

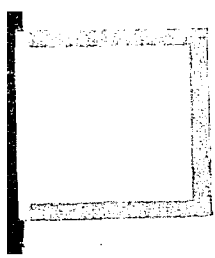
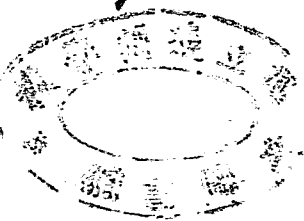
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中英文

标点使用法

程是清著

于右任

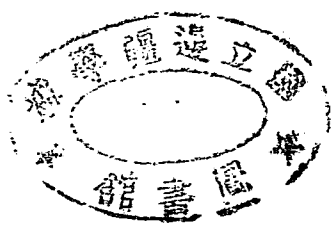


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標點使用法(中英文)

“PUNCTUATION”

程道清著



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文章律果

張汝中



題

郭 序

(見三十二年九月四日時事新報)

孔夫子在二千多年前論政之道先要正名。子路不懂他的意思，以為有點「迂」。孔夫子把他申斥了一番，說出了「正名」必要的大道理來，便是：

「名不正則言不順，言不順則事不成，事不成則禮樂不興，禮樂不興則刑罰不中，刑罰不中則民無所措手足。」

這成爲一切民生事業，禮樂刑政之基礎的「正名」工作，究竟是怎麼一回事呢？這並不是所謂正名分，而是要定正一切事物的形態云爲的名，名就是辭，就是字，「正名」就是要正定人們的言語文字。這看來好像很平常，其實是決不可疏忽的事。假使名實淆亂，是非逆轉，一切都倒黑爲白，那麼政治還能上軌道，人生還能夠享到幸福嗎？

我們現在依然要主張「正名」，但在「正名」之外可以有一番補充，便是正標點。標點之於言文有同等的重要，甚至有時還在其上。言文而無標點，差不多就等於人而無眉目。我們中國人對於這項工具不大講究，一直到現在，寫信作文都還有全然不施標點的，即使施加標點也不過句點讀點頓點而已。因此養成了「好讀書不求甚解」的一種渾沌落拓的大毛病，而又供與弄文弄法者流以上下其手的絕好機會。中國的落伍，依孔子之義而言，也可以說未始不是標點不明的原故。

在這兒外國人要比我們高明得多，不僅標點的種類比我

們多，而且用法也有一定，從小便教人學習，沒有不施標點的文（古代文字除外），也沒有不懂標點法的人。他們的頭腦比我們有條理，文章比我們清順，科學比我們發達，這標點的有無與會用與否，我相信便是一個極大的原因。自五四以來，我們也採用西式標點了，這是應有的一步改進，假使孔夫子再生也是要走這一步的，雖然有些迂腐小儒一直到現在都還在反對。你們在反對，你們指得出別人的廢處嗎？哼，事實上連人家的用法都還全然不懂，只是抱殘守缺，故步自封，你們真不怕孔夫子擎拐杖來打你們的腿！

不過西式標點的用法，就是目前寫新文藝的人似乎也不見得通懂得。標點的亂用，有時比沒有標點的還要壞事。這正是因為標點是十分的重要，你一使用錯了，便可以把文字弄到完全相反的意義去。譬如孟子上有這樣的一句話：

「舜何人也？子何人也？有爲者亦若是。」

古時不施標點，意思也大概可以懂，便是說舜能夠做到的事情，我們也能夠做到。但我有一次請過好些朋友來加以標點，他們大多數都標點成爲：

「舜何人也？子何人也？有爲者亦若是。」

等我表示不同意的時候，有的又改爲：

「舜何人也！子何人也！有爲者亦若是。」

其實絲毫也沒有改正，而且還把錯誤更加深了。照着這樣標點下去，原文可以說是不通，因爲意思是弄成爲相反的了。舜是甚麼人呀！我是甚麼人呀！我怎麼能夠和他相比？要這樣才能夠順得下去。然而原文並沒有錯，只是標點錯了。正確的標點應該是：

