

關於上次講的十類的 semantic categories of verbs 有沒有什麼問題？ Do we only have these ten types? 當然不是，我只是舉出其中十個，還有哪些也許你們可以幫忙找找，下次再出個續集。講完動詞語意類型，我一直強調 the main point I want to make is you need to know the meaning of the verb and the semantic type it belongs to before you decide what kind of form this verb can take. So different meanings will take different forms. So how do we distinguish verbs? This is an example, we have see/watch/look, 他們都是感官動詞，but each individual verb has its particular lexical meaning. How do we distinguish them? 視覺動詞的 see/watch/look，怎麼再分？ you can look/see/watch at something，後面都可以接視覺對象，但是這三個視覺動詞語意不太一樣， he looked at the menu，我的目光停留在某一個 object 上面， and decided to watch a new program. Watch 有專注欣賞觀察，接著 in the program, he saw the beauty of Taiwan. See 這個動詞比較非自主，表示視覺接收，所以學動詞不容易，除了了解語意類型，那每一個動詞有不同的講究。我們再往下看。

英文的動詞跟中文動詞有時並不對等，so 動詞語意如何分工？ how do you translate the following sentences? 第一句，曼如，試試看， the first one, 怎麼 translate? 他一直在勸他不要抽菸，勸他， how about the second one? 他說服他不要抽菸， you use two different verbs in you translation. The first one is 勸, the second one is 說服. How can this be? One English verb is translated into two different verbs in Chinese. Why? So you see how difficult translation can be. You don't have equivalent verb in Chinese and the reason is, this is the translation, 苦口婆心勸， because Ving is a process. But the second one, we use past tense to signal the realization of the event. The event has been actualized so it reached the end point of the process. There are two lexical components in persuade, 看這個圖， there are actually two meaning component，第一個是 the process of persuading + the result of persuading. Both components are lexicalized into the verb. 一個 persuade 其實有兩個語意成分，在中文裡面，一個語意成分對應到一個動詞， so process corresponds to 勸， result corresponds to 說服 in Chinese. 語意很好玩的，動詞的分工很好玩。

下面，其他地方除了 persuade 一個動詞代表中文的兩個動詞，還有其他，中文裡面怎麼說 wear，我們說穿衣服，穿褲子，但是不會說穿帽子，要說戴帽子，我們都很習慣，穿、戴整齊，但是英文都是 wear，甚至戴帽子、眼鏡，英文的 wear 換到中文是兩個，穿戴如何分工？什麼時候用穿？什麼時候用戴？對外國人而言，這就是他們的痛苦。什麼叫穿？ Wear clothe? What about 戴？ What

about socks? You say 穿襪子, anyone studying Japanese? 在日文裡面呢? 修過日文的舉手, 請問在日文裡面有幾個穿? 有三個 wear, what are they? 穿上衣、everything waste below, and then 帽子、眼鏡、耳環, 日文裡面為什麼上下要分? 我們常常可以從詞彙看到文化, we can understand the culture through lexicon. 所以從這邊可以看到美國人是最不注重穿衣服的, whatever you can wear on, you just put on, 中國人稍微講究一點 clothing vs. everything else. 日本人穿和服的時候, 上衣跟下擺是不太一樣的穿法 so it is a more complicated process of wearing. 你也可以說日本文化中穿和服是更講究的, so you can tell how much distinction a lexicon makes and how much distinction a culture makes. There is an inter-relation between the language, especially the lexicon and the culture itself. 這就是語言文化的一個課題, 這部分可以了再看下面。

