

競文英文雜誌

THE CHING WEN ENGLISH MAGAZINE

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CONTENTS

The Editor's Page—Reading Dictionaries 編者之頁—讀
字典

If I Had Enough Money 倘使我有許多錢

Mr A. J. Fowler's Letter to the Editor *A. J. Fowler*
先生寫給本誌編者的信

Hannah 罕那

The Wolf in Dog's Clothing 着狗衣的狼

The Call of Home 家庭的呼聲

Letter-writing 尺牘

How to Translate 怎樣翻譯

English Usage 英文用法

Readers' English 讀者英文

Questions and Answers 問答

Wit and Humour 滑稽和幽默

12

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THE EDITOR'S PAGE 編者之頁

Reading Dictionaries

At the very sight of¹ this title you would perhaps say to yourself², “Only fools would do that. I know better³.” But I have read of⁴ several famous men who did⁵ read dictionaries. They gloried in⁶ dictionaries and read them with the delight that some travellers find in guide-books⁷ and time-tables⁸. Robert Browning⁹, the English poet, when he determined to make poetry his career¹⁰, read every word in Johnson's Dictionary¹¹. John Ruskin¹², the English author, wrote to¹³ the editor¹⁴ of the Great Oxford Dictionary¹⁵ that he had read and studied every word in its first volume. Henry Thomas Buckle¹⁶, the English historian¹⁷, once solemnly stated¹⁸ that a certain¹⁹ dictionary was “one of the few dictionaries I have read through with pleasure²⁰”.

These men were not fools! I can hardly say²¹ that they could not have been the masters of English they were²² had they not been dictionary readers. But I am sure that reading dictionaries is, after all²³, not so foolish as you might think.

[注] 1. At the very sight of, 一見到。 2. say to yourself, 想。 3. know better, 是聰明些(而不做那個)。 4. read of, 讀及。 5. did..., 確實曾經...。 6. gloried in, 把...當作可樂的。 7. guide-books, 旅行指南; 導書。 8. time-tables, 火車時刻表。 9. Robert ('rɒbət) Browning ('braʊnɪŋ), 英國第十九世紀詩人。 10. make poetry his career (ke'riə), 把詩歌做他的事業。 11. Johnson's ('dʒɒnsnz) Dictionary, Johnson 就是 Samuel Johnson, 是英國第十八世紀的大文豪, 他編過一本大字典。 12. John (dʒən) Ruskin ('raskɪn), 英國第十九世紀文學家。 13. wrote to, 寫信給。 14. editor ('edɪtə), 主編者。 15. Great Oxford ('ɒksfəd) Dictionary, 就是英國 Oxford University Press 出版的 *An English Dictionary on Historical Principles*。 16. Henry ('henri) Thomas ('təʊməs) Buckle ('bʌkl), 英國第十九世紀歷史家。 17. historian (his'tɔ:riən), 歷史家。 18. solemnly ('sələmli) stated, 鄭重地說。 19. certain, 某。 20. one of the few dictionaries I have read through with pleasure, 我所曾經快活地讀完過的若干字典中的一種 (“dictionaries” 後面省去 “that” 或 “which”)。 21. can hardly say, (幾乎) 不能說。 22. could not have been the masters of English they were, 不會得是他們那樣精通英文的人。 23. after all, 畢竟。

I myself have never read any dictionary through; no, not²⁴ even those²⁵ that bear my name²⁶ on the title-page²⁷. But, as I have said in my *How to Master English Without a Teacher*²⁸, I used many years ago to²⁹ read through many articles on common words in *The Concise Oxford Dictionary*³⁰. I found that very helpful in the mastery³¹ of common words and phrases.

Such common words and phrases can be very easily picked up³² by English-speaking boys and girls. But they are not likely to be acquired by Chinese students without any special effort in this respect³³. The reading of articles on common words in dictionaries is no doubt³⁴ a great aid.

[注] 24. not=I myself have never read through. 25. those =those dictionaries. 26. bear my name, 載着我的名字. 27. title-page, 裏封面. 28. *How to Master English Without a Teacher*, 怎樣讀通英文 (競文書局出版). 29. used many years ago to... 多年前慣常.... 30. *The Concise (ken'sais) Oxford Dictionary*, 簡明牛津字典. 31. mastery, 精通. 32. picked up, 隨時學得. 33. in this respect, 在這一方面. 34. no doubt, 當然.

* * * * *

The short story reprinted in "Selections for Malachi Whitaker Study" in the present issue is from *Honeymoon and Other Stories* by Mrs Malachi Whitaker, a popular English short story writer today.

With reference to Mr A. J. Fowler's letter to me printed in this issue readers are referred to my letter to him printed in No 8. The "your letter" at the beginning of Mr Fowler's letter refers to one that I wrote early in October 1937. I did not make a duplicate of that letter and therefore cannot print it in this MAGAZINE. The asterisks in Mr

Fowler's letter mark the omission of the answers to the questions in my letter of October.

Instead of a leaderette we publish a leader in the "The Call of Home" current issue, "The Call of Home", which is from *The Children's Newspaper*, a London weekly. Readers must remember the essay from the same paper as reprinted in "Selections for Study" in No 1.

I feel honoured by the list of associate editors as Associate Editors printed on the front cover of this MAGAZINE. Biographical information about all but the first two (the order being alphabetical) is found in "The Editor's Page", No 6. Mr C. H. Kwei and Mr Kwei Yu are brothers. The former was for many years the editor of *The Chung Hwa English Weekly* (中華英文週報) and is the author and annotator of several books. The latter used to be on the English editorial staff of the Commercial Press (商務印書館) and has translated and annotated many stories and essays. He was once my teacher; to him I owe more than I am conscious of. (I remember one or two little things of those days. It was no doubt because he regarded me as the one who was the most given to asking questions of all his pupils that once when I asked him a new question he said that I had already asked that same question before. Another interesting incident was that in an exercise in letter-writing I wrote the date in the inside address instead of in the heading and did not find out the mistake till he pointed it out; I was even then sure that I should have known better.)

If I Had Enough Money

By Z. K. ZIA (謝頌羔)

For some time I said to myself¹: “I must save² as much money as I can, for unless I become really rich I cannot do many things”. Thus I became a miser. I saved some money, but I nearly lost my soul.

In a note-book that I kept when I was a student in the U.S.A.³, there are these words: “If I had enough money, I would use it for the good of⁴ poor boys and girls—the best investment⁵ one could make”. For several years I forgot these words, though at times⁶ I remembered them. But I deceived myself by saying to myself: “Wait till I have more money”. This is a very bad mistake.

Now I am correcting myself by using my extra money for immediate causes⁷. I do not deceive myself any longer⁸. I do not care to do big things. Poor boys and girls need my help and I try to help them right now⁹. I open schools for them. I give them books. I try and obtain positions¹⁰ for them. Of course¹¹ my income is very limited, but I try to do with it what I can¹².

If I had enough money, I would do all I could for the poor¹³. This is my present philosophy of life. I find joy in helping the poor. The rich need my help too. I help them by giving them sound advice. Sometimes I tell them how they could use their money for the poor. The rich can help me to help the poor.

I am grateful because I am conscious of the need of poor boys and girls. In my home I have a boy who was once a thief. He is now helping us to take care of our goats. He is not easy to manage. But I have won¹⁴ him by love and wise suggestions.

If I had enough money, I would publish many good stories that young people could read and enjoy. If I had enough money, I would help more beggars and thieves. If I had enough money, I would open more schools for unfortunate country¹⁵ boys and girls. If I had enough money, I would give scholarships to ambitious pupils for further studies.¹⁶

[注] 1. said to myself, 自 想 2. save, 儲蓄 3. U. S. A. = United States of America, 美(洲合眾)國. 4. for the good of, 爲了...的利益. 5. investment 投資. 6. at times, 有時. 7. causes, 事與. 8. do not deceive myself any longer, 不再自欺. 9. right now, 現今. 10. positions, 職位. 11. of course, 當然. 12. do with it what I can, 盡力利用它. 13. the poor, 貧民們. 14. won, 得...的歡心. 15. country, 鄉村的. 16. give scholarships to ambitious pupils for further studies, 給獎學金與有志的學生, 使他們升學.