「舜何？人也。子何？人也。有爲者亦若是。」

這樣一來，便甚麼問題都沒有了。從這樣一個小小的例子，不可以證明標點的重要和標點用法的重要嗎？

中國文法失之過簡，每每省略太甚，不施標點，有時實在是弄不清眉目。特別是讀古書的時候，這種例子相當多。譬如樂記上有幾句膾炙人口的話：

「治世之音安以樂，其政和。亂世之音怨以怒，其政乖。

亡國之音哀以思，其民困。」

一般都如我所標點的這樣讀，是把「以」字當成與字。但據唐時陸德明的音義，却還有兩種不同的讀法。

一、雷讀：

「治世之音安，以樂（音岳）；其政和。

亂世之音怨，以怒；其政乖。

亡國之音哀，以思；其民困。」

二、崔讀：

「治世之音安，以樂其政和。

亂世之音怨，以怒其政乖。

亡國之音哀，以思其民困。」

這兩種讀法都把「以」字當成因字，而雷讀是把「樂」、「怒」、「思」等字當成形容詞，崔讀則作為動詞。因為讀慣了，覺得普通的讀法要順些，然而過細考究起來，却是以崔讀為最圓滿：因為他把作者的能動精神表示了出來，特別是「以怒其政乖」句是很痛快的。

就不要這樣一兩個點子的安頓法，便可以使你的原文完全改觀，標點之為用，實在是不可以不講，我們絲毫不誇張地，可以把孔夫子的話借用過來：

「標點不正則文不順，文不順則事不成，事不成則禮樂

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不興，禮樂不興則刑罰不中，刑罰不中則民無所措手足。」

程氏道清蓋有見於此，特著中英合璧的「標點使用法」以問世，誠為極合世務之舉。程氏從事教職軍職有年，並曾任新聞檢政督察，閱歷既多，經驗豐富，傾其學殖，著為此書，其用意不僅在求中英言文之稽正，並進而以圖世界文化之溝通，非誇誕也。程氏書成，求序於余，因書所見如此。

郭沫若 三十二年八月二十九日。

王 序

程道清君一日來訪，屬爲所著「標點使用法」作序。來意甚誠！顧予卽不善爲標點，時引爲憾。又專冗不能讀所著，故不能挈舉其綱要，論列短長，而爲之序。惟以自身經驗，深喜其有此書問世！他日得暇細讀，或大有助於予及與予同短者。爰就平日關於此事之見聞，及予之直感，漫述數語，藉以推薦此書於不留意標點及如予之不善於此者之士。以言作序，則題遠矣！

幼讀三字經至「詳訓詁」，「明句讀」。不解所謂。稍長，習「八股」至「起講」，而廢科舉；與學校。猶聞業師常以「之、乎、也、者、矣、焉、哉，七字安排真秀才」二語，爲作文階梯。在「高小」時，年事同予或長於予者，殆皆由「蒙館」或「經館」出身。始時聞師友間有戲亂句讀取笑業師之故事。先父曾爲予舉朱熹以來誤讀論語之一例，皆足以證標點之重要！爰錄數則，以助讀此書者之興趣。

(甲) 朱熹以來誤讀論語之一例：

「廐焚。子退朝，曰：「傷人乎？不問馬。」

先父曾謂：此乃孔子爲魯大司寇時之事。如上舉之普通讀法，於理不合。應讀如：

「廐焚。子退朝，曰：「傷人乎？不！問馬。」

「不」，卽「否」也。雖四書中另有「否」字，但由「竹簡」改筆書，由古篆遞改至真書以來，字已失原形，亦參差不齊。卽秦以後之事，亦有千餘年以訛傳訛習用而不覺者。例如：「徐

