五顏六色
英文句子結構分析
英語教與學的革命

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https://reedjoe.com
5-Block-6-Color Approach to the Analysis of English Sentence Structure

Revolution of English Teaching and Learning

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Research Background

- Single vocabulary items & Grammar study result in Chinglish
- Pain points of students – can’t fully understand the context in class and at home, problems of competence acquisition on writing, speaking, listening and reading
- Social phenomenon – problems on brochures, websites, advertisements, etc.
Scientific Revolution

- Insanity is doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results.

- Albert Einstein
Ultimate Purposes

- 五顏六色英文句子結構分析
  5-Block-6-Color approach to the analysis of English sentence structure

- Parts of a sentence: C⁴PCE
  Change and Evolution treat the secondary verbs by changing color (parts of speech)

- C⁴ &C⁴ for PCE
- Reconstruction of sentence

- 英文聽讀說寫能力獲得：
  Acquired competence in English listening, reading, speaking and writing

- 2030雙語國家
Parts of speech:

Parts of a sentence: C⁴PCE
Fundamental Nature

- The fundamental nature of English sentence is treating the secondary verbs.
Basic nature of human being

- Self-interested
- Pleasure-seeking
- Pain-avoiding
Human agency & Determinism

- Most students agree that *Change and Evolution* is a novel approach to fully understanding the context of an article
- Motivate students to study English *with greater interest*
A bird sounds. Pronunciation matters.

She is a teacher. She is beautiful.

I love you.

Rusty hates having his bath. She loves to eat.

I gave her a book.

They elected him president. We should do the things right.
The sun rises.
The bright sun rises.
The bright sun rises slowly.
I am a teacher.
I was devastated.

I love her.
I gave him a book.
I was deeply devastated.
He made her devastated.
He made her badly devastated.
They elected him president.
《五顏六色英文句子結構分析》歸納出英文句子結構之C^4PCE (3P, 4C, 5E)

3P：三類片語 (Phrase)

P1：一般片語 (phrases) 及成語 (idioms): cats and dogs, all thumbs

P2：介系詞片語及片語介詞 (prepositional phrases and phrasal preposition)

P3：動詞片語及片語動詞 (verbal phrases and phrasal verb)

紅色方塊主動詞除外。
《五顏六色英文句子結構分析》歸納出英文句子結構之$C^4PCE\ (3P,\ 4C,\ 5E)$

4C：四類蛻變 (Change)

句子的次要動詞蛻變成片語：

C1: to+V
C2: (to)V
C3: V+ing
C4: V+ed
The document contains text in Chinese. Here is the English translation:

The article analyzes English sentence structures. It categorizes five types of clauses (EVOLUTION) based on their structure:

- **E1**: (veil)+S+V+(O)
- **E2**: (veil, S)+V+(O)/(veil, S+V)+SC(adj)
- **E3**: veil(O)+S+V
- **E4**: prep(Preposition)+veil+S+V. **E5**: veil(conj, Conjunction)+S+V+(O)

(S: Subject, V: Transitive or Intransitive Verb, O: Object)
C^4: 四類用字遣詞 (diction and syntax)

- 字的組合：combinations of words
- 特定領域慣用法：conventions
- 造詞：搭配詞：collocations
- 造句：句子資料庫：corpus
Evidence of 5-Block-6-Color Approach
Evidence of 5-Block-6-Color Approach

Have you ever gone along with something that didn’t feel right out of fear of what others might think of you if you spoke up?

Go along with, 同意意見，支持看法
Have you ever gone along with something that didn’t feel right \textit{out of fear} of what others might think of you if you spoke up? (E2)

that didn’t feel right \textit{out of fear} of what others might think of you if you spoke up?

\textit{out of fear} of what others might think of you if you spoke up?

what others might think of you if you spoke up?

you spoke up
Evidence of 5-Block-6-Color Approach
Science & Common sense - Myth

- Customer reviews indicate that many modern mobile devices are often unnecessarily complicated.

- A book explains:
- In this context, all other verbs after the verb be must be in the present participle form (V+ing) or past participle form (V+pp). However, there is no explanation for what constitutes the present participle, and the book does not fully cover this aspect.
- Is a verb after the verb be always in the present participle form? And this is a prescriptive approach, which is not in line with the descriptive approach.
Customer reviews indicate that many modern mobile devices are often unnecessarily complicated.

本句含進化E1(that+S+V)。that...子句是「進化」而來的名詞子句，當動詞indicate的受詞。至於選(D)complicated，其解析為：that...子句未進化前為many modern mobile devices are often unnecessarily complicated.是英文五個基本句型之一S2: S+V+SC，complicated是complicate動詞的過去分詞complicated，是為形容詞，當主詞補語(SC)，修飾主詞many modern mobile devices。

(可再細分：many modern mobile devices are often unnecessarily complicated.)
Science & Common sense - Myth

- The dog that barked loudly scared me. = The dog barking loudly scared me.

- B書是如此解釋的：

- 關係代名詞that當作主詞時，可以省略，不過要將子句中的主要動詞改為動詞+ing。

- 如果每一個句子都如此解釋，文法如何學得完，難怪學生視讀文法為苦差事。
• The dog that barked loudly scared me.=The dog barking loudly scared me.
• 本句含進化E2 [that(S・主詞)+V]。
• that...子句由The dog barked loudly.進化為形容詞子句that barked loudly修飾The dog。
• 至於The dog barking loudly scared me.中之barking loudly為蛻變C3，由原動詞barked loudly蛻變為現在分詞片語barking loudly，當形容詞修飾The dog。兩個句子分別屬於蛻變及進化，句子結構不同，意義相同。
Science & Common sense - Myth

• The future is not ours to see  未來不是我們所能預見的

• 這個句型中的 to see 是一種補充修飾的用法．原本的句子是：

• The future is not ours.

• ( 未來不是我們的。)

• 加上 to see 後位修飾就變成：The future is not ours to see.

• ( 未來不是我們所能預見的。)
Science & Common sense - ROETL

• The future is not ours to see  未來不是我們所能預見的

• to see 很顯然的是蛻變 C1 : to+V

see 蛻變為 to see, 當形容詞片語修飾 ours
Create an *Established* and *Elegant* Writing Style

**Elegance is an attitude**
Thank you