Mr A. J. Fowler's Letter to the Editor

A. J. Fowler 先生寫給本誌編者的信

Jan. 3rd, 1938

Dear Mr KE,

Your letter fills me with shame! I turned up the one of April 24th¹ with a faint hope that on looking at your questions I might find that I had answered them, and so should be able to say with truth that my letter must have miscarried², though that³ is a thing that doesn't often happen nowadays, and one doesn't expect to be believed when one says it. But I realized too clearly that I had not answered the letter, and can only apologize humbly for my carelessness. (By the way⁴, I wonder whether you know the colloquialism⁵ "grovel" for "apologize humbly"? Not at all new, but you may happen not to have seen it⁶.)

Perhaps I had better⁷ answer the questions in your two letters⁸ first.

Zero, boys. There may be a difference in the z's⁹, though I can't feel it myself. But I believe I am singularly bad at¹⁰ fine shades in either sound or sight; I have even to be careful in pronouncing "ear" and "year¹¹", and my wife used always to laugh at me for being unable to distinguish her two grey parrots.

[注] 1. the one of April 24th, 參看本誌第八期第六頁. 2. miscarried, (信) 不達到目的地. 3. that, 指信的不達到目的地. 4. By the way, 順便說及. 5. colloquialism (ke'loukwielizm), 俗語. 6. may happen not to have seen it, 也許恰巧不曾見過它. 7. had better..., 還是...的好. 8. your two letters, 參看本期「編者之頁」. 9. z's, 指 "zero" 和 "boys" 二字裏的 [z] 音. 10. singularly bad at, 極不善於辨別. 11. "ear" and "year", 有些英國人把 "ear" 讀得像 "year" 一般.

Absolute. Very difficult, and I can't think at the moment¹² of the examples I want. If ODME¹³ is finished in my lifetime I shall feel tempted to go at leisure into¹⁴ various problems of this kind. First, I agree that it is hard to think of a transitive verb that cannot be used absolutely, though in some cases the use would sound forced¹⁵. Taking "light" merely in its sense of "set burning¹⁶" could one say "I struck match after match, but couldn't light"? Secondly, my vague idea is that one calls a verb absolute when the omitted object is more or less present to one's mind¹⁷. The fox-hunter's use of "kill" I think would be absolute. "Hounds killed in the open¹⁸" suggests the fox at once as object¹⁹. But in "They marched on, killing and plundering" one thinks less vividly, if at all²⁰, of the victims, and might therefore simply say intransitive. The purely lawn-tennis²¹ uses of "serve"²² and "return"²³ ("He returned beautifully²⁴ down the side line²⁵") are, I should guess, on their way from absolute to²⁶ intransitive. I imagine that many uses which everyone would now call intransitive have been absolute. One would not call the whist²⁷ use of "revoke" absolute, if only because one would be puzzled to supply the exact object; I don't know whether there ever was a time when after failing to follow suit²⁸ through carelessness one actually picked up the card played and substituted²⁹ the right

[注] 12. at the moment, 現在. 13. ODME=Oxford Dictionary of Modern English. 14. go at leisure ('leɪzə) into, 慢慢地研究. 15. forced, 勉強的; 不自然的. 16. set burning, 使着火. 17. is more or less present to one's mind, 在他的心裏多少以爲是有的. 18. open, 戶外; 露天. 19. suggests the fox at once as object, 立刻使'想到狐便是受事. 20. if at all=if one thinks at all. 21. lawn-tennis, 草地網球. 22. serve, 發球. 23. return, 回擊. 24. beautifully, 巧妙地. 25. side line, 旁線. 26. on their way from...to..., 正在從...變成... 27. whist, 紙牌戲的一種. 28. follow suit, 跟人出牌. 29. substituted ('sʌbstɪtjuːtɪd), 把...代入.

one. But the use might have come through the (rather archaic³⁰) absolute use of "revoke" in the sense of "revoke a promise".

Modern English. This has been settled for us by headquarters³¹: to go back to Shakespeare³², who is read modernly, if he didn't always write so³³. We do here and there³⁴ include quite obsolete uses, because it is interesting to see how much some words have changed.

*T. H. Fowler*³⁵. No, I know nothing of him; and my second brother I don't think ever wrote anything.

* * * * *

I am so very sorry to hear that you have suffered so seriously from the troubles at Shanghai, both personally and in losing your friend³⁶. One can only hope that things³⁷ will settle down better now.

With apologies once more for my remissness in answering³⁸,

Yours sincerely,

A. J. FOWLER

[注] 30. archaic (ɑ:/'keɪɪk), 古意的. 31. headquarters ('ked/'kwɔ:ɪteɪz), 總部; 主要機關. 32. Shakespeare ('ʃeɪkspɪə), 就是 William Shakespeare (莎士比亞) 英國第十六和十七世紀的大戲劇家. 33. so = modernly. 34. here and there, 在各處. 35. Fowler, 讀 ['faʊlə]. 36. losing your friend, 失去你的朋友 (本誌編者去信裏說及一個朋友的被炸死). 37. things, 一般情形. 38. my remissness (ri/'mɪsɪs) in answering, 我的遲遲回覆.

【 事 啓 誌 本 】

第九，十兩期稿酬，已經結算；投稿諸君
請把最近通訊處告訴我們，以便照寄。

SELECTIONS FOR STUDY 精讀文選

[選登現代英美作家所寫文字，精加註，另加 者關於文字上的種種提示，希望你每期細心精讀。要是 感 難讀，或者認為和學校裏的所謂「作文」沒有關係，那是因為你習慣了中國式的英文；你該及早醒悟。]

Hannah¹ 罕 那

BY MALACHI WHITAKER

TRANSLATED AND ANNOTATED BY SU CHAO LUNG (蘇兆龍)

The girl Hannah¹ was seventeen, and she had made almost all that array of cakes and pastries on the kitchen dresser. She stood looking at them, her healthy pink face glowing with pride.² She wore a blue dress and a white apron, and her hair waved down her back to her waist in a golden-brown shower.

The party should be a lovely one. All the girls from her Sunday-school class were coming, and four of the best-behaved³ boys as well. Then there was to be the young man, Thomas Henry Smithson,⁴ the one that all the girls secretly laughed at. Really, he was too conscientious,⁵ too lumberingly polite for anything. His hats seemed always small, his trousers tight, his boots big. But her mother liked him. He helped to make things go,⁶ sang a few songs in

女孩子罕那是十七歲，那陳列在廚檯上的一切糕餅麵食差不多都是她陳列好的。她站在那裏向那些食品瞧着，她那健康的粉紅的臉兒顯露着得意的顏色。她穿了藍色的衫和白色的胸帷，她的頭髮像黃棕色的陣雨般地作波紋式從背脊低垂到腰部。

這宴會定要做一個美好的宴會。她那主日學校的女同學們都要來參加，還有四個品行最好的男孩子。還有那少年男子托馬斯亨利斯密斯松也要來，那女孩子們暗中都嘲笑着的少年男子。實在，他是謹慎的，禮貌上總是太笨重的。他的帽子似乎老是小的，他的褲子老是緊的，他的靴子老是大的。可是他的母親却喜歡他。他會得使大家快活，往往用他所叫做上低音的聲調唱些曲

[注] 1. Hannah ('hæna), 女子名. 2. glowing with pride, 大有驕色. 3. best behaved, 品行最好的. 4. Thomas ('tomes) Henry ('henri) Smithson ('smiθsn), 姓名. 5. conscientious ('kɒnʃɪ'enʃəs), 行爲謹慎的. 6. make things go, 使大家愉快.

a voice he called barytone,⁷ and never lost his temper.⁸

Hannah felt that she could put up with⁹ anything so long as Ralph Wellings¹⁰ turned up¹¹. He was nineteen. A strange boy for the little, fat, jolly parson to have as his son! Hannah had heard that he was wild, but he had never seemed wild to her. Sometimes they had met in the twilight, and he had walked along by her side through Pennyfoot¹² woods to Hoyle's¹³ farm and carried the dozen eggs that she had gone to fetch back with him in a sugar-bag.