福亦名徐市」。實應改爲「徐福：古作徐市。」「市」，卽古福字。如「朱蒂」米蒂之「蒂」，下皆從「市」，不從市。後人不知市卽福，乃誤「市」爲「市」。甚至如唐以來各史北狄傳中突厥親王闕特勤之「勤」字，莫不誤爲「勒」者。至清朱志偉愚部謹說在和林附近發現唐玄宗手書闕特「勤」碑，始有人知勒之誤者。況「不」字在周時常與「丕」字、「否」字通用，不能以今本四書別有「否」字，而疑及此「不」之不應爲「否」也。並蒙舉下述「第一」「第二」兩理由以示予。後予續考之，以廣其義，追補三證益知先父所見之精確。古書因無標點而誤讀，以致涵養不定，聚訟紛紜者，固不止此。然多已見於各校讎家之說，姑不具引。今日爲先父生辰，追懷庭訓，特引此事，並錄予父子對此事之考證，藉以就正於同好之士。

第一、聖人「親親而仁民，仁民而愛物。」「傷人乎？」已「仁民」矣。「不問馬」，未免不愛物。

第二、當時雖久已進於農業時代，然畜牧遺風猶存。馬猶爲孔子所重；「乘肥馬，與朋友共，」爲孔子所贊美。「有馬者，借人乘之。今亡矣夫！」爲孔子所歎息！何獨於家廐被焚，竟不問馬？

第三、曲禮載：「君子將營宮室，宗廟爲先；廐庫爲次；居室爲後。」可見馬廐且先於居室。故廐焚則鄉人大夫士皆來拜弔。廐以馬爲主，故孔子當問及馬。

第四、雜記載：「廐焚。孔子拜鄉人爲火燎者。拜之——士壹，大夫再。亦相弔之道也。」按：此卽論語所載「廐焚」一節之別記。可見古人之重視廐，絕不似今人之輕視馬棚；且羣來拜弔。亦可與上段——廐先於居室，互相印證。廐不過養馬之地而已。如此！安得不問馬？

第五、擅弓載：「仲尼之畜犬，死。使子貢埋之，曰：『吾聞之也——敝帷不棄，爲埋馬也。敝蓋不棄，爲埋犬也。丘也貧，無蓋。於其封也，亦與之席。毋使其首陷焉！路馬死，埋之以帷。』」予按「路馬」：君之馬也。禮記有：「下公門，式路馬」。此「式」與論語，「式負版者」之“式”同。則重馬，不獨愛物之義。且孔子爲大司寇時，其馬爲官馬，卽路馬。入公門時，且須對馬敬禮。如此！則廡焚，更不致於不問馬！

或以爲廡焚時，孔子在朝，所焚者爲空廡，故不問馬。此亦不然！若果爲空廡，則不應特記問馬不問馬之事。且周禮載：「凡頒良馬而養乘之。——三乘爲阜，三阜爲繫，六繫爲廡。」孔子爲魯大司寇時，既能有廡，則一廡廡有馬五十四乘，至少魯大司寇之官馬，決不致窮到竟無一套更替之預備馬，則可以斷言。是孔子在朝時，分明廡中尙有多馬在也。如此，則先問：傷人乎？否。次問馬。乃人情之常，亦符先父所指「親親而仁民，仁民而愛物」之義。卽此一端已可見標點之非常重要！

(乙) 戲亂句讀以取笑業師之一二例：

一業師年四十，講書至「後生可畏！焉知來者之不如今也？四十，五十，而無聞焉，斯亦不足畏也已。」恐學生誡已。乃改讀如：

「後生可畏！焉知來者之不如？今也四十！五十而無聞焉，斯亦不足畏也已。」

一學生反詰之，曰：「子曰：年四十，而見惡焉。其終也已。」又作何語？先生語塞。

又一業師本不通。常斷句不清。讀到「少之時」一段，誤讀如：

少之時，血氣未定，戒之在，色，及其壯也，血氣方剛，戒之在，鬪，及其老也，血氣既衰，戒之在。（得）

「得」字無歸屬，謂「下疑有脫文，或「得」字衍。姑存之，以待查考。嗣讀到「知止而後有定」一段，又誤讀如：

知止，而後有定，定，而後能靜靜，而後能安安，而後能慮慮，而後能得——

忽拍案自矜曰：古文多錯簡，脫簡。汝輩讀書，宜如我之細心！上面所多之「得」字，應移於此，則兩得之矣。一學生嘲之曰：「上得（德）不得，是以有得。下得不失得，是以無得。」先生解嘲曰：「求則得之。」不得不可以爲悅，不管教「得」如何？得速送束脩來！

