常犯的問題都在於不可或缺的動詞補語，you have to have a verb.

下面，forget，後面可以接什麼？今天我帶了一個很特別的禮物，這是什麼？酸梅，我很痛苦看到你們在睡覺，看到你們在那裏掙扎不能睡覺也很難過，誰想睡覺你叫拿一顆吃，不想睡的也可以吃讓你精神好一點。Forget 的動詞補語，你忘了寫作業，forget 到底做了沒？I forgot to tell him，我有一個目的，我要做的事什麼，所以 to tell him is the purpose or the goal. 所以忘了要告訴他，如果說 i forgot telling him the truth 呢？這是我一再要強調的，英文有兩種不同形式，you have two different forms, you have two different meanings. 這就叫做形意搭配原則，固定型式搭配固定語意，所以固定形式 to tell is mapped with fixed meaning is always conveying a goal. When you have Ving, it's always conveying the ongoing stage of a verb，如果已經 ongoing 表示已經完成存在，所以我忘了其實我已經告訴他，你可以用 I forgot telling him or I forgot having told him. 你可以用完成式表達之前完成的。上次有一個問題還沒回答，我們來寫下來，make him leave. 被動，如果這句話改成被動，he was made to leave. So, if you see two different forms, there must be two different meanings. 主動和被動在表達兩種語意，我們都知道，但他不是只是主被動之分，我打他，我可以說 i was punching him at two o'clock. 我在描述的是一個即時的事件，一個動態的事件，但是被動呢？我在描述的是這個動作造成的結果，he was punched. 不再是動作，而是結果，他被殺了三刀，是結果，he was hit. 是結果，意思就是，主動這個動作，最後造成一個結果，he was hit. 被動還有一個語意上的講究就是狀態化，a passive sentence actually describe a resultative state. Instead of a process and activity and action. This is very important. 回來，為什麼可以說 make him leave，這是一個事件，可是變成被動，我是在講 result，已經沒有時間上連結，我必須用 to 來表達一樣的目的，

被動有點像 I am here，我已經有動詞，to teach，被動形式意義有點像這個，剛剛 make 跟 leave 的連結已經沒了，因為是在 make 的這個事件中才有那個連結關係，重點在於被動是一個狀態。上次我們說 it 是虛主詞，上次有人說 it is that 的句型，我寫在這，比方，who did it? It is John who did it. It is in this class that I learned English grammar. it 仍然是虛主詞的角色，因為他沒有實質語意，but the point it 不是只有 it itself. It 是在一個標記 pattern 中，it is that 整個是一個標記，我們叫 cleft focus, a very special form for you to focus on something. It is John, John 是你的 focus，語法提出了一個 device 讓你可以藉由形式很明顯的標記你的焦點是什麼，你也可以說 John did it. 這我們叫 unmarked. 語言中一般常用的，我們叫 unmarked 形式，但是有個 marked 形式，it is John who did it. 這是一個很特別的標記，他不是只有 it，it 是跟著後面東西一起走。

回到剛剛講的重點，I remember when I was in middle school, I memorized one rule, saying that continue 後面可以接不定詞也可以動名詞，但是後來我自己在用 continue 的時候，what do I do? Should I put to V or Ving? It seems to me that I don't know when to use to v, when to use ving. 你們有沒有這個問題？how do you decide? So what is the crucial point there? No stop, is that right? Thinking in terms of what I said in this class. To V has a communicative purpose, what is it? To means 目標. To always conveys 一個目標，我 continue 的目標，I continue in order to do something. 我有沒有做別的不是重點，是 I continue in order to do something. 但什麼叫 continue doing? 這個 doing 已經是 ongoing 了，by influence, 一個很自然的結論是你沒有終止，因為這件事情已經 ongoing，所以繼續做，中間沒有 gap，沒有時間中斷。這不是必然，因為 continue 的目標，目標跟實際動作之間可以有時間上的 laps, I continue to do something 只是標記了我的目標，那我實際做了沒？不一定，像 start 也是，我們等一下會看到這些動詞。像如果 forget 加了 ving 是非常不同的語意，這裡面語意非常不一樣，所以你說 continue to do something 要翻成繼續要做什麼事，可是 continue doing something 是繼續已經做的事，那同樣在這我是忘了要告訴他，我的目標是要告訴他，可是如果已經告訴他了呢可是忘了，兩個語意非常不一樣。