Of course, you were supposed to be still a child at seventeen, but Hannah didn't feel exactly like a child. She could talk to Ralph Wellings about the things she knew—the proper way to make candied toffee, the books she had recently found in the attic, old books in which all the letter esses were effs, the nicest hymn tunes. He never laughed at her, and she found this refreshing.

She loved him very much, admiring his forehead, for some reasons, most of all. It was high and white. His blue-black

兒，並且他向來不發脾氣。

罕那覺得她什麼事都可以忍耐，祇要拉爾夫韋林茲來參加。他是十九歲。那矮小肥胖笑嘻嘻的牧師的一個奇怪的兒子！罕那曾經聽說他是狂放的，可是她却不曾認為他是狂放的。有時候他們在黃昏中會相會過，他曾和她並肩地走過彭尼福特樹林直到華爾的農場上，把她所去拿的一打雞蛋放在一個糖袋裏帶回來。

當然，你在十七歲的時候人家還假定你是一個小孩子，可是罕那並不感覺她自己恰正像一個小孩子。她能夠向拉爾夫韋林茲談及她所懂得的事情——做牛奶糖的正當方法，她從閣樓上新近尋着的書籍——字母“s”都是“f”的舊書籍，最好聽的讚美詩的調子。他向來不笑她，這件事她覺得很愉快的。

她十分地愛他，爲了幾種原因却最讚美他的頭額。那頭額又高又白。他那深藍色的由旁邊分開的頭髮像她的

[注] 7. barytone 上低音；男聲中音。 8. lost his temper, 動怒。 9. put up with, 容忍。 10. Ralph (reif), Wellings ('welinz), 姓名。 11. turned up, 出現；來到。 12. Pennyfoot ('penifut), 地名。 13. Hoyle's (hoilz), "Hoyle" 是姓。

hair, parted at the side,¹⁴ waved as beautifully as did hers. "If we get married and have some children, they're sure to have curly hair", she thought. She liked, too, his flecked hazel eyes and his long fingers with their triangular nails. He called her "nice child", and always seemed glad to see her.

She took her entranced¹⁵ gaze from the cakes and went into the dairy. The house had once been a farm, and the cool, stone-shelved¹⁶ room was still called the dairy. One side of it was laden with food. There was a whole crumb-browned¹⁷ ham on a dish by the side of a meat-plate on which stood a perfectly cooked sirloin of beef. Another dish held four or five pounds of plump, cooked sausages. The trifles were ready, so were the stewed fruits for those who liked plainer sweets, and there was more cream, Hannah felt, than could possibly be used.

She ran out of the room, smiling with delight to look for her mother.

"Are you getting ready, mother?" she called.

"Yes".

Her mother stood, bare-armed, in front of the oval mirror, a

頭髮似地波曲得很美。她想，「假使我們結了婚生下了幾個孩子，他們一定有鬚曲的頭髮的」。她也喜歡他那有斑點的赤褐色的眼睛和那有三角形指甲的長手指。他叫她做「好孩子」，好像看見她總是快活的。

她把她那中魔似的眼光捨掉了那些糕餅，走到那牛奶棚裏去。那屋子曾經做過農場，那清涼的有石架的房間仍舊叫做牛奶棚。這房間的一邊堆着許多食物。一個盛着煮爛的牛腰肉的盤子旁邊，放着一個盛着全隻棕色像麵包屑的火腿的盆子。另一個盆子盛着四五磅重的肥胖的煮熟的臘腸。乳脂鬆糕和那些預備給喜歡較清淡的甜食的人吃的蒸熟的水菓都預備好，並且罕那覺得乳脂是用不了的。

她跑出那個房間，笑迷迷地尋着她的母親。

「你在預備麼，母親？」她叫着。

「是啊」。

她的母親裸着兩臂站在那橢圓的鏡子的前面，眼睛裏

[注] 14. parted at the side, 在旁邊分開的 15. entranced (in'traɪnst), 中魔的; 入神的 16. stone-shelved, 有石架的 17. crumb (krəm)-browned, 棕色像麵包屑的

worried¹⁸ look in her eyes, her mouth filled with steel hairpins. She had her skirt on¹⁹, but her black satin bodice was flung over the curved bed-rail.

“Aren't you washed, child?” She seemed to speak harshly because of the hairpins. “The company'll be here before we know where we are.²⁰ We sh'll have a rush, you'll see.”

“Never mind, mother, everything looks lovely.²¹ I wish the party was beginning just now.”

She ran out of the room and changed her dress in a perfect fury of speed.²² Her face was clean enough, her hands white. What was the use of washing over and over and over again? Now she was in the summer pink dress that made her look older than ever before. The skirt was flounced, and she jumped round ballooning²³ it, running a comb through²⁴ her hair at the same time.

“He'll like me, he'll like me, he will”, she chanted. And she ran across to her mother's room and flung herself panting on the great bed.

“Hannah, Hannah, be a lady!” cried her mother, rebukingly.

[注] 18 worried ('wairid'), 煩惱的. 19. had...on, 穿着. 20. before we know where we are, 在我們沒有知道他們在那裏的時候(意立, 或馬!). 21. lovely, 使人愉快的(俗語). 22 in a perfect fury of speed, 極快也. 23 ballooning (bal'looning), 使...成氣球狀; 使...漲起. 24. running a comb (koum) through, 梳

帶着煩惱的樣子，嘴裏兩啣着壓髮的鋼針兒。她穿了她的裙子，可是她那黑色的綢乳底却投擲在那彎曲的牀欄杆上。

「你沒有洗過臉麼，孩子？」她因為啣着壓髮針似乎嚴厲地說。「客人馬上就要到這裏了。我們將要匆忙的了不得，你會知道。」

「別擔心，母親，一切都很好的。我巴不得這宴會現在就在開始啊。」

她跑出那個房間，飛快地換了她的衫。她的臉兒是很潔淨的，她的手兒很白的。要三番五次地去洗它們幹什麼呢？現在她穿了夏季的粉紅衫，把她的樣子襯得比以前較老些。她的裙子是附有裙飾的，她打圈兒跳着，把它弄成輕氣球的模樣，同時還梳着她的頭髮。

「他快要喜歡我，他將要喜歡我，他快要」，她吟誦道。於是她跑過去，到她母親的房間裏，喘吁吁地倒在牀上。

「罕那，罕那，學上等女人的樣子啊！」她的母親責備地叫着。

Hannah seemed to have been asleep a long time. She woke slowly, feeling the grey light on her eyelids. Her hands, gnarled and shrunken, lay outside the blue-and-white coverlet. A shadowed²⁵ white plait straggled over one shoulder, thinning to a thread-tied end as it reached her breast.

She moved a little, opened her eyes, and moistened her lips. The morning was sunny and still. It felt warm, warm. She dozed a little and went on²⁶ thinking of the party her mother had given when she was seventeen. On that day Ralph Wellings had kissed her for the first time. Unknowingly she smiled. The pink dress with its flounces, she remembered that, too. How lovely it had all been.

She looked up when the door opened and frowned a little, seeing an ugly, middle-aged woman with a paper-backed²⁷ book in her hand.

"Well, grandma," the woman said in a kind and cheerful voice, "I've been up²⁸ a few times, but you were asleep. George is just going to the post-office in the doctor's car, so

罕那似乎已經睡着很久了。她慢慢地醒轉來，覺得那的落在她的眼皮上灰色的光兒。她那多節的縐縮的兩隻手兒伸在那半藍半白的被單外面。一根有陰影的白色的髮辮蜿蜒在一隻肩膀上，逐漸瘦削，直到它拖到她的胸口時有一個扣着線的尾子。

她動了一動，睜開了她的眼睛，用舌頭弄濕了她的嘴唇。那天早晨是晴朗而靜默的。天氣覺得很暖很暖。她打了一些瞌睡，於是繼續想着她十七歲時她母親所舉行的宴會。那一天拉爾夫韋林茲第一次吻着她。她不知不覺地微笑着。那帶着裾飾的粉紅衫，她也分明地記得。一切是何等地美好啊。

當門兒開着的時候，她抬頭一看，稍微蹙着額兒，因為她看見一個拿着一本紙背書的醜相的中年的婦人。

「喂，祖母，」那婦人用一種親切的高興的聲音說，「我到這裏來過幾次了，可是你總是睡着。喬治就要趁醫生的車子到郵政局去，你

[注] 25. shadowed, 有陰影的。 26. went on, 繼續。 27. paper-backed, 裝有紙背的。 28. up, 到這裏。

will you sign the pension form? He's in a bit of a hurry. I'll help you up."