此雖戲謔之詞；然亦因古書無標點，故生出此種戲談。此可反證標點之重要。

（丙）正式割裂章句，以試鬼才之例：

此乃故亂句讀，而非前例之戲謔可比。前清時代之所謂「搭題」，故意將下句割裂，使與上句相連，而成毫無意義之試題。以「調」、「度」、「挽」三法，強使綴成有意義之文章，以驗受試者之僂才鬼才如何？此本爲一無聊之舉，然相習既久，亦有巧合而別有意味者，尤以左列三題，最膾炙人口：

王反出令，反！（原句：反其旄倪）

二三子，何患乎無君？我！（原句：我將去之）

君夫人，陽貨欲。（原句：陽貨欲見孔子）

右三題相傳爲俞曲園在河南時所作，予尙未知其所據，恐不確。蓋如有其事，而清知爲謔作，則不必雍正，亦將大興文字之獄矣！清末排滿革命之情正熾，此三「搭題」曾風傳一時，有革命思想者，多引爲談助。第三題雖不雅，有指爲嘲西太后者，

故尤喜傳述。此固割亂句讀之一種惡戲，然亦可見當時入心之一斑。至若雍正文字之獄，其中亦有因當時無標點，故媚清酷吏得以文致其罪者。甚矣！標點之不可無也。

總而言之：「明句讀」，為標點法之原始的要求。平心論之，中國古代文中亦非全無標點或符號之作用。所謂「七字安排真秀才」者，其中似含有以文字代標點之意義。例如：「乎」、「哉」、「歟」、「耶」之類依其句義，或代表「驚歎符」；或代表「疑問符」。「也」、「矣」、「焉」、「已」之類，亦依其語氣，以代表「中止符」之「，」或「終止符」之「。」者為多。倘留心研究古籍中之所謂虛字用法，似可發現其用以代各種標點者當不在少數。雖不如今世標點之精備，然不能謂之毫無標點用法。至於古籍中，以文字代符號者，如禮記中之「仞」，皆代表算式中之“1/10”，即其一例。此固與標點無關。不多贅。

予於標點使用法，本屬外行。則上述古代以文字代標點之說，或全無是處，亦未可知。倘有一二可取，則甚盼精於此道之程君，循是以發現中國古代標點法，似亦非無意義之舉。是不獨程君著此書，有裨於今，他日新著，更將有功於古人，亦使讀古書者得一新門徑，不其然乎？

三十二年九月十九日，王芃生。

余 序

文字之有句讀，其重要不亞於文字本身所涵蘊之意義。無論何種文體，必賴有句讀，其意始更爲深切而著明。常見古人著作中，每因一兩字屬上讀或連下讀，而意義卽大相逕庭者，其例殆不勝枚舉。中文若此，西文亦然。西文之有標點，猶中文之有句讀也。昔日中文，雖僅以圈點爲句讀，然如焉、哉、乎、也等語助之詞，實卽等於標點之用。倘使西文不用標點，則自首至尾，不但難以卒讀，其意義且爲費解而莫明。凡習西文者，旣知造句矣，則須講求各式標點符號之用法，而後屬辭布局，可以區分段落，表露情態，而成爲辭達理解之文。是故能善用標點符號，無所舛訛，其文未有欠通者也。頃者程君道清，爲此之故，特著標點使用法一書，卽將付諸剞劂，而乞序於余。余固深信讀是書者，必能由標點之適當用法，以認識中西文之結構，以自進於辭達理解之境，則其所嘉惠後學，殊非淺鮮也。因樂爲申說而綴之數言如上。