中文跟英文很大的不同就是 cooking, 中國人說煎、炒、煮、炸, 全部都是 different specific verbs. But what about English? You can see fry is already something different. But what about 炒, stir-fry. 煎又是什麼, deep-fry. So one word fry combine with others. 我藉由 combination 來表達這個語意, 所以這個語言在 cooking 方面並不是那麼細緻, 那最後你看所有這些 different way of cooking 都是 cook, so there is one covering term, cook. 中文很難找到這樣一個詞, 每次都是炒菜、煮麵、煮飯, 都要 specify the way of cooking, 所以剛剛講到一個是穿衣, 你們可不可以在想到一個是中文英文很不一樣的? 你們上過翻譯課吧, 家屬, kinship terms. 請問他是你的表姐怎麼說, 表哥、表弟、叔叔、伯伯、舅媽、姑姑、嫂子、弟妹 how do you say that in English? Sister-in-law. 舅媽是什麼? 還是 aunt, 為什麼? 有沒有看到語言跟文化的關係? the way we behave has a direct influence on our language. 我們就停在這。

這是上禮拜的 homework, 有沒有問題? 關於上禮拜 homework. I asked you to take a close look of the following passage. So there are several communication verb like told, says, talked about. But they behave differently. Why? Told someone something. Another one is says. You see there is no that here. Another one is talks about. Talk is actually an intransitive verb it requires about when you want to add a topic. Now the third question is, is the complementizer 'that' requires with verbs of communication? Apparently not. When you use say, it is optional. So when is it present and when is it absent. So from this point of data, you see it is present after told, but it is absent after says. Can you see a particular reason that it is present of absent with a certain types of verbs. Is there a particular reason that is absent with the verb say? 所以這裡問題其實很有意思, we memorized the rule that you need to have that to introduce a clause. But in actual use, you don't see that here. Would you wonder why? 你寫作會這樣寫嗎?

答案也許應該從一個角度來看就是 what is the difference between tell and say. You tell someone something. But say, you take a complement directly. What does say means? Here it is like a verb of quotation. The reason why you don't have that is because it is a kind of signal an immediate quotation. That is exactly what you say. If you use direct quotation, you wouldn't use that. By taking out that, you get a sense of immediacy. But tell, you cannot do that. Because you told someone that, there is an intermediate element between tell and that. If you don't have that, then people don't get any hint or signal for the following clause. Again, back to the nature of communication, here it is easy to understand whatever follows is the content of says. But here because you have an intermediate element here, if you don't add that, it is not clear. This is the beginning of the clause. With verb of say, it is like a direct quotation. That is usually omitted without any confusion in communication. But here, that is usually there just to signal here is another clause. 可以嗎？所以語言就像一個 marking system, here says immediate follows by a clause. But here you have something else before the clause and that is why that is very important as a signal. 可以嗎？從剛剛的討論也可以知道在你講話的時候, when you use a communicative verb, if you don't add that, then somehow you try to convey the sense of immediacy. Direct quotation. If you use that, then it is like a clause there. You make it more formal or well marked. 你講的就更清楚, 這完全是在溝通上的一種細的不同。關於第二章有沒有問題？

Chapter 3, what is the main point? In Chinese, we usually talk about the background first. 今天下午放學回家走在那條路上, time and place, when and where. 當我正走進一家雜貨店買飲料的時候, 看見了一隻貓在追一隻狗, we already talked about Chinese is head final. 那英文重點在前, I saw a cat chasing a dog, and the in front of the grocery store while I was about to go in to get myself a drink. 所以重點在前是在每一個 level 的。那在這邊看得特別清楚。

英文既然以語句為主, sentence-oriented, 還記得口訣嗎？中文重情境, 英文嚴句子, Chinese is discourse-oriented. And you see some behavior like 主從分明重點先講, main vs. subordinate and main point first. 在語意上面, since I have only one main clause, I have only one main event. 單一重點。形式結構上彼此配合, 既然是單一重點, then i have one single clause. So this is my main event, it was encoded into a main clause. Everything else is subordinate. This is the structure of English.