She put a soft wrap about the old woman's shoulders and supported her while she wrote. "H-a-n-n-a-h", she mouthed,²⁹ then her attention was attracted by something else for a moment. She stared at the completed form and gave a fretful cry. "Oh, grandma, you've gone and done it again!³⁰ We sh'll have no end of bother. You've signed Hannah Wellings, and your name's Smithson—Smithson—Smithson".

29. mouthed (mauðd), 傲然地說; 清清楚楚地說. 30. you've gone and done it again, 你又弄錯了. (Hanna: 嫁了她所不中意的 Smithson, 直到老年還時常想着她所中意的 Wellings, 所以簽錯了名.)

肯簽一簽這養老金的表格麼? 他是有些匆忙的。讓我來將你扶起。」

她把一條軟肩巾圍在這老婦人的肩膀上，當她簽字的時候扶助着她。「罕——那」，她傲然地說，於是她注意別的事情一會兒。她凝視着那寫好的表格，發出了表示煩恨的叫聲。「啊，祖母，你又弄錯了！我們將要有無數的麻煩哩。你已經簽了罕那章林茲，你的姓却是斯密斯松——斯密斯松——斯密斯松呀」。

The Editor's Comments on Some Points of Usage

1. "She wore a blue dress". I feel inclined to call attention to the fact that "a dress" and "dresses" denote gowns for women or occasionally those for infants. A man does not wear a dress, and men do not wear dresses.

2. "a lovely one". "Lovely" is one of a few words that are often loosely used. We say "a lovely party", "a lovely time", "a lovely play", "a lovely holiday", etc. Cf. the vague use of "nice" as illustrated in my article "Is He a Nice Man?" on page 1, No 8.

3. "make things go". This is a colloquial phrase meaning *make a meeting or company happy or cheerful*.

4. "so long as". That is, *if only*.

5. "had gone to fetch". "Fetch" means *go and bring*, and therefore "go and fetch" is generally considered tautological. But the phrase is quite idiomatic.

6. "old books in which all the letter esses were effs". Long, long ago "s" looked like "f" both in printing and in writing. The two letters were not completely alike, however.

7. "nice child". See my article "Is He a Nice Man?"

8. "had her skirt on". "Have on" (the "on" is the adverb) is an idiom meaning *be wearing*.

9. "I wish the party was beginning just now". To quote from my *Studies in English Grammar*: "Though some grammarians may still object, it is now quite idiomatic to substitute 'was' for the subjunctive 'were' as used in the following sentences: . . . I wish I *were* a millionaire. . .". The literary survival "were" (singular) does not seem to belong to natural spoken English except in such fixed phrases as "if I were you" and "as it were".

10. "What was the use of...?". This is a common rhetorical question.

11. "Hannah seemed to have been asleep a long time". What is told in the paragraphs that follow occurs many years after what is told in the preceding paragraphs.

12. "It felt warm, warm". "Felt" here is quasi-passive, meaning *was realized as, or seemed*. The repetition of "warm" gives emphasis.

13. "an ugly, middle-aged woman". She is no doubt Hannah's daughter-in-law.

14. "Grandma". This is a familiar form of "grandmother". A daughter-in-law calls her mother-in-law grandma in imitation of her children.

15. "George is just going to the post-office in the doctor's car, so will you sign the pension form?". George is Hannah's son. He is going to the post-office for the pension—in this case perhaps a widow's pension.

16. "you've gone and done it again". That is, *you have done another action that may have very serious consequences*. This is a vulgar remark generally made half in wonder and half as a reproof and warning. "Been and" is often inserted before the "gone".

17. "no end of". This is an idiom meaning *much or many*.

SHORT SKETCHES 短篇紀事

[選登趣味渾厚的短篇故事和新聞；和譯者注，另加作者於文字上的種種提示。每篇者，從外國雜誌或報上選來；文字很多被編者刪改過，使得格外淺顯。]

The Wolf in Dog's Clothing
着狗衣的狼

TRANSLATED AND ANNOTATED BY DICKSON TING (丁時藥)

The newspapers repeatedly¹ report cases of sheep-worrying² by dogs, which have to be tracked night after night³ in the English country-side.

How serious is the damage those who live in towns have no means of⁴ knowing. But it is a fact, now made public,⁵ that where farms are within reach of⁶ industrial and residential areas many farmers have suffered so severely that they have had to abandon⁷ sheep-rearing⁸—a serious thing for agriculture.

A sheep-worrying dog is an animal reverting to⁹ the ancient wolf from which his ancestors¹⁰ came. He develops extraordinary cunning. He hunts only at

報紙再三報告狗咬弄羊的事情，這種狗須得每夜在英國的鄉野被追蹤着。

住在市鎮中的人無從知道這種損害是多少嚴重。但這是事實，現在已公布了，那田莊在實業區和居住區相近的地方，許多農人已經受害得很深，不得不放棄養羊。在農業上是件嚴重的事。

嚙羊狗是一種回復到他祖宗所從來的古代狼族的動物。他發展異常的狡猾性。

他祇在晚上獵取，用了他們

[注] 1. repeatedly, 再三地。 2. sheep-worrying ('warrɪŋ), 羊的被(狗)咬弄。 3. night after night, 每夜。 4. have no means of ..., 無從.... 5. made public, 被公佈。 6. within reach of ..., ... 所及得到的；和...近的。 7. abandon (ə'bandən), 放棄。 8. sheep-rearing, 養羊。 9. reverting to, 回復到。 10. ancestors ('ænsɪstəz), 祖宗。

night and returns in apparent innocence¹¹ to his home in the morning by the exercise of skill¹² that baffles¹³ the farmers.

Left to themselves,¹⁴ dogs running wild¹⁵ in England would in time¹⁶ completely exterminate the sheep, as dogs taken to islands formerly uninhabited have exterminated¹⁷ flightless birds and rare animals, found nowhere else in the world.

Possibly some scheme of sheep insurance will have to be devised, for rarely does it happen that the owner of the wolf in dog's clothing can be found to make good¹⁸ the damage.

11. apparent (ə'pærənt) innocence ('inosns), 表面上的無罪 (實在有罪而似乎無罪). 12. by the exercise of skill, 使用技巧地. 13. baffles, 使...不知所措. 14. Left to themselves, 被人放縱. 15. running wild, 變成不受拘束. 16. in time, 必有一天; 遲早地. 17. exterminated (eks'tɜ:minatid), 殲滅. 18. make good, 補償.

The Editor's Comments on Some Points of Usage

1. "The Wolf in Dog's Clothing". That is, the wolf's nature in dogs, or a dog acting like a wolf. Wolves prey on sheep, as we all know.
2. "How serious is the damage those who live in towns have no means of knowing". What is the subject of this sentence? Has the "knowing" an object? If so, what is it?
3. "made public". What is the grammatical relation between these two words?
4. "so severely that...". Notice the use of "so...that...".
5. "a serious thing for agriculture". What is this serious thing?

(Continued on page 26)

的使農人們沒有辦法的技巧，在早上好似沒有罪地回到家去。

要是讓他們自由着，在英國正在狂放起來的狗遲早將會完全毀滅羊了，好似那被帶到從前沒有人的島上去的狗，曾經把別處找不到的不會飛的鳥和名貴的動物滅盡一樣的。

或者羊保險的某種計劃須要被設法了，因為很少遇到那着狗衣的狼的主人會得被找到而賠償損失。

SELECTED LEADERS 時論選讀

The Call of Home

家庭的呼聲

TRANSLATED AND ANNOTATED BY WILSON Y. YUI (俞允詠)

A father has given up¹ a career² for his son.