民國三十二年十二月，余井塘。

自序

一切文化，總逃不出神性 (Divine)，獸性 (F Beast)，人性 (Human) 三種的分析。沒有神性，便沒有宗教，沒有宗教，便沒有信仰，也就無從範圍人心。沒有獸性，便沒有破壞和創造的威力，那裏還能征服自然，致成「達用」的領域？沒有人性，便不能克己，不能克己，根本談不上「德」。

中國舊日的文化，純粹是浸沒於「自我滿足」的作風裏——不去克服自然 (Nature)，着手便對自身戰鬪——愛德不愛力——好靜不好動。曾左洋務運動以還，囿於西洋文化的武裝姿態，吸取了西洋文化的「浮象」，抓住了西洋文化的「點」和「面」，終於忘却了西洋文化的「體」和「質」。抗戰勝利之後，我們的殘窳「結構」，固然需甚着歐美的工業來充實；同時，他們物質文明上的豪望，也未見得不仰承我們「傳統民族性」的精神去貫徹——在這種偉大的東西文化之交流中，互相澈底了解，當然是「成就」或「貢獻」的前提，而這了解的促成，又非借助於一種「漢律」以媒介之不為功。「標點使用法 (中英)」的創著，即是為這種理解所衝動。

這本書分為中英兩部份，又各分為規則和答案兩組。中文部份：規則組中 1—94 計共九拾四課，內附有 101—284 未標明的練習問題；答案組中計共八拾四個答案。英文部份：規則組中 301—403 計共壹百零叁課，內附有 411—510 未標明的練習問題和時事詞句欄；答案組中則共有九拾九個答案。

至於啓展方面，採用歸納法。從號點到句號，順着關係的

密疏，遞次推闡。每課首冠以規則——引伸講解，無微不至；其次，接着客觀領悟力的高低，舉深淺例以證明之；再次，除英文部份另附時事詞句欄譯釋裕如外，備有問題練習，日後屬文時，既不致於犯「囫圇吞棗」之弊，而又能感「左右逢源」之樂。

談到取材標準，儘量搜集時事文苑中「警詞警句」，意味深長，新穎且富有激勵之意，借資無形中豹變我們民族的劣性，保存我們固有的美德，養成他日我們赴難的偉大精神。

原來，這步工作，任重力微，不過作者一方面僅憑他個人十五年教學心得，從事新聞審查工作兩年，寄身軍事政治三年左右，一方面迫於社會各種人士的垂需，忍辱受痛，勉維其艱，潛心研討。總之，這本書的率爾問世，可能說是促進東西文化上的「互相澈底了解」，更大可能說是解除多少埋沒作者的遺憾。

本書脫稿時，適值中美、中英新約協定成立，狂歡之餘，敬獻此書與文化勞軍運動，以作廢除不平等條約之紀念。

最後，本書承 于右任 張文白 余井塘 郭沫若 王芃生 諸先生題序，而 周亞衛 尹銳志 兩先生多方予以幫助。至於前後相助者，有 章梓賢 會計師 羅德民 博士 (Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk) 等，又內子 王伯琴 爲余擔任稿本繕寫工作，并謹此深致謝忱。

三十一年十一月十一日 程道清 自序於 重慶中央信託局

AUTHOR'S PREFACE

I have titled this book "Punctuation" as it is the first ever written of both English and Chinese punctuation in a systematic if not minute way, departing from the past habitual modes of thought and developing. The chief purpose of such a book I should say is to help to fill that mighty current of interchange of Euramerican "metal," needed badly of our war, bereft structure on the one hand and of our "morale" infused therewith, by which only we have been fighting the Japanese for almost six and half years on the other-which will trail as soon as our ultimate victory is obtained. A calamity I now call the readers attention to avert that many scholars could not empty their bosom of gems of thought simply due to their being handicapped in punctuation I might dogmatically say it held true, in every walk of life, of the same prevailing phenomenon since I have been fifteen years professor, two years newspaper-censor, three years or thereabouts attaché to military politics, etc.