今天要特別強調的是 what does the main clause do in Communication? The function of the main clause is this. 是報導的重點, 形式上可以獨立出現, 又稱為

independent clause. 你看到形意之間的搭配，這是主要子句。那附屬子句呢，形式上需要附屬標記，in terms of marking strategy, 英文選擇不是 mark 主要的東西，英文選擇的是標記附屬，因為主要就是主要，不需要其他東西就可以獨立出現，所以叫 independent clause, requires no additional marking. She decided to marry him. This is independent. And then with a subordinator when, you get a subordinate clause when he proposed to her. 語意上我重點是決定嫁給他，當她求婚的時候。

主要功能細細的講是這邊，他負責報導主要事件，所以一定有一個 main subject and main verb. 既然是全句的重點，就標記了主要時間、人物、焦點訊息，相對於附屬。

最後要強調的是主要子句既然是全句核心，主要子句的主詞就是全句的第一主角。所有你找不到主角就要去找他，這個核心人物意義在於分詞主詞就等於主要主詞，這是你們國中高中就學的東西可是常常在寫作的時候就忘記了，so 不管是現在分詞還是過去分詞，the subject is always the main subject in a main clause. 這個原則應用在這，我們來看看這三個句子。The first one. Urged to participate in the program, he began to learn how to serve people. Who is urged? He. 這就叫分詞主詞就等於主要子句主詞。Compared to human rights. Who is compared to human rights? So we will compared to human rights, 這不對吧，這兩個怎麼比？they are not equal in a sense. 所以這句話是錯的，那怎麼改？這就是今天叫你們改的，compared to human rights, animal rights were have been paid little attention to. 下面，helping his mom, the dishes, 請問是誰 helping his mom? The dishes? No. So helping his mom, he washed the dishes in 10 minutes. 這裡的問題幾乎所有中國人都會犯，所以特別注意。

那第三個重點是這篇提到，主要動詞所以重要，就是我可能有好多動詞，我只有一個動詞可以加 tense。上次講完有同學問我說，一個句子有時候不只一個 tensed verb，可以說 i walked and danced and jumped. 當我有 and 的時候叫對等連接，就等於不同事件，等於不同子句。沒有 and 連接的時候主要動詞是唯一的 tense verb。我們就是對這個主從觀念不清楚，一直到現在我常常看到研究生 wrote two tensed verb without any marking in between. I saw a cat chase a dog. Or I saw a cat chasing a dog 之所以後面不能有 tense 就是你只能有一個主要事件。我們想想這些不是死背的文法，why there is only one verb can be tensed? 上次也提過，為什麼一個句子只能有一個 tensed verb？因為一個事件只能有一個時間座標，不能有兩個時間座標，所以提到時間座標問題就來了，有沒有問過老師一個句子裡面可不可以有不同時態？it really depends on your viewpoint. As I said, grammar is not fixed in a sense that you can serve your own communicative

purposes. So it is flexible because human are flexible. If you want to say there is one time point, 這叫時間主軸，如果我每個東西都向時間主軸對齊，he said 這是我的時間主軸，那後面的東西全部跟他對齊，這叫向時間主軸對齊，所以你看這裡時態是一致的，全部都在過去的 framework 當中，so everything was described in the past framework. But you have another choice, you can 向當下時間對齊，如果你以講話時間為你的主軸，那 he said that 是在過去，但是他說的時間是在未來才會發生，這時候你是以當下做為你的主軸，past vs. future，所以整個 framework is different. 這個就是過去為什麼學生搞不清楚時態怎麼標記，事實上就兩個可能，一個是向主軸時間對齊，一個是向當下時間對齊，可以嗎？有沒有問題？那另外一種情況是各自獨立，就是剛剛說 said 後面 that 常常可省略，這邊就有一個例子，he said: "I will do it if I feel like to." 你看這個 quotation mark 把兩個句子截然分開，可是其他情況都是 indirect quotation。

這是剛剛講過主從有別，英文原則是標從不標主。那從標記形式來看，我如果是個大人物，走出去就是個完整獨立的，可是附屬的總是要黏著別人，所以不要老是做 dependent 的。次要的身分特殊必須額外標記，所以反而是附屬的要額外標記，額外標記有哪些？可以加附屬連接詞，也可以在時間上以分詞或不定詞標記，第三，可以用關係子句，所以等一下會花一點時間談關係子句。

