五顏六色
英文句子結構分析

英語教與學的革命

Reed Chang
March 17, 2020

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

Revolution of English Teaching and Learning

Reed Chang
March 17, 2020

https://reedjoe.com
Research Background

- Single vocabulary items & Grammar study result in Chinglish

- Pain points of students – problems on fully understanding the context in reading, and competence acquisition on writing, speaking, and listening

- Social phenomena – various English writing problems with brochures, websites, advertisements and so on.

Culture is the habit of being pleased with the best and knowing why.
Scientific Revolution

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

Culture is the habit of being pleased with the best and knowing why.
Revolution of English Teaching and Learning

最終目的
Ultimate Purpose

五顏六色英文句子結構分析
5-Block-6-Color approach to the analysis of English sentence structure:
C⁴PCE

表達: Expression
風格: Style

寫作能力

徹底熟悉英文句子組成: Parts of a sentence, C⁴PCE

由英文閱讀、寫作能力養成，練就聽力與口說．最終獲得英文能力: Acquired competence in English listening, reading, speaking and writing.
● 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

Culture is the habit of being pleased with the best and knowing why.
Human agency & Determinism

- Most students agree that *Change and Evolution* is a novel approach to the analysis of English sentence structure and fully understanding the context in reading.

- Motivating students to study English *with a greater interest.*
Culture is the habit of being pleased with the best and knowing why.

Covering Law Model

- **Parts of Speech**
  - Single Vocabulary Items
  - Grammar Study

- **Parts of a Sentence**
  - Change
  - Evolution
  - Phrase
  - Combinations of Words
### 5-Block-6-Color Approach to the Analysis of English Sentence Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S1</td>
<td>S + Vi</td>
<td>A bird sounds. Pronunciation matters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2</td>
<td>S + Vi + SC</td>
<td>She is a teacher. She is beautiful.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3</td>
<td>S + Vt + O</td>
<td>I love you. Rusty hates having his bath. She loves to eat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4</td>
<td>S + Vt + IO + DO</td>
<td>I gave her a book.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S5</td>
<td>S + Vt + O + OC</td>
<td>They elected him president. We should do the things right.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Culture is the habit of being pleased with the best and knowing why.
The sun rises.
I am a teacher. (n)
I was devastated. (adj)
I love her.
I gave him a book.
They elected him president. (n)
He made her sad. (adj)

Culture is the habit of being pleased with the best and knowing why.
3P：三類片語 (Phrase)

P1：一般片語(phrases)及成語(idioms): all the time, all thumbs, etc.

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。
The book *五顏六色英文句子結構分析* summarizes the parts of an English sentence:

\[ C^4PCE (C^4, 3P, 4C, 5E) \]

4C: 四類蛻變 (Change)

The secondary verbs of sentences transform into phrases:

- **C1**: to+V
- **C2**: (to)V
- **C3**: V+ing
- **C4**: V+ed

*Expression C^4 is to distinguish from C4*
5E：五類進化(Evolution)
含次要動詞的子句，由稱為「頭紗」(veil)的關係代名詞、關係副詞或連接詞帶頭，帶出五類子句。包括：

E1: (veil)+S+V+(O)
E2: (veil, S)+V+(O)/(veil, S+V)+SC(adj)
E3: veil(O)+S+V
E4: (prep+veil)+S+V。
E5: (veil, conj)+S+V+(O)

(S:主詞，SC:主詞補語，V:及物或不及物動詞，O:受詞，prep:介系詞，conj:連接詞)
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

Culture is the habit of being pleased with the best and knowing why.
Evidence of 5-Block-6-Color Approach

S5  •  I’m not expecting my boss to walk on the street with nothing on.

S3  •  I don’t want to see my boss wearing the emperor’s new clothes.

S5  •  I’m not expecting my boss walking on the street with nothing on.
Evidence of 5-Block-6-Color Approach

S2
- Insanity is doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results.
- True love is loving someone for who they really are.
- This is the house in which they live.

S3
- I’m loving it. love為非動作動詞(non-action verb)；理當沒有進行式的，但於此強調很喜歡，be loving表示「喜歡」持續一段比較長的時間。不是「正在喜歡」。
- I’m enjoying it.
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?

• 你是否也曾經因為怕別人說話，所以明知大家做的不對，也不敢說出來。

• out of fear, 因為害怕。out of: due to, because of
go along with, 同意意見・支持看法

Culture is the habit of being pleased with the best and knowing why.
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?

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

Culture is the habit of being pleased with the best and knowing why.
Evidence of 5-Block-6-Color Approach

寫作能力

表達 • C^4 & C^4 in PCE
• Reconstruction of Sentence: RoS
Evidence of 5-Block-6-Color Approach

修改前：
• Therefore laser designator is a key equipment for modern battlefield, and the versatile property is widely used in operating scenery.

修改後：
• Laser designator is so critical and versatile that it is has been widely used on the modern battlefield operations.

從C⁴ & C⁴ in PCE的觀點：
• Laser designator is so critical and versatile that it is has been widely used on the modern battlefield operations.
Evidence of 5-Block-6-Color Approach

修改前：
• It can make the trainees acquire the skill of correct and quick response
corresponding to extraordinary situations through simulating various scenarios
including normal, unusual, and even emergency operation environment.
And, such extraordinary situations are hardly provided by training using the actual trainset.

• corresponding to 的前後名詞不對等，response和situations
• extraordinary situations 重複
• 被動不一定要接by，語意要對
Evidence of 5-Block-6-Color Approach

Revolution of English Teaching and Learning

With simulation scenarios, the trainee can acquire the skills of correct and quick response to the situations corresponding to the normal, unusual, and even emergency operations environment, which can be hardly provided through training using actual trainset.

C3, P3

C4 & C4 in PCE

Reconstruction of Sentence: RoS (重組)

重組修改後：

P2

C3, P3

E3
Science & Common sense - Myth

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

A书是如此解释的：(Myth)

- 在are此be动词后所有其他的动词都要分词化(V+ing或V+pp)。但是对于何谓分词，没加以解释；分词化是属于何体系的一部分，全书亦未完整归纳。

- be动词之后的动词一定要分词化吗？而且这是文法规则的事前规范(prescriptive approach)，不合乎事後描述途径(descriptive approach)。
Customer reviews indicate *that* many modern mobile devices are often *unnecessarily complicated*.

- The sentence has been evolved to **E1** (that+S+V). The *that*... clause is a noun clause derived from the verb *indicate*.
- The *that*... clause before evolution was *many modern mobile devices are often unnecessarily complicated*. This is one of the five basic sentence types of English: S+V+SC. *Complicated* is the past participle of the verb *complicate*, which modifies the subject *many modern mobile devices*. 
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：(Myth)

- 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。
Science & Common sense - ROETL

- 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. 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。

Culture is the habit of being pleased with the best and knowing why.
Science & Common sense - Myth

- The future is not ours to see.

(Myth)
- 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 很明顯的是蛻變 C1: to+V
    - see 蛻變為 to see, 當形容詞片語修飾 ours

* 如果每一個句子都如上Myth解釋，文法如何學得完，難怪學生視讀英文為苦差事。
Create an *Established* and *Elegant* Writing Style

*Elegance is an attitude*

Culture is the habit of being pleased with the best and knowing why.
Culture is the habit of being pleased with the best and knowing why.