這是我們剛剛講過就不再講了，made 還有 had 後面都可以接表示完全操控的使役動詞，補語以原型出現，失去描述事件能力，依附於主要動詞，表示完全且立即見效的操控，這就是語意，你用這個形式要表達的就是這個語意，你只是要把語意搞清楚。

下面，是否立即的因果關係可以來比較這幾個動詞，cause/make/order，時間上可以分割，所以 I cause him to go. 中間可以隔很久。make 時間上無法分割，完全操控同時同地，I made him go。order，時間上可以分割，意圖支配，支配另

外一個人，主觀片面希望，對方仍保有自主權，i ordered him to go. 這是因果關係，這是支配關係，make 呢，既有因果也有支配，而且是完全支配，這部份我們先告一段落。休息一下再繼續。

Next we are going to talk about 子句補語，clausal complement. Some verb involve another event, a complete, independent, separate event. For example, I think that it will be raining tomorrow. I can think about it will be raining tomorrow. I can think about the past. I think that he came back last week. You see you have two separate events. The event of thinking, the event of raining, the event of coming back. How do I know these are two separate events? Because they have different tense markings. Now, besides verb, sometimes we use a clause to complement a noun. For example, the fact that global warming is affecting many parts of the world has been addressed by many scientists. That 子句通常用在這兩個地方，一個是動詞補語，一個是名詞修飾語，這些都是子句補語。提到這裡就有人問 that 什麼時候可以省略？sometimes 可以省略比方 i think you are good/i think that you are good. 請問什麼時候一定要有 that，什麼時候可省略？看看這兩句話，I think global warming is affecting the world，理解上有沒有問題？可是下面這句呢，the fact global warming is affecting the world，很多人問這個問題，如果你去看補習班參考書會看得一個頭兩個大，there is only one simple reason to decide whether that can be omitted or not. And that is 是否會影響理解。什麼東西都回到溝通來看，我用 that 的目的是要標記 that 後面是一個完整子句，無傷理解置於動詞之後可以省略，可是通常在名詞後面不能省略，the fact 跟 global 之間有沒有關係？你如果把 that 拿到會造成語意不清，通常置於名詞後不可省，為什麼置於動詞之後可省？因為 think 已經告訴你他後面要接一個子句，but I have nothing expect after the fact，有沒有道理？

下面，suggest 的用法，後面可以接原型/should/子句，so there are actually 3 different uses of suggest. 先看他的用法，I suggest that you leave right a way，I suggest that you should leave，I suggested that Mary should have left already。這三個都 acceptable，這三個不同的形有什麼不同的意？第一個，回到原形，時間上的立即性所以我建議你立刻離開，通常會用 suggest 合用，原型表達立即性。should 只是判斷，你應該離開，對你比較好，這只是我的建議，再下面，I suggested that Mary should have left，這時候當成建議很奇怪，不能說我建議馬力已經離開了，in Chinese, it is not acceptable with 建議，you have to change to 我推測，so you see this suggest is totally different in meaning from these two uses. 為什麼在這裡要翻譯成猜測？請問上面兩句跟下面有什麼不同？這不同是所有情態助動詞都有的，think about must，must 可以有幾種用法？how can you use must? 想想看，you must study hard/ you must pay attention 這個 must 是我對你責任的判斷，可是

另外一個 **must** 呢？**it must be him**，今天你看到房間亂亂的你說 **it must be him**，不再是一定要，而是，一定是他，表示對可能性、真實性的推測，這是每一個情態助動詞的不同語意，一個表達喜好，**you should/have to do it**，另外一種是真假判斷，**it must be him**，**so one sense is about my intention, the other is my judgment about possibility**，這兩個是所有情態助動詞最重要的用法，今天我們不是要講情態助動詞，我在這稍微提一下。

下面，接下來要花一點時間希望能在 3 點前結束，把動詞十大語意類型談談，**remember the best way to learn about a verb is to learn a semantic type it belongs to. In other words, the meaning of the verb comes in types, there are categories of semantic types, 學動詞要學語意類型而不是個別的，you don't learn verbs individually. You learn which semantic categories it belongs to. Once it belongs to a specific categories then you know how it is used. For example, 狀態連接, if there is no activity 活動, then it must be be 動詞, she is nice, 那跟 be 動詞類似的還有 she appears pretty happy. Again, 沒有動作 involved. 這些動詞為什麼是同一類？他們都在描述狀態，沒有動作、活動 involve, 這些叫做狀態連接動詞，狀態可能是一種形容詞屬性，可能是一個關係，這是第一類，所有沒有活動動作 involve 的都是這類。第二個，及物不及物，是活動的，先分是狀態還是活動，活動又分靜態和動態，也有靜態活動，like/envy。**