I just went back to my office and found some sentences that might be interesting to you. As I said, a lot of students of English make the same mistakes. These are the sentences my students wrote. These are the common mistakes you might make, too. 不要笑這些句子，i just want to show you some of the typical mistake we might have. Look at these sentences. 就是分詞的問題，representing the department of foreign languages and literatures of NCTU, our first opponent was from national Taichung University of Education. 這中文讀起來很順，代表交大外文系，我們第一個對手是台中教育學院，這就是我剛剛講的，who is representing NCTU? Who is the subject? 到底是誰？according to the sentence, it is our first opponent. 不要笑，you guys make the same mistake. 現在分詞跟過去分詞的主詞就是主要子句的主詞，why? 因為主要子句的主詞是全句的核心人物，第一主角，永遠記得。第三章你學通了你英文句子就不會有問題了，second one, Not know what to do in the afternoon, when Rand and Nicole invited me to the gym, I agreed without hesitation. 你說沒錯阿 not knowing 是 I 嘛，這個問題在哪？the most important problem is what? In this sentence, you have one short main clause and then you have two subordinate clauses at the beginning. 有沒有看到？there is an imbalance. Two subordinates with one main clause at the end. The sentence is not good in a sense that you didn't present it with the characteristic way of saying in English. If I say when Ray and Nicole invited to the gym, I agreed without hesitation,

not knowing what to do in the afternoon. 可不可以? is that better? 或是你就把兩個句子拆開來, if 跟 when 兩個 subordinate 加一個 main clause, 這就是 imbalance, 一個主配一個從這是最自然的。再來看第三個, being relieved yet somehow worried, it still hasn't been proved that the vanished course would influence my time table. Who is being relieved? The author, 是人, 不可能是 it, 這種句子希望稍微注意一下。

下一頁, 第五句, I just go upstairs and read the novel "Something blue" which I bought it from Elite book store. 第一個是 tense 的問題, you went upstairs and read the novel which I bought it. 關係子句和其他子句有什麼不一樣? the relative clause head 關係代名詞就是代替句子中的某一個失蹤的成份, which 代替什麼? the novel, 不要忘記 which is part of the clause, 就是裡面的缺少的名詞, 所以應該是 I read the novel I bought which from Elite bookstore. 那我們把 which 放到前面來, which I bought, 這就是關係子句和其他不同的地方。我今天要把第三章上完, 記住, 標從不標主。

剛剛講過第一個標記方式 to mark a subordinate clause is 附屬連接詞, 但是這些只能用一個, 不要用一堆。可以用的附屬連接詞有很多不同的, 我們不一一說明, 但是使用逗點的情況, 重點在前, we will go camping next week if the weather is good. 不需要標點符號, 因為符合 typical word order。重點在後, if the weather is good, we will go camping, 如果你前面一堆附屬, 你一直在 delay 人家的 expectation, 所以附屬也不可以太多。

那剛剛講到第二種 to mark a subordinate clause is by non-finite verb, 我為什麼叫 non-finite 就是他沒有 finite tense, 共用一個主詞, we went camping last week, spending some time with nature, who spend? we. 永遠看到-ing 就是表達什麼? ongoing, 不要忘記, 同時進行, 那可不可以用別的形式? sure, 如果你用 to 表達的就不是 ing, so what are you expressing with to? 表達目的, 所以我常常用這個表達, this form express this meaning. This is called communicative purpose of different forms.

下面, 關係子句, 有沒有人覺得關係子句我學得非常好沒有問題的? 那我反過來問你, what's your problem with relative clause? 有沒有問題? 什麼叫關係子句? 就是有一個關係代名詞, pronoun 就是代替某一個名詞, 是要修飾名詞的, this is the book I bought yesterday, 中英文關係子句位置不同, 因為一個頭在前, 一個頭在後, 英文, 關係子句在後, I saw the cat who was chasing a dog, 中文的關係子句在前, 是修飾語, 我看見那隻正在追狗的貓, 中文這個的字, 其實是一個很有意思的東西, 的在標記什麼? 的, they think there are three 的, 第一個是白部的、

