

Let's get to chapter 10, the last chapter of this book. It is mend to answer the basic answer, 本書第 0 章問了一個重要的問題，語言的法則到底是什麼，finally we get to answer this question. So back to our scenario, when you see a cat chasing a dog, what do you say? Do you have choice? Besides saying a cat is chasing a dog, you have other choices. Don't ask me whether I can say this or not, you should always ask yourself what do I want to say.

What is grammar? According to Talmy Givon, he is probably the most important linguist. He said something like this, grammar is not a set of rigid rules that must be followed in order to produce grammatical sentence. Grammar is a set of commonly used strategies for coherent communication. So the most important thing is what you want to communicate. Once you know what to communicate, the rules are actually considerably flexible. Why do you think the rule can be flexible? How come language rules are flexible? It is used by human, because communicative purposes are flexible. There is a wide range of context to which a rule may be applied. A context itself is not rigid, the purposes might be flexible. Have you learn the rule about air? 可數還是不可數? it's a noun, 我上次查他是個 mass noun, 就是 uncountable, that's the rule specified in a dictionary. Now, airs, translating thoughts. 有沒有看到, even though there is a dictionary specify air as a mass noun, you still see airs somewhere. You can still use airs in some way. I try to find a specific I want to show you a sentence, you are used to other airs. Here, you found a specific usage here. You are used to other airs. But how come here a plural form is used here? Just like literatures. Another example, scenery, mass noun. These are just some example. 回到原先的, Besides typical instances, a small minority of cases still exists. Why? Because grammar is a set of strategies and you need different strategies when you have different meanings. This is a language, get it? 清楚了嗎?

Okay, next one, this is a typical example I always use to illustrate language can be flexible. The plural form literatures is purposefully chosen to highlight the multiple kinds of literatures thought in the program. I want to emphasize that. 這樣懂嗎? 先把 common 的 rule 學好你才能變戲法。

下面，最後這張寫的時候很多人問我問題，那時剛好在上研究所課，she is tutoring a middle school kid, she asked me how to explain a smiling girl and a flying machine? 參考書很喜歡講這個，說第一個 smiling 是現在分詞，flying 是動名詞，flying/smiling how do I differentiate these forms? Form maps with meaning. A

smiling girl, can you say a girl who smiling? So it is clear that smiling is a modifier. But what about a flying machine, you know flying use here not as a modifier, it a noun 動名詞, N N compound, a sewing machine. These are adjectives. Any question about these?

Now another question is last time we talk about prepositions. But there is another particle called 介副詞, you need to turn in your paper by next Tuesday, what's the difference between a prep and particles? 介副詞, 又像介詞又像副詞。Why do I have to say turn it on, not turn on it? If you take in as a typical 介副詞, it is supposed to occur at the end. I turned the small radio that was on the round table near the large window in the beautiful living room in his new house in. What do you think about the sentence? You get confused. The reason this is the normal way, you turn sth on, as a result. But when you have a noun, we tend to move it before the noun. The reason why you use a full noun is because it is important, in that case, you move in to the front because new information has more weight. So, on would be the most important information, but the full noun carries the most weight, 也就是說在溝通上會用 full noun 是他語意訊息很重要, 你會放在後面, 因為這兩個原因, 一個是名詞有無限延展性, 很長, 就把介副詞移到前面, 同時當你用 full noun 通常是比較重要的新訊息, 所以基於這兩個原因, 介副詞位置改變, 為了避免混淆同時考慮到溝通順暢, 重要訊息會放在後面, 藉由已知的來引介新的訊息。