使役動詞是第三種，剛剛講過完全操控，只要後面用原形動詞都有完全操控語意，你看到形意的配搭，這種 **make** 類型的 **verb**，都有完全操控，剛剛下課有同學問我一個很好的問題，可以說 **i made something broken**，不能說 **I let something broken**，只能說 **I let something to be broken**，因為 **make** 就不是 **let**，**let** 就不是 **make**，**let** 的語意永遠是 **permit someone to do something**，**let** 後面一定要有動詞，可是 **make** 後面可以接形容詞，**I made something blue**，表達一種結果，因為 **make** 的結果可以就是一個形容詞，可是 **let** 後面一定要有一個動作。

下面，第四種，想望喜好類，就是 **modality verbs**，情態助動詞也是 **modality**，**modality** 就是表達你的一種 **mood**，你的 **desire/intention**，這叫 **modality**，所有想望喜好都是使用不定詞，因為表達未來的心願，時間上有區隔，**I plan/want/desire/prefer to marry him**，反過來看，只要有 **to V** 的就一定表達未來的心願、未來的目標。

再來，第五類是支配類，什麼叫支配，對自己不用支配，**you manipulate other**，所以我用 **manipulation verb**，所有 **manipulate verb** 都是期望他人做某事，**I ordered him to take a break/ I made him take a break** 這是剛剛使役動詞來做個對照。如果你說 **I made him take a break but he didn't**，這樣了解駒，你不能說 **i made him take**

a break but he didn't 因為這邊已經有完全的操控，所以語意上的衝突很簡單的表現在動詞和他後面補語形式上，這叫操控類動詞，支配類。

第六組，感官知覺動詞，什麼叫感官知覺？很多動詞表現你要回到語意類型去想，你可不可以操控你的感官？somehow 我們不能完全控制我們的五官，你想聽的一定聽得見嗎？不想聽的一定聽不見嗎？五官有一種是可以自主的，比方你好好的看，look carefully，可是可不可以說 see/hear，這兩個詞表達非自主，你說 i saw something 表示目光 spot something，因為五官會自動接收，這個叫做非自主的，是 see/hear，他們表現出的不同在哪，我們剛剛說所有動態的都可以加 ing，你可以說 I am looking at a beautiful girl 但你不能說 I am seeing a beautiful girl. 因為 see 表達的事非自主感官，你可以說 look there is a butterfly there, can you see it? 不能反過來，語意就不通，where is it? i don't see it, 不能說 I don't look at it. 請問中文怎麼表達 see 跟 look 的不同，又回到中文，交大愈來愈多外籍生，以後一定會有人問這個問題，請你注意聽/注意看，I saw a bird, 你會怎麼說？我看到，到的意思就表示到，表示你的確到達了，你看而且你看到了，see 其實是 i receive something，中文就是看到、看見就是 see/hear。

下面，感知的對象可以是名詞片語，你說我感知到 something，可是感知現象卻有三種表達方式，第一個 I heard then sing，可以用原型，again 回到原型語意，也可以用進行式 I heard them singing，進行式的語意，還可以用子句，I heard that they were singing. 這三個不同形式又有什麼不同語意？原形動詞時空相連，進行式強調 ongoing，共時進行，that 子句 separate 的 event，所以這個事件本身可以跟 heard separate，以至於 see 發展出另外一個語意，人的眼睛看見可表達腦袋理解，我說懂不懂你說 yes i see，眼睛的看可以經過一個轉換變成你的認知上理解，所以很多時候認知上理解變成 I saw that，後面也可以接子句，i saw something. 完全可以跟感官無關。使用子句表達事件，這就是我剛剛講的，I heard yesterday that he left last week，用子句就是可以表達不同事件，所以時間可以不一樣，heard 的時間是 yesterday，離開是 last week，可是這個用在進行式跟原型就不成立了，那個是共時進行。另外剛剛講的，從視力到腦力，I see your point 不是真的眼睛看，是 I understand you point，理解的知識不見得看得到，這完全是在講抽象的，可以嗎？

第七種，樣貌呈現動詞，我想把它翻譯得語意上 meaningful 一點，這些動詞的重點不是你做什麼，the semantic of these verb is not something you do or you don't do, the emphasis is something appear to you. Look like means something appear in front of you，以刺激者為主體的呈現方式，描述外物的樣貌所引發的感受，it looks pretty，這個 it 是刺激物，it looks like a bird. 它是外物，他呈現出來的`是 look like a bird. 所以你可以看到真正 looking 的人不重要，是外物的樣貌，