彳部的、地，可是中文只有兩個的，一個就是白部的，你看這個的永遠前面的東西，聽好，的 is a marker of modification，就這麼簡單，whatever precedes de, the element in front of de is always a modifier，紅的花、我的書、大的、小的、高的、你吃的，whenever you see de, it tells you it comes after a modifier. And sometimes the head will be omitted. 你說你吃的，後面是省略 head，為什麼可以省略，因為你已經有一個 modifier，我告訴你 something being modified，這不是教中文，到此為止，但是我們要學的是，相對這個的字，英文沒有 one marker for modification. 但是英文有 relative pronouns，whenever you see relative pronoun, you know there is a modification.

下面，這個已經講過我不想講了，because so 為什麼？因為不符合主從分明原則，我要講的是 what surprised me last Friday, I went to give a talk in Taoyuan to high school teachers. It is a teacher training program. Can you believe that I asked them this specific question, do you know why we can't use because...so...in English? These English teachers, none of them can answer the question. They have very interesting method of teaching this. One of them said that the way she taught was 他說 because so 就像黏膠，你黏膠只要貼一面就好，另外一面不用貼，那我就說可是有雙面膠阿，這是一個很用心的老師，she tries to find a way to teach her student. 但是你知道，我覺得最可憐的是，我們就是不了解正確答案所以教不出正確方法來，那這些東西沒那麼難，所以上禮拜天我在台北演講，there are some teachers there, 完了以後 someone came to me and said, professor Liu, I think this kind of thins should be included in 九年一貫，也就是說我們可以從一開始就教這些東西，讓學生可以對英文有比較真切的了解。

下面，關係子句，講到關係子句剛剛已經介紹，we talked about the function of relative clause. It is used to modify a noun. what is modify mean? To restrict. 限定就是 to restrict. So, I met an old friend, what kind of old friend? who is the old friend? I add a relative clause to restrict the referent of this noun phrase. The reference is being introduced by the relative clause. you have many old friend, but only one who have five children. 這個 who 是代替前面的 old friend. So how do you identify a relative clause? There is one missing element in the clause. Who has five children? Where is the subject? The subject is replaced by who? So Who is the subject of the relative clause, who 是子句內的主詞，這樣可以餉。

The second type, I bought a smartphone which my friend recommended. Again there is a missing element in the relative clause. My friend recommended which, which 是子句內的受詞。你說老師這些我都了解，但是失蹤的名詞是由關係子句來代替，這就叫作關係代名詞，因為他代替失蹤的名詞。I met a friend.

The friend has five children. I met a friend who has five children, 代替失蹤的名詞。

接下去，進階篇，要講什麼呢，就是要講到不同關係子句。我們先來看關係子句，關係子句也有格位的標記，什麼意思，我們都知道 **who vs. whom** 的用法，關係代名詞要怎麼選擇呢？跟我們第一章講的，扮演什麼角色有關，扮演主詞角色就是主格，扮演受詞的角色就是受格，扮演其他，地方就是 **where**。我們來看一下關係子句的格位標記，I ran into a colleague, 這個 colleague 是怎樣，who was shopping. who 在關係子句中做主詞。I ran into a colleague whose car was parked next to mine. 為什麼用 whose？因為他就是所有格，所以這個關係代名詞，因為是代替主詞，主詞角色不同就有不同格位。

關係子句和介詞的關係呢，很簡單，因為關係代名詞式代替名詞，那名詞可以放介係詞片語裡面，你就只是把這個 which 換成名詞就清楚了。I bought a sharp knife by which I cut the meat. I use the sharp knife with which I opened the can. 這是表示工具，上面事表示方式。John is the guy with whom I went to the party. So it is associative. 角色不一樣。I went to a park in which I saw a dog. 表示地點。所以其實關係代名詞跟介係詞的關係就是名詞跟介係詞的關係，it is the same. 那與介系詞搭配時，關係代名詞不能省略，這需要背嗎？是不是很自然的？can you omit a noun after a preposition? 可不可以說 I put the book in? 不行，I put the book in the 講清楚，如果名詞不能省略，關係代名詞當然不能省。所以有了介系詞後面就一定要出現一個名詞。我可不可以把所有的 by which 變成 how? 當然不行，為什麼？這邊可不可以換成 how? 這句話不可以用 how，但是例句裡面可以，我們下次再講。