第三個問題, 到底應該說 go to school/go to the school, 你想不想知道這個問題? 有個學生說他看月曆, 英文是錯的, someone is in meeting, 月曆說 someone is in a meeting, 到底該用哪一個? 都可以的原因是什麼? 情況不一樣, 你用 different forms 就表達 different meaning, 看你要表達什麼, go to school, 我們說名詞出場必有標記, 英文每一次名詞出場必有標記, 但是 go to school 沒有標記, 為什麼? 因為他根本沒出場, 他不是一個出場人物, 懂不懂? 他代表的不是一個各別人物, 而是概念性意義, 不是一個 specific building, 是 function of school。那 go to the school, 就表示他是一個出場的個體, 每次在用名詞你到底在表達什麼? go to school 是概念不是個體化, the school 就是個體化要有標記。看兩個例子, she goes to school every day, 不是個別固定的學校, she went to the school to visit her teacher. 了解這個以後我問你們, 請問 he is in meeting 跟 he is in the meeting 有什麼不一樣?

下面, 下課前請大家動動腦, 我們講文法是形式的搭配, 每個形式就有固定搭配, one form 就是 one meaning, 可是偏偏語言不完美, 有些形式 one form 會 more than one meaning, visiting relatives can be annoying/I am looking for someone

to teach/she told me that her husband was promoted last week. 有沒有看出 more than one meaning?到底這些句子有哪些可能語意？有沒有看出來？下面時間讓你們彼此討論。

Visiting 來拜訪你的親戚可以 be annoying 的，visiting your relative，是動詞加名詞還是形容詞加名詞 can be annoying。Next one, I am looking for someone to teach. It depends on who you are. You can be 外文系學生要找一個家教學生，或是你可以是校長，looking for someone to teach a class. A teacher looking for a student to teach/ a principle looking for a teacher to teach a class. 下面，She told me that her husband was promoted last week, she told me last week/ her husband. 每一個時間或地點，上禮拜講到 prepositional phrase，到底是跟哪一個動詞走。

接下來講完這麼多，來實際看看文章中所呈現中文英文有什麼不同？剛好這本書是一個懂英文中文的作者，他先寫英文後自己又重新寫中文，你不能重新翻譯，兩個語言完全不同，中文名稱叫做從孤兒到醫生，我要你們做的 final project 有點像這個，你怎麼做 final project，the purpose is very simple, I would like to see 你怎麼應用所學的，這個 bilingual text 也許好也許不好，你們如果有興趣的話可以找一些早期西洋文學翻譯著作，小婦人、傲慢與偏見，這些翻譯作品你可以看到很多拗口的地方，就是有些不合中文文法習慣的地方，可以批評也可以 re enforce，看到一段英文你在比較他跟中文之間不同，比方主詞跟主題的不同、句子結構、十個特點，主從分明、由小而大、先主後從，記不記得？盡量 apply 前面學到的東西 to the analysis，像這樣一篇能找到重要東西就好了，長和短的重要因素是你能不能 comment on it，基本上我 expect 的是 2-5 頁的 final project，due day 還是定在期末考那天，是到晚上 12 點。

我們來看一下這個 a passage from “from orphan to physician”，剛剛才講 go to school 還是 the school，attend school 就是上學，這是他小時候，他爸爸去世可是還有媽媽，他們太窮，他媽媽把他騙到孤兒院，當時的香港需要幫助的孤兒十在太多，為了，原音先說，有足夠時間栽培兒童，正面影響他們生命，Christian Children’s Fund was forced to make a choice. 這就是一個中英很明顯不同，音果順序不同，這就是你要 highlight 的不同。那時我八歲，是家中唯一符合年齡的，那孤兒院實際上也是一間學校，母親告訴我，要送我到一間寄宿學校，住在那裏。本來不願意離開家人，但是想到我可以再度入學，也就不怎麼在乎了。再細細來看，要送我到一間寄宿學校，修飾語在前還在後？每個句子還可以在分析。

我們把這段稍微做一個簡單整理，many children needing help，中文是需要幫助的兒童很多，然後剛剛提到結果原因還是原因結果，to start with the main point 還是 to state the reason，簡單的一個 example。