那你怎麼去形容外物樣貌，就是用這些 look like/sounds like，這裡的 look 跟剛剛不一樣，重點在於永遠他的重點不是人，而是外物。

第八種，思考溝通動詞，這組動詞我們常常用，今天的作業也跟這個有關。說話思考是人類最基本的活動，你思考然後就說，所以你知道中文也是說我想說，是想還是說？我想說，為什麼中文說我想說？就表示想就是說，說就是想，說話思考是同一類的，補語子句引述思考的內容，引述時可以用間接引述，哥白尼 claimed that the earth is round，這個間接引述前面是事件，後面講不同時態。我們來看直接引述，"I didn't promise to promote you," the manager claimed. 這個放在引號裡表示原音重現，you just repeat what he said. The author wrote: "there is no happiness without pain." 這兩種表達思考溝通內容，基本上都有個 that 表示後面是完整、獨立、separate 的事件。

第九種，給予，這些動詞基本上在描述一個授予事件。我把這個東西給他，他的參與者 in this kind of event 一定牽涉到 something you transfer and someone who receives it. So recipient and the object 是必然的參與者，你就要有兩個名詞在後面，給予物，和給予的人，I gave a letter/ book to him 接收者，這種動詞有個很特別的地方就是他有兩種表達形式互換，i gave a letter to him 可以改成 I gave him a letter，可以把 recipient 放在前面，那請問根據我們原則，不同形式有部同語意，那這兩個形式有什麼不同？早期我們在學 Chomsky 那套就是 transformational grammar，這叫 dative movement，就是這個 to him 被移到前面，請問在語意上要選擇用哪個 pattern？我們這堂真正在教怎麼用英文文法，so 如果有兩個 pattern 要怎麼用？if my question is what did you do to the book? How would you answer me? I gave it to John 還是 I gave John the book，你一定會說前面的，why，這兩句話有個很簡單的不同，在於，who is the topic，who is semantically more important. 已知的先講，what did you do to him? I gave him the book. 所以放前面放後面還是有 information packaging 的問題，I made my computer more understandable. 再問你們一個問題，孝勇你幫我寫，I spread the paint on the wall 跟 I spread the wall with paint. 等一下我們再來討論，我要跟你們說的好玩的東西是說，形式本身有語意，即使不是語言學家也要會這個，假設我給你一個 pattern，我說主詞加一個動詞，你自己填，後面必須是 NP NP，if this is the pattern I gave you, then I ask you to fill in the blanks. What would you put there? 你有沒有看到這是形式，沒有任何詞彙，我給他一本書，give，還會放什麼？send/bought/mail 所有這些動詞都有給與、收受的語意。那請問如果這樣的 pattern 是授與關係，she baked him a cake，什麼語意？bake 是授與的動詞嗎？為什麼可以這樣說？為什麼學詞彙很難是因為我們常常以為詞彙是單獨存在的，no，a verb doesn't exist by itself. it is combined with other element in a sentence. and the meaning with other elements will also influence the meaning of a verb. So

when you put bake in the sentence, she baked him a cake, it automatically acquires a meaning of a construction. 什麼叫 bake him a cake, 也是有 transferring 的語意, 我被給予一個 cake, 可是在字典會查到這樣的用法嗎? bake 後面不會接兩個受詞, 你會發現所有的字, however large a dictionary is, you wouldn't be able to see sentences like this. 所以查字典不是沒有用而是有限, 因為這裡的語意是從整個句子的形式來的, 不是只是詞彙, the pattern itself 也有語意。

I spread the paint on the wall/ I spread the wall with paint, 如果你只是看語意你會覺得這兩句話很像, 可是你仔細想想這兩句話有很大的不一樣, 通常我們說放動詞後面的叫直接受詞, direct 被影響的, 這兩句話誰受影響? 我請你選, 哪個句子可以表達整個牆都被塗? 整個牆都被影響, 會用哪一個? I spread the paint on the wall 強調的是 paint 被影響, paint 是 direct object, so spread paint on the wall 可能只是用了幾筆色彩在牆上, 當我說 I spread the wall 的時候, the wall 受影響的程度是比較大的, 所以可能整個牆都塗上了, 哪個受影響的程度多, 就放在直接受詞的位置。