關係子句講到這邊大概大家已經清楚了，下面我們要講關係子句很重要的東西，什麼叫做限定/非限定，I ran into a colleague 這叫限定的關係子句，什麼叫限定與非限定？有沒有想過這叫限定，什麼叫限定？there are many colleagues so you use the relative clause to restrict a possible referent of this colleague. 限定的意思就是在可能的集合中挑選一個，one out of the set，限定跟非限定，限定的意思是從眾多可能中限定一個，one of the set，the man 可能有很多個，但是哪一個呢，眾多 candidates 中我限定一個，the one who I met yesterday. The Americans who are sports-crazy are coming to the game. 哪一種 American，只有一種 who are sports-crazy，所以他可以是 one out of the set or one type out of arranged choices. 那請問什麼叫非限定用法，what does 非限定 means? 我的書裡面講得很清楚，叫做不需限定，no need to restrict，把非限定翻成無需限定，我根本沒有別的考生，我只有一個可能，就是我修飾的對象，這個逗號的意義在哪？The Americans, who are sports-crazy, 所有美國人都是 sports-crazy. 這叫非限定的概念，為什麼叫同位修飾，因為本來就講同一個人，清楚了嗎？President Ma, 台灣有

幾個 president Ma? 還好我們校長不姓馬，there is only one single one referent, one candidate here. You don't need to restrict it because there is no need, no way you can restrict President Ma. So President Ma, 同位修飾, who studied law, is careful about legislation. 這就是今天小考的題目，restrictive meaning one out of a set. Non restrictive 就是 no need to restrict. 請記得這個很簡單的圖。relative clause 講完囉，表示以後你們都沒有問題，都會做了。

下面我要講其他的 that 子句，that 可以做關係代名詞，但是有條件的，有些東西不能用 that，that 作為動詞補語標記，我們第二章講的，he told me that，he said/thought that，通常 he told me that 這個 that 不會省略，he said/thought 這個 that 通常可以省略。另外，可以作關係子句內的關係代名詞，I like the book that 通常是無生命的用 that。標記用以說明名詞的同位子句，這是我們比較沒有說明的一個類型，this is a clause that modifies the noun before it，但這不是關係子句，這個跟關係子句有什麼不同？這也是一個關係子句啊，有些文法書沒有把形容詞子句跟關係子句分開，問題就很嚴重。請問這句話為什麼不是一個關係子句？用剛剛關係子句的定義來想，誰可以回答？這裡面有沒有任何 missing element? 沒有，既然沒有 anything missing，就是一個 complete clause，這個在修飾 the fact，語言很簡單，當你說 I found the fact，那要不要形容一下，我後面就加一個同位的名詞子句，同位的意思就說這個就等於這個，就是相等的，所以 he quit his job last month 修飾這個 fact。請你想想看這三個 that 哪個可以省略，哪個不能省略？in which use that can be omitted? Can this that be omitted? He told me that he likes the girl. Even I take out the that, is my communicative intent clear to you? He said she is pretty, he thought she is pretty. 可不可以？Any misunderstanding here? No. That can be omitted with hindering our communication. What about this? I like the book you bought yesterday, that 可不可以省略？為什麼可以？again, 不會 hinder 你的 understand. 可是如果這個 that 是名詞呢？I like the book that talks about English grammar. 如果 that 是個主詞可不可以省略？為什麼不可以？你省略看看，你把 that 省略掉就變成兩個動詞連在一起了，所以可不可以省略不用去背，你只要去問省略之後我的語意有沒有受影響。下面可不可以省略？I found the fact that he quit his job last month，found 後面又有 quit 沒有很清楚的區隔，所以你的語意就變成很不清楚，it hinders your understanding of the whole sentence. 所以可不可以省只有一個簡單的原則。