下面，這時候講到他們要去孤兒院，在路上怎麼樣？請你們好好念一下，再看看那些 **bold face** 地方，**we were greeted by a fleet of bicycle peddlers**，再看看那些腳踏車車伕，母親和車伕討價還價後才知道每輛只能做一名乘客，母親為了省錢我們就由火車站步行到信愛學校，就是孤兒院，英文是 **we were greeted**，他保留主詞，主題才會一貫，這是英文，你們寫作常不了解主詞一致，因為才能保持一致主題，中文已經用看見，說我們看見一群載客腳踏車伕，完全不一樣，主題一旦清楚就可以省略，可是中文要講得清清楚楚。**She finally decided to walk to the orphanage instead to save money**，中文說母親為了省錢就由火車站步行到信愛學校。主詞有沒有出現，每個細的 **point** 都可以做個比較。

下面，整理一下，**when marks the subordinate clause**，可是中文你不需要有 **subordinate clause**，用 **passive voice** 為了要 **keep the same subject**。可以嗎？

再來，這是最後一個了吧，我們還有時間，這裡有沒有什麼不一樣？**we were greeted**，又是被動，中文，到了門口，有一位老師在門口接見我們，主詞不一樣，填了一些表格，誰填？中文也沒說，老師就吩咐一個和我同齡的孩子，這裡的老師可不是填的主詞，對於當時的我來說這學校甚是豪華，看看英文怎麼說，**compared to our living condition at home, this school was a luxury indeed**。注意這邊的 **compared to** 這是我們常用錯的，我們常說和什麼比較，比較的對象是被比較，**compared to** 的主詞是誰？分詞的主詞就是主要子句的主詞，所以 **compared to** 是 **this school was compared to**，然後接著說有宿舍有飯廳，表示空間上存在，可是中文是說都是用石灰水泥花崗石建成，沒有任何被動標記，但是很清楚前面告訴你主題，都是用石灰水泥建成，還有籃球場羽毛球場鞦韆，**there was also**，主詞動詞不可少，有問題嗎？

再來，**sentence-oriented/discourse-oriented**，有不同主題，**compared to** 是主要主詞，**I started playing**，還記得嗎，已經開始玩了，已經發生了。

下面，這是最後一段，**apparently my mother and my brother left while I was taking the tour**。誰是主誰是從很清楚。沒有這麼難，英文是句子為本，有主詞就是一個句子，**my mother and my brother left** 就是一個句子，要加別的一定要有標記，還是另起一個句子，這是英文習慣，主詞動詞就是一個句子。**I was puzzled and felt abandoned because I did not understand why my mom would leave me**。看中文，我不明白為什麼母親如此狠心把我留在這個地方因此我有被遺棄的感覺，是放在最後，接著他有一串的問題，可是你看這些問題呢，我們來看看這邊問問題的順序，**so i felt cheated**。重點先講，**how could she do that to me** 看一下這些問題，因此我有被遺棄的感覺後來我發現這原來不是學校是孤兒院，然後一連串問

題，這些問題困擾我很久，因為我想不出來究竟是什麼原因母親把我送到孤兒院，這邊中英文是一樣的，不是說中英文不能一樣，可是你會發現這邊 **because**，中文也要標記出來，因為，如果放在前面，中文那個因為可能也不一定需要，所以語言的 **flexibility** 在這，有 **tendency** 可是也有一樣的時候，這個經歷造成我日後的障礙，中文直接說讓我不再信任，英文說 **this had a profound impact on my trust of others, and it took me a long time to overcome it**，這些事情你分析清楚了你的寫作也會有幫助。

最後，這是剛剛的分析，你們要做的也是像這樣，你可以有敘述，最後做個對照表是對你自己的幫助，**the main point first, main point before question**，英文跟中文不一樣，中文是說為什麼母親把我留在這，因此我有被遺棄的感覺，這是中文。

今天我們結束已經剩下一分鐘，我下面要放一首歌，來回憶一下過去這禮拜的課藉由這首歌，**yesterday once more**，我要你們特別注意這首歌的時態，好好聽完這首歌，做為這堂課最後一個認真。**Thank you and I'll see you someday.**