It seems so odd a thing to do in these days³ that⁴ everybody asks why. Sir Paul Latham,⁵ the young M.P.⁶ for Scarborough⁷ and Whitby,⁸ with bright political prospects⁹ in front of¹⁰ him, wealth and position to help him, and one of our¹¹ finest houses¹² to live in, is ready to explain why he makes the sacrifice. His boy is nearly four, and in five or six years more will be away at school,¹³ when his father will see him only at holidays.

Before then, and after, the father thinks he ought to see far more of¹⁴ the child than he can possibly do while occupied with visits to his constituency¹⁵ in the north,¹⁶ his parliamentary¹⁷ duties in London, and the management of his estate

一個父親爲了他的兒子放棄了一件事業。

在現在時候，有人做這回事似乎也太奇怪了，以至每個人都問起爲什麼來。這位代表斯卡巴羅和惠德俾的青年議員保羅雷薩姆爵士，他有光明的政治前途，有錢財和地位的幫助，又有在我國最華麗的房子中間的一所給他住，他要來解釋他做這犧牲的理由。他的兒子將近四歲了，再過五六年將要離開了家庭到學校裏去，那時候他父親就祇能在假日和他見面了。

在他離開家庭的前後，這父親想他應該多得多地見見這孩子。要比當他從事於到北部選區去訪問，他在倫敦國會裏的責務，和管理他在薩塞克斯的地產的時候所能見那孩子的次數多。少年生活最緊要的是在起初的幾個

[注] 1. given up, 放棄. 2. career (kə'riə), 事業; 生涯. 3. in these days, 現在; 現下. 4. so...that..., 這樣..., 以至於... 5. Sir Paul (pɔ:l) Latham ('leɪθəm), "Sir" 僅用在爵士 (knight 或 baronet) 的名或姓名的前面 (不可用在姓前). 6. M. P. = Member of Parliament. 英國國會議員. 7. Scarborough ('skɑ:brə), 英國地名. 8. Whitby ('witbi), 英國地名. 9. prospects ('prɒspekts), 前途; 希望. 10. in front (frant) of, 在...的前面. 11. our, 指英國人. 12. houses, 讀 ('hauziz). 13. away at school, 不在它處而在校中; 在校而不在家. 14. see far more of, 多見多次. 15. while occupied ('ɔ:kjupaid) with (=while he is occupied with), 當他從事於...的時候. 16. north, 上面所說 "Scarborough" 和 "Whitby" 二地都在英國北部. 17. Parliamentary (\pɑ:lɪ'mentəri), 國會的.

in Sussex.¹⁸ The early years are the critical¹⁹ ones of a young life. Train up a child in the way he should go.²⁰ A father must be at home to do it. May we not therefore hail with delight the decision of Sir Paul Latham to live more for his little son?

Every father must give up something for the children of whose lives and future he is the guardian and protector. Everyone, rich or poor, must be prepared to surrender²¹ something to the lives²² dependent on him. What was it²³ Robert Burns²⁴ wrote? *To make a happy fireside clime²⁵ For weans²⁶ and wife, That's²⁷ the true pathos and sublime²⁸ Of human life.*

For nearly all of us who are grown-up²⁹ our children are our only hope of immortality.³⁰ They carry on the torch of life³¹ It is ours to see that³³ it is kindled at the "fireside clime".

The strength of a nation is in

年頭。把一個孩子向他應走的路上訓練起來。要做這件工作，一個父親就非住在這裏不可。我們豈可不向保羅雷薩姆爵士的決定多多爲他孩子而生活，歡呼祝賀麼？

每個做父親的人總得要爲他的孩子們放棄些東西，因爲他是這些孩子們的生命和前途的守護人和保護人。每個人，無論貧富，一定要準備爲了那依賴他生活的人們而捨棄些東西。詩人羅柏特柏恩茲所寫的是什麼呀？

爲了你的妻子和兒女們
造成一個快活的家庭景象，

那才是人生的真正而尙高的動人情感處。

對於幾乎全體的我們長成了的人們，我們的孩子們就是我們唯一的永生不滅的希望。他們把人的火炬傳下去。使這火炬燃在「家庭景象」裏，這是我們的責任。

我們所愛戴的佐治王五世

[注] 18. Sussex (/sʌsɪks), 英國地名. 19. critical, 重要的. 20. in the way he should go = in the way in which he should go. 21. surrender (sə'rendə), 捨棄. 22. lives (laɪvz), 人. 23. it, 這字後面省去 relative pronoun "that", 做 "wrote" 的 object. 24. Robert (/rɒbət), Burns (bəɪnz), 蘇格蘭 (Scotland) 第十八世紀詩人. 25. fireside clime, 家庭景象; 家庭氣象 ("clime" 作「地帶」解釋, 在詩裏往往有「景象」或「氣象」的意思.) 26. weans (wiːnz), 小孩 (這是蘇格蘭字). 27. that's = that is. 28. true pathos ('peɪθəs), and sublime (sə'blaɪm) = true and sublime pathos, 引起感情的東西. 29. grown-up, 長成的; 成人的. 30. immortality (ɪ'mɔːtəlɪti), 不朽. 31. carry on the torch of life, 把生命的火炬傳下去; 傳宗接代. (carry on, 繼續傳遞.) 32. ours, 我們的; 我們的責任. 33. see that..., 使得...

the homes of its people, said our beloved King George the Fifth.³⁴

Home! It is our own word. Home was once the symbol³⁵ of family ties,³⁶ and mutual affection and regard, a beacon³⁷ light shining from afar³⁸ to beckon³⁹ those whose work and careers led them away from it. Such partings were, and are, the fate of many a boy⁴⁰ of our wandering race;⁴¹ but was there ever a boy who made good⁴² whose thoughts did not turn back to his old home?

The home is our lighthouse,⁴³ our strong rock, our security. Let us prize it, not throw it away for passing distractions.⁴⁴

It is right that, in answer to the call of youth, the young⁴⁵ should "go round the world away"; but it is the duty of every one of those whose youth has passed to make sure⁴⁶ that when the world has grown grey⁴⁷ the children should gladly come home.—From *The Children's Newspaper*.

[注] 34. King George (dʒɔ:ʒ) the Fifth, 英王 佐治五世 (一九一六年死去). 35. symbol ('sɪmbəl), 表象, 記號. 36. ties 關係. 37. beacon ('bi:kən) 烽火; 燈塔. 38. from afar (ə'fɑ:), 自遠處而來. 39. beckon, 向...招手或點頭. 40. many a boy = many times one boy = many boys. 41. wandering ('wɒndərɪŋ) race, 流浪的民族; 慣於離家而散居海外的人(指英皇的民族). 42. made good, 有所成就. 43. lighthouse, 燈塔. 44. passing distractions, 一時的使我人分心的物. 45. the young, 青年們. 46. make sure that..., 使得.... 47. grey (greɪ), 陰沈的; 使人不快的.