下面, 最後一類, 感謝享受, 這就是我說 enjoy 這個動詞 is very special. 可以感謝的事情必然存在, 所以以 ving 表示, 比方 enjoy 跟 appreciate, 中國人通常感謝的對象是人, 可是英文 enjoy/appreciate 對象都是動作, 絕對不可以 appreciate someone, 是 thank someone, 可是 appreciate something, 注意這點。感謝某事, 這叫 enjoy/appreciate, 我們只對人有感謝, 我們很少說感謝事情, 沒有這個概念, 享受是享受某東西, 可是很少享受做什麼事情, 這是中國人的悲哀, 因為我們做事都是責任, 所以可以說 I enjoy your company, 為什麼要說 i would appreciate it if you response to me as soon as possible. 你不能說 I appreciate you 我常看到中國人這樣用, 即使學了很多年英文的人也會這樣用, 那就是沒搞清楚 appreciate 的對象是事情, 你是 appreciate something/enjoy doing something, 即使沒有 doing, 意思還是 doing, 比方 enjoy the coffee, 是 enjoy drinking coffee, 其實是把事件省略了。Thank/apology 是對人的, apologize, 表達對人的感謝, 所以 i thank you for something. I apologize to you. 可以嗎? 為什麼 apologize 要加 to, 因為 apologize 是及物的概念, 我道歉, 對象是你, 而不是我及於你, I apologize to you. 可是 thank 一定要有一個對象才能 thank, thank you.

一個動詞可能有多種用法, 我們過去常常背一個動詞又可以接 V 又可接 Ving 就這樣背起來, 今天我要告訴你們的是, 當他接不同東西, 他其實就是不同動詞, 就是屬於不同的語意類型, 所以還記得一開始講 want, 有三種語意類型, 你要從這個角度看動詞, remember 有幾種用法就有幾種語意, 第一個及物的, 這個 name 就是 remember 的受詞, 也可以說 I remember his coming to visit us. Again, 這還是及物的, 是名詞變動名詞, 因為基本上都是名詞, 所以這兩種其實是一類,

第二種，I always remember to 我們剛剛說 to do something 是目標/目的/心願，so I remember to do something. 這是喜好、想望類語意，如果我用 that 子句，I remember that he moved to 新竹，這就變成思考溝通類的語意，請問這樣學動詞你覺得如何？跟你以前一個一個動詞背有沒有差別？為什麼要這樣？因為形式是有意義的，不用一個一個背，要了解 remember 他語意類型有幾種，可以嗎？

最後，來看這個就下課，see/watch/look 有什麼不同，我花很多篇幅談，這是一個學生問我的問題，為什麼是 see a movie but watch TV? 可不可以說 I am going to see TV? look 是 I am looking at someone. 表示眼光停留在哪裡，是你可以自主的調整的，see 表示目光不自覺接收，是指你視覺接收叫 see，look 是主動控制你的眼光，那 watch 呢，專注而投入的觀賞，這個觀賞是不但眼睛看而且心思跟著注意，所以你說 watch him, watch dog，是專注而投入的觀賞，I am watching TV. 我目不轉睛的觀賞。可是可不可以說 I am looking at the TV. 跟 I am watching TV 有什麼不一樣？you can look at the object, the set, 而不是 watching the program. Watch 有 TV program. see 表示自然接收，為什麼用 see a movie? 看電影 supposedly 也是目不轉睛，可是不要忘記電影是很強烈的視覺效應，不斷刺激你，看電影的時候我們強調的是我一直在接收這些視覺訊息所以用 see。

我們怎麼把他們放在一起看，目光初接觸，look，專注觀察，watch，視覺接受，see，所以 he looked at the menu and decided to watch a new program. In the program, he saw the beauty of Taiwan. 把他放在一個 meaningful 的 context 去學。在這邊還是強調語言是活的因為人是活的，如果我要強調我很專注的看電影，還是可以說 I am watching a movie, I am looking at the TV. 可不可以用 see 接 TV 呢？我也想到一個情境是可以的，課本有個例子，我說你今天晚上要幹嘛，你說 I am going to see a TV program. 還是有可能的，你用 see 就是強調 see 的語意，就是我想看一看這個節目，雖然語言有一些 convention，這是一般大部分情況，可是仍然在語意上有自由度就可以選擇不同形式。這時候的 see 表達一個不太一樣的語意，但仍然 understandable，只要語意允許，語法就沒問題。今天講的有沒有問題？動詞告一段落，下禮拜請大家看第三章。