好，回到我們剛剛講的省略的大原則是妨礙溝通時可省略，擔任關係子句主詞時不可省，同位修飾不可省，因為這個 that 清楚的把名詞和後面子句分開來，少了 that 感覺好像是兩個分開的句子，she mentioned the fact, he quit the job last month. 沒有 that 連接這是兩個 separate 的。這個部分有沒有問題？

限定跟非限定的用法，最後來看兩個例子，如果你把它用錯通常會有一個你不太想要的語意出現，如果你說第一句話，**my father who is American is coming to see me**，這句話給別人的 **interpretation** 是 **you have several fathers, my father** 只此一位，不用限定。這樣可以嗎？口語講話通常會頓一下，所以其實在語調上面 **if you do acoustic analysis of these two sentences**, 你會看到不同的 **phonetic realization**. 有逗號通常會頓一下，這個語意不會強調，跟關係子句不一樣，關係子句你會特別強調。

最後我想把進階篇時態的部分用圖表解釋一下，我們剛剛說主要子句跟附屬子句有一致時間，所以都是向 **main event** 對齊。向過去對齊會是這樣的情況 **align with the past**. 主要事件是 **he said last Monday**. **Last Monday** 是我設定的主要時間座標。**Tomorrow would rain**, 如果我用過去對齊概念看，那就是星期二，可是這整個都叫過去，這是 **align with past**，這樣懂了嗎？**so he said that last Monday that tomorrow would rain**，這個 **tomorrow** 是相對 **last Monday**，**last Monday** 跟 **tomorrow** 兩個都在過去，如果你的時間概念像這樣，就是 **align with the past**. 可是那什麼叫 **align with present** 呢？**he imagined this morning that tomorrow will rain....** 這個就是說話當下對齊的結果，如果你說 **tomorrow will rain** 那這個 **tomorrow** 就真的是你說話之後的 **tomorrow**，這樣的圖解有沒有更清楚一點？

這就是剛剛講的，什麼時候我們要向主要時間對齊，所以剛剛講的又是兩個 **option**，又要進一步問使用的時候 **what should I choose**，什麼時候需要向主要時間對齊？這其實有一個溝通上的考量，如果這兩個事件有共時現象，還記得我們說感官動詞表示視覺發出你看到的，**so this is co-temporal**，共實 **means co-temporal**，**when you have verbs like saw/spotted** 這種感官動詞，對感官動詞而言，你說觀察的現象應該是跟 **found** 共時出現，所以前面是過去，後面應該也是過去，**I saw/spotted that he was making a great invention**，是 **by your five senses**. 你看到、聽到、聞到、嚐到的是不是同時發生？所以如果是感知動詞，通常會向感知動詞的時間對齊，那如果是動作性的補語呢，動作一定有時態，**I realized that he made a great invention/he claimed that he discovered the solution** 通常這種動作性的東西比較有明確的時間性，相對於什麼，我們在第一章講了很多的，**stative verbs**，如果後面變成 **stative** 的就比較有可能是其他時態，比方思考性的想法，如果是藉由思考產生的，**if you have a clause that is the result of your thinking, then you can have a separate tense. It is more feasible since thinking can be one time and the result can be different time.** **I found out** 這個 **found out** 是認知思考後的結果，然後 **thought** 也是思想後產生的結果，**he is good at English**，這個 **is** 代表 **it is a fact**，跟我的 **time of thinking** 是可以 **separate** 的，所以相對於剛剛的五官感知，通常是共時，可是認知思考通常可以 **separated**。

另外就是狀態的事實，I realized that, 同樣是 realized,這邊可以是動作，後面是狀態，I realized that he is an inventor. 表達事實。關係子句，通常可以 separate，I'm eating the spaghetti you bought yesterday，因為你要用這個子句限定，可是子句是可以 separate 的，i am holding the book I bought yesterday. 關係子句通常可以跟名詞事件獨立出來，這些基本上都是藉由動詞本身語意產生的必然結果，有沒有問題？時間已經到了，我答應你們準時下課，我們就準時下課。