說過，一個國家的強力是在於它的人民的家庭裏。

家庭！這曾經是我們的口號。家庭曾經是家族關係和互相愛護的表象，它是一個燈號，它的光明從遠處照到那些因工作和事業而離開家庭的人們，招他們回來。那種和家庭的離別 前是，現在也是，我們流浪民族許多孩子的命運；但是，可曾有過一個有所作為而從不想到老家的孩子麼？

家庭是我們的光明的燈塔，是我們強有力的巖石，是我們的保障。我們來寶貴它，別因一時分心的東西而把它丟掉！

這是對的，我們對於青春的呼聲的回答，青年應該「環遊世界去」；可是這是每個已過青春時期的人的責任，當世界變了陰沈的時候，該使孩子們欣然地回家。

LETTER-WRITING 尺牘

BY HERTZ C. K. KÊ (葛傳棻)

第七章

Complimentary Close (謙恭的結語) [續]

上期所舉的信裏的 complimentary close 是“Yours hoping-not-to-be-misunderstoodly”。那當然是臨時想出的，是帶些幽默性的。這種 complimentary close，並沒有標準，祇要結構通順就是了。

在一般的信札裏，complimentary close 有若干一定的形式。最普通的是“Yours . . .ly”和“. . .ly yours”。就文法講，“Yours”（或“yours”）是 possessive adjective，被那 adv rb “. . .ly”形容着。注意該用“Yours”（或“yours”），不該用“Your”（或“your”），該用 adverb，不該用 adjective。美國人往往把“Yours”（或“yours”）省掉，例如不用“Yours sincerely”或“Sincerely yours”而用“Sincerely”；這在英國似乎是沒有的。寫信給熟朋友，也有人祇用“Yours”一個字，不用 adverb；這是不妥當的。“Yours”（或“yours”）的意義是「你的」，但在 complimentary close 裏習慣用這個字，並沒有多大意思；別以為它等於「我是你的人」。

在那種情形該用那個 complimentary close，多少有些規定，不可隨意；現在說明在下面：

對方陌生人用“Yours faithfully”或“Faithfully yours”，“Yours truly”或“Truly yours”，“Yours very truly”或“Very truly yours”。

對於一般相識的人用“Yours truly”或“Truly yours”，“Yours very truly”或“Very truly yours”，“Yours sincerely”或“Sincerely yours”。

對於普通朋友用“Yours sincerely”或“Sincerely yours”，“Yours very sincerely”或“Very sincerely yours”。很多美國人用“Yours cordially”和“Cordially yours”；英國人似乎是不用的。

對於熟朋友用 “Yours ever” 或 “Ever yours”。

對於一家人和至親用 “Yours affectionately” 或 “Affectionately yours”。也有用 “Your loving father (或 son, brother, sister 等)” 的；注意用 “Your”，不用 “Yours”，用 “loving”，不用 “lovely”。

“Yours respectfully” (不是 “respectively” 或 “respectably”) 是僕人對於主人，下屬對於上司等用的；對於和你並沒有尊卑分別的人，儘管他是聞人，是名家，是泰斗，是大亨，却不需用它。

“Your friend” 也有人用，但似乎很不普通；當然必須真是 “Your friend”，才得用它。

“Your sincere friend” 除在必須聲明自己是 “sincere friend” 的情形以外，不該用它 (這裏的 “sincere” 比 “sincerely” 語氣重得多)。

“Your dear friend” 是絕對不可用的 (我見過許多中國人用它，但英美人是決不用它的)。

complimentary close 祇有第一字用大寫開首，其它的字不該用大寫開首；例如 “Yours sincerely”，不可作 “Yours Sincerely”。也有第一字也不用大寫開首的；例如 “yours sincerely”。

complimentary close 後面普通用 comma [,]；但也有不用的。(大概第一字不用大寫開首的，便不用 comma。)

complimentary close 前面 (在上一行) 也有人加 “I am, Sir, (或 Madam)”, “I am”, “I remain”, “Believe me”, “Believe me to be” 等語；但現在不及從前普通。關於這些，有四點該注意：(一) 須要在 salutation 裏用到 “Sir” (或 “Madam”)，才可用 “I am, Sir (或 Madam),”；(二) 在第一次通信不可用 “I remain”；(三) “am”, “remain”, 和 “be” 把下面的 “Yours” (或 “yours”) 等做 subjective complement, 所以照文法不該在 “am”, “remain”, 和 “be” 後面用 comma (當然在 “This book is yours.” 等句裏不該在 “is” 後面用 comma), 但習慣上很多人用 comma 的；(四) 有人以為要是在本文的末尾用了 participial phrase (例如 “Wishing you success, 參看第六章) 或 “With all good wishes” 等語，便該用 “I am” 或 “I remain” (因為那 adjectival phrase 該 modify 什麼字)，但習慣上儘可不用。

HOW TO TRANSLATE 怎樣翻譯

BY HERTZ C. K. KÉ (葛傳棊)

第十章

姓名和地名的譯法 [續]

姓和名的相混，在中文裏也是可能的；例如宋朝文學家「歐陽修」是姓「歐陽」，名「修」，但要是有人姓「歐」，名「陽修」，寫起來也是「歐陽修」。不過這種相混的姓名很少。但把姓名譯成了西文（我說「西文」，不說「英文」，因為那所譯的字母不能算作英文）便很容易相混；例如“Chang Li Sun”有下面四種可能的看法：

- 一：“Chang”是姓，“Li Sun”是名。
- 二：“Chang Li”是姓，“Sun”是名。
- 三：“Sun”是姓，“Chang Li”是名。
- 四：“Li Sun”是姓，“Chang”是名。

要立出若干規則，使得沒有相混的可能，這是辦得到的；例如（一）姓一律放在名的前面；（二）雙姓的兩個字的中間用一個 hyphen；（二）雙名的兩個字的中間用一個 hyphen。那末“Chang Li-sun”是姓“Chang”名“Li-sun”；“Chang-li Sun”是姓“Chang-li”名“Sun”（實在並沒有“Chang-li”的雙姓，但我這樣舉例，當然也不妨）；“Sun Chang-li”是姓“Sun”名“Chang-li”；“Li-sun Chang”是姓“Li-sun”名“Chang”（實在並沒有“Li-sun”的雙姓）。（注意：[一]在 hyphen 後面的那個字不用大寫開首，例如“Chang-li”，不作“Chang-Li”；[二]也有人主張不用 hyphen，祇把兩個字寫作有兩個 syllable 的字一般，例如“Changli”，不作“Chang-li”，但我覺得這樣有時不很明白，例如“Linan”也可以看作“Li-nan”，也可以看作“Lin-an”。）

可是這種規則，誰能叫人家一體遵照？要是你自己遵照了，除了向人家說明以外，叫人家怎會知道你的規則？人家仍舊有誤解的可能。何況究竟該把姓放在名的前面，還是把名放在姓的前面，要是辯論起來，雙方各有理由。主張把姓放在名的前面的人

可以說：「中國人姓在前，名在後；翻譯祇要譯音，何必顛倒位置？」。主張把名放在姓的前面的人可以說：「既然譯成西文，當然該照西文習慣。」。

我以爲既然沒有法定辦法，大家儘可自由。不過在同一篇文章裏，前後該一致。在關係重大的地方，加些說明更好。

我說「在同一篇文章裏，前後該一致」。可是有些大家慣用的譯名和自己決定的西文名，却又當別論了。例如「孔(夫)子」大家慣譯作“Confucius”，我葛傳棻自己決定西文叫“Hertz C. K. Kê”，都用不着改譯了。即使在同一篇文章，也不妨同一個中國字而西文不同，也不妨姓和名的前後不同，也不妨用着開首字母代表名字，也不妨另有和中文名字無關的西文名字。

至於地名，一切大家慣用的譯名，都不該改動；例如「上海」是“Shanghai”，「西湖」是“West Lake”。要是沒有慣用的譯名，便該譯音或譯義；在同一篇文章裏，前後該一致。

譯音的每兩個字的中間最好用一個 hyphen，除了第一個字以外，都不用大寫字母開首；例如「吳縣」譯作“Wu-hsien”。(各字分開也可以，例如“Wu Hsien”；各字併作一個字也可以，例如“Wuhsien”，但這樣有時不很明白。)

地名可以譯義的很多；例如「南京」可以譯作“Southern Capital”，「長江」可以譯作“Long River”，「觀音堂」可以譯作“Hall of the Goddess of Mercy”，「張家村」可以譯作“Village of the Chang Family”。但除在必須說明原文的意義的情形以外，似乎還是譯音的好。

說到這裏，我便想起姓名也很多可以譯義的；例如「張」可以譯作“Open”，「王」可以譯作“King”，「朱」可以譯作“Red”，「劉」可以譯作“Kill”，「張良」可以譯作“Open Good”，「王守仁」可以譯作“King Keep Kindness”，「朱柏廬」可以譯作“Red Cedar Cottage”，「劉備」可以譯作“Kill Preparation”。可是這種譯法，當然用處很少。

上面所說的種種，都是指把中國的姓名和地名譯成西文。要是那中文本來是西文的譯音，當然該用那西文的原文；例如「羅斯福」的原文是“Roosevelt”，不該譯作“Lo-szū-fu”或“Spread This Blessing”，「葡萄牙」的原文是“Portugal”，不該譯作“P'u-t'ao-ya”或“Grape looth”。

ENGLISH USAGE 英文用法

[就是葛傳槩做的英文用法字 (A Dictionary of English Usage);
參看本誌第七期「編者之頁」。]

and. 1. 記數在百位和十位或單位中間該用 “and”，例如 “two hundred *and* forty-eight” 和 “seven hundred *and* four”；在千位和十位或單位中間也該用 “and”，例如 “three thousand *and* fifty two” 和 “eight thousand *and* six”；但在千位和百位中間不該用 “and”，例如 “six thousand four hundred”，不作 “six thousand *and* four hundred”。

2. 許多修辭學書上說句首不可用 “and”；其實句首用 “and” 很普通，而且有時語氣上需要句首用 “and”，這種迷信該破除。

3 “Come and see me.”, “Go and look at it.”, 和 “Try and do it” 等語中的 “and” 有許多人說該改作 “to”；因為 “Come” 以 “see me” 做目的, “Go” 以 “look at it” 做目的, “Try” 以 “do it” 做目的, 每語裏的兩個 verb, 都不該當作並立的。這理由很充足；可是在事實上 “and” 這樣用法很普通, 在談話中比用 “to” 普通得多。這種用法不但在 “come”, “go”, “try” 三個字的後面, 也有在 “learn”, “mind”, “send”, “stay”, “stop”, “write” 等字的後面。

Anglican. 1. “Anglican” 在英國作「關於 Church of England (英國教) 的」解釋, 但在美國往往作「英國的」解釋, 和 “English” (指 adjective) 同義。

angry. 1. 說對於人發怒, “angry *with*” 和 “angry *at*” 都可用; 說對於事物發怒, “angry *at*” 和 “angry *about*” 都可用, 但不可用 “angry *with*”。

announce. 1. “announce” 不可有 double object, 下面二句都不可說:

He announced her his intention of departing.

He announced her that he would soon depart.

二句裏的 “announced” 的後面都該加 “to”。

another. 1. “another” 就是 “an” 加 “other”, 所以不可說:

this another desk

that another desk

this another desk

my another desk

各語裏的 “another” 都該改作 “other”。

2. "one another" 和 "each other" 都作「互相」解釋。許多文法書上說 "one another" 祇可用在二個以上，例如 "The five boys help one another"; "each other" 祇可用在二個，例如 "The two boys help each other"; 但事實上這區別是不成立的，二語儘可通用。

anticipate. 1. "anticipate" 和 "expect" 意義相仿，可說 "We expect that this will happen."，也可說 "We anticipated that this will happen."，但 "expect" 後面可接 object 再接 infinitive, "anticipate" 却不可以；例如可說 "We expect this to happen"，却不可說 "We anticipate this to happen."。

2. "anticipate" 和 "expect" 還有一個不同的方面，"expect" 後面接 infinitive, "anticipate" 後面却接 gerund; 例如 "I expect to read the book with great interest." 和 "I anticipate reading the book with great interest."。

anxious. 1. "anxious" 後面接 "about" 或 "concerning" 作「焦慮的」解釋，例如 "I am anxious about (或 concerning) your health."；後面接 "for" 或 infinitive 作「切求的」解釋，例如 "I am anxious for your safety" 和 "I am anxious to help you"。

(Continued from page 17)

6. "apparent innocence". What is apparent is often, though not always, unreal; here innocence is called apparent with the implication of being unreal.

7. "Left to themselves". This is an adjectival phrase qualifying the "dogs" following. "Left" is the past participle; what present participle could be supplied before it? When we say "leave one to oneself", we mean *not try to control him*.

8. "running wild". This is an idiom meaning *growing unchecked*. The "wild" is the subjective complement.

9. "would in time...". Why is "would" used here instead of "will"?

第十三期目錄預告

The Editor's Page—Idiom and Idioms	Colloquial English
Dr Herman Liu As I Knew Him	Students' Errors
Looking Backwards and Forwards	English Usage
*Short and Interesting 世界珍聞	Compositions Corrected
Child with £ 2 000-a-Week Smile	Readers' English
Toothache Starts "Gang" Hunt	Questions and Answers
*Anecdotes of Famous People 名人軼事	Wit and Humour
Travelling	Odds and Ends of Philately
Letter-writing	Portraits & Biographical Notes of Living Authors
	*新增門類

READERS' ENGLISH 讀者英文

[選登讀者投來的短篇創作; 文字都修改過, 把「正確」和「淺顯」做原則。]

How to Use a Dictionary

BY S. M. YUAN (袁樹謨)

In studying English—both in reading and in writing—a good dictionary is of absolute necessity to us. Though every student of English is supposed to have a dictionary for everyday reference, I doubt very much how many students really know how to make good use of a dictionary.

During my school days, I found some of my school-mates buried among dictionaries. They tried to commit many words to memory, and they actually acquired thousands of words. But in reading, they often failed to pronounce correctly, and in writing, they used many words improperly. On the other hand, many a student complains that there are too many explanations in a dictionary and that he can hardly know which explanation of the word he has looked up is the one for the context.

These two instances are common enough with most

students of English. Since a dictionary is necessary to students of the English language, it is imperative that we should know how to use it.

As a dictionary gives us the pronunciation of every word, special attention should be paid to the phonetic symbols given; also to the syllabication and accentuation. Correct pronunciation is important in reading as well as in speaking. Even the smallest point in the sound or accent of a word should not be neglected.

A word often has many explanations; the meaning of a word varies in different places in which it is employed. Whenever we find a new word, we must ascertain in what position it stands in the whole sentence before we look it up in our dictionary. Then we should read all the different meanings given the word in the dictionary and find for ourselves the one it bears in the context.

The last but not the least function of a dictionary is to familiarize us with the usage of words. In writing, we

need clear and vigorous English; we must use the right word in the right place. We cannot claim full knowledge of a word if we cannot use it correctly in a sentence. The illustrative phrases and sentences given in most dictionaries, if carefully studied, will teach us how to use words properly.

In conclusion, I would advise all students of English to own a good dictionary for himself. It pays to spend several dollars for a good dictionary, which we should regard as our guide in the study of the English language.

A Tragic Occurrence

By GARY T. P. WANG (王宗鵬)

Several years ago, a very tragic event occurred, which I am very sorry to mention. On a winter evening, my aunts, Mrs Lee and Mrs Zee, my mother, and some others were sitting round a fire and talking, when Mrs Zee complained of a sore throat. She thought this disease dangerous and asked my mother to accompany her to a hospital for treatment. They went to

the nearest one, where they found the head, Dr Y, taking supper. After a little while, he began to diagnose the disease. He declared that the case was not serious, and an injection of a serum would do. He proceeded in the operation until the injector was empty. Mrs Zee soon felt a little uneasy in her throat and tongue, and felt very feverish all over her body. After a few moments, she grew from bad to worse, became unconscious, and died at last. This injection, instead of curing her disease, had ended her life.

The cause of this tragedy was either that the serum was bad or that the air entered the body. At any rate, the doctor's negligence in his duty was the main cause. But even though the doctor should be punished or put to death, what good could it do? Could my aunt live again? This tragic event left a deep impression on my mind, and I think the doctor must always have the tragedy on his conscience.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 問答

CONDUCTED BY HERTZ C. K. KÊ (葛傳槩)

[簡章：一. 每函至多二問。二. 每頁紙寫一面，每問後多留空白。三. 每問及的字句須錄全句，並說明見何書何頁。四. 概不直接函覆，請附郵票或信封。]

上海張雁君君

示悉。(一)關於自學寫作，請閱拙著怎樣讀通英文之第三部份「關於」(二)學英文，須多讀，多說，多寫；不論教會大學與普通大學，務須用精通英文之教師是從，郵寄問題在教師不在於學校也(三)本誌第二期第二頁“Perhaps the very fact of there being so many such books accounts for the frequency with which we meet with people who can talk and write about English without being able to talk and write it.”可譯作「或正因此類書籍多，故我人恆能以談話及文字通英文而不能英文談話及寫作之人」全句以“fact”為subject, “accounts”為verb, “of there, ... such books”係adjectival clause, 形容“fact”, “with which... write it”係adjectival clause, 形容“frequency”, “who can...write it”, 係adjectival clause, 形容“people”.(四)“during my absence in the country”應作「當我(不在他處而)在鄉間時」解。

上海方文燮君

示悉.G B. Shaw之劇本有“Widowers' Houses”, “Man and Superman”, “Mrs Warren's Profession”, “Pygmalion”, “The Apple Cart”等. Ibsen之劇本有“Pillars of Society”, “A Doll's House”, “Ghost”, “An Enemy of the People”, “The Wild Duck”等.

杭州徐燦君

示悉。(一)“&c.” = “etc” = “et cetera” = 「以及其他」。(二)文法書均述及adverbial clause, 但未聞別詳解者。(三)開明書店所出英文法講義高中一年級生當可讀懂。

檳榔嶼陳樹影君

Ques. 1: When I translate from English into Chinese, the Chinese does not read like Chinese Chinese but rather like English Chinese. Why is it so? and how can I remedy it?

Ans: This is due to your imperfect command of Chinese, to your lack of skill in translation, and, chiefly, to the fact that English and Chinese are entirely different. I don't think any faithful translation can be done from English into Chinese without giving the Chinese a “foreign” tone. There are indeed books and articles translated into perfect Chinese, but a comparison with the original will reveal the “unfaithfulness”.

Ques. 2: We do not pay much attention to pronunciation and so we pronounce poorly. Besides, we are too shy to speak. Will you open a section of English conversation in your journal so as to enable us to talk with one another with its aid?

Ans: Beginning with No 10, we have a section called “Colloquial English”. One cannot improve one's pronunciation without taking care of the elementary sounds. Shyness I hardly know how to conquer; I myself are not quite free from it.

Ques 3: In your second issue, on page 1 “Charles” is marked [tʃɑ:lz]. But we usually pronounce it [tʃɑ:lz]. Which is correct? Is “love” pronounced [lɔ:v] or [lʌv]? And what about “ture”?

Ans.: [tʃaɪlz] is correct; [kaɪlz] is a misprint. [lʌv] is correct, [ləɪv] is incorrect. "Ture" is [tjue] when accented, and usually [tʃə] when unaccented.

Ques. 4: Is there any difference between "of opinion" and "of the opinion"?

Ans.: None at all.

Mr K. C. Shên, Peiping

Ques. 1: At the corner of Wood Street, when daylight appears,

Hangs a Thrush that sings loud,
it has sung for three years:

Poor Susan has passed by the spot, and has heard

In the silence of morning the song of the bird.

This is the first stanza of Wordsworth's poem "The Reverie of Poor Susan". What is the sense of "Hangs" as applied to the "Thrush"? Would such words as "perches" and "is" be better or at least more logical here? What is implied in "it has sung for three years"? It seems that this parenthesis has no bearing whatever on the poem as a whole. And why "three", not two or four?

Ans.: "Hangs" means *loiters* or *lingers*; it connotes the nonchalance of the bird. "Perch" or "is" would be quite correct, but neither would carry this connotation; besides, "perches" would be unsuitable here as it consists of two syllables, an accented followed by an unaccented. "It has sung for three years" perhaps implies that though the song is by no means new, it is the first time that it has impressed poor Susan deeply. I don't think "three" has any special significance; no doubt "for four..." would be very bad.

Ques. 2: Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow

For old, unhappy, far-off things,
And battles long ago:

O, is it some more humble lay,

Familiar matter of today?

Some natural sorrow, loss, or pain,
That has been, and may be again!
(Wordsworth's "The Reaper").

What does "flow for" mean? Is not this use of "for" rather queer or awkward? Is "familiar matter" in apposition with "lay"? What is meant by "That has been, and may be again"?

Ans.: "Flow for" may be roughly explained as *deal with*; "flow" means *sound smoothly to the ear*, and "for" means *on account of*. There is nothing curious about this use of "for". "Familiar matter" is in apposition with "lay". "That has been, and may be again" means *that once existed and may arise again*.

Ques. 3 Please explain in detail the following lines, especially the italicized ones (Wordsworth's "By the Sea"):

If thou appear untouched by solemn thought,

Thy nature is not therefore less divine:

Thou liest in Abraham's bosom
all the year,

And worshipp'st at the Temple's inner shrine,

God being with thee when we know it not.

Ans.: "If thou...less divine" means *Though you seem to be untouched by solemn thought, your nature is not on that account less divine than it would be if you did seem to be touched by solemn thought*; that is, *the fact that you do not seem to be touched by solemn thought does not prove that your nature is not divine*. "Abraham's bosom" refers to the abode of bliss in the other world (see Luke XVI 22). "The Temple" refers to the place where God resides. "Thou liest...it not" means *Though you and I are not aware of it, God is always with you and even in you*.

WIT AND HUMOUR 滑稽和幽默

[滑稽和幽默，在一般英美的雜誌和報紙裏都有，文字大都很淺近，可是意思往往並不是我們中國人所容易明白的；本欄的注解，把妙處都說出，你讀了纔會笑的吧。]

SELECTED AND ANNOTATED BY HERTZ C. K. KÊ (葛傳榮)

“Well, sir,” asked an artist¹, “what do you think of my paintings?”²

“In all probability³”, replied the critic⁴, “these pictures will be seen in museums long after Sargent and Bonheur are forgotten⁵”.

“Really?”

“Yes—but not before!”.

[注] 1. artist, 畫家. 2. what do you think of my paintings?, 你以爲我的畫怎樣? 3. In all probability, 大約. 4. critic, 批評家(這裏指批評畫的人). 5. these pictures will be seen in museums (mju(:)'ziəmz) long after Sargent ('sɑ:ɪd-ʒənt) and Bonheur (bo'neɪ) are forgotten, 這些畫將在薩貞特和菩納爾被人忘記的好久以後被人在博物院裏看見。(Sargent 就 John Singer Sargent, 是住在英國的美國畫家, 在一九二五年死去, Bonheur 就是 Marie Rosalie Bonheur, 法國畫家, 在一八九九年死去.) 6. Really?, 真的麼? 7. not before = these pictures will not be seen in museums before Sargent and Bonheur are forgotten; 那畫家以爲那批評家說他的畫比較 Sargent 和 Bonheur 更有永久價值, 那知道那批評家實在說他的畫不好, 須要大畫家的畫被人家忘記了好久以後才會陳列在博物院裏呢。

◀ 讀者注意 ▶

本雜誌發行以來，承蒙讀者歡迎，踴躍訂閱，致創刊號至第四期，早已售罄。近來時承讀者枉顧配購全份，敝局無以應命，殊用歉然。茲爲酬答讀者雅意起見，擬將所缺各期重行付印，合訂發售(創刊號至第十期合訂一冊，實價六角，郵費本埠二分外埠五分如欲掛號，另加掛號費八分)，如蒙定購合訂本，請即來函本局接洽，以便登冊保留，暫不預收定金，印數無多，預定從速。出書日期，下期佈告。

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好 評 嘖 嘖

英文學生日記 葛傳槩著 一册五角

Mr Kê has an active mind. He has also a good imagination. And these things make the diary very interesting; at some points, charming. And I would add, the writing is humorous. Most often it is "humour by juxtaposition" —*Mr Robert E. Chandler*

... a delightful book brimful of stories, and Chinese students of English will find it a great help to them.—*Mrs G. I. Fletcher*

It is a very cleverly written book, and contains everything necessary for the person who wishes to master English conversation. It should be used in all Chinese colleges, by those who wish to perfect their English.—*Mrs Dorothy Cooke*

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