The present book, I hope, will meet the needs just mentioned. One peculiar feature about the book is materials intended are selected from as much current events as is easily followed and approached by all.

Another, cross reference is possible when being put together, with Chinese and English punctuations. Still another, this book of mine employs an inductive method (from a part to a whole) rather than a deductive one.

So much for that, the contents of the book is worth a few words describing. The book has its Chinese Part as well as its English Part, sub-divided into Rules Section and Answers Section respectively. Speaking as a whole, we start from Nos. 1 to 284 in the Chinese Part and 301 to 510 in the English Part. But when we take them as four units, Rules Section, Chinese Part, is composed of Chapters 1 to 94; Answers Section, Chinese Part, of answers 101 to 284; Rules Section, English Part, 301 to 403; Answers Section, English Part, 411 to 510. Again, so far as development is concerned, it goes all the way same with chapters in both Chinese Part and English Part except they differ in the point that the latter has a "Current Terms" column.

Heartily acknowledgments are rendered to His Excellency General Chang Chih Chung, Minister of Political Affairs, Military Affairs Council, for his encouraging words in Chinese Part.

Last of all, I have to thank my old professor, Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk, now Adviser to The Executive Yuan, in Land and Water Conservation for his valuable advices in English Part after reading the whole of the

English proof-sheets. Much more, when being on a good-will mission to China as I have already mentioned in the first paragraph of this preface.

Chen Tso Tsing, (Colonel),

Formerly Professor of English, Linguistic Institute for Functionaries Ministry of War; Professor of English, Commissary College; Censor, Newspapers censorship Department, Military Affairs Council; Attaché to the Minister of Political Affairs. Military Affairs Council, etc.

November 11, 1942.

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標點使用法

規則組

點 號

1

句裏須人讀斷的地方，要用點號標明。

2

主語太長的時候，應該用點號把他分開。

(1) 軍需獨立主要的作用，在使軍隊中主管長官心無旁鶩，全力以赴從事軍隊的管教。

這一句裏的主語，是“軍需獨立主要的作用”，似乎太長，所以用點號分開。

(2) 現在的世界戰局，天然的分爲遠東與歐洲兩個戰局。

這一句裏的主語“現在的世界戰局”，似乎很長，所以用點號分開。

(1)

(南)

練習問題：——

101. 偽滿種政弊端如毛是苦了老百姓肥了中間的各色人等
102. 目前日本在滿江的攻勢是爲着日本本土被轟炸祛除禍患
103. 暴日對印澳政治攻勢是說明其始終不忘情
104. 轟炸日本本土真使每個日本人士心驚肉跳
105. 羅斯多夫 (Rostov) 克復是蘇聯抗戰五月餘來最大的勝利
106. 目前擺在中央面前一個大問題就是明年度國家預算的編制

3

主語要人重讀的時候，須用點號把他分開。

(1) 足球，是我最歡喜的運動。

這一句裏的主語是“足球”，雖然是兩個字，但是因爲要重讀他，所以不得不用點號來分開。

(2) 水，是我們每天需要的。

這一句裏的主語是“水”，雖祇是一個字，但是因爲要重讀他，所以要用點號分開。

練習問題：——

107. 恐怖是一個人精神不安的表現
108. 弱點乃是對方所要抓住的
109. 赴人之難是表示我們中國人真已有了「以天下爲己任」的志氣
110. 資敵在軍法上是要處以死刑的

動詞的止詞太長，移在主語前面的時候，應該用點號把他分開。

(1) 這歐洲與遠東兩個戰場，我們無須強為軒輊。

這一句原來是“我們無須強為軒輊這歐洲與遠東兩個戰場”；句裏的“這歐洲與遠東兩個戰場”，是“無須強為軒輊”的止詞；現在因為他太長，移在主語前面。

練習問題：——

111. 這些問題的意見我們都得推敲
112. 獨自的立場同盟國切勿保持
113. 澳洲外圍的威脅美國應負責解除
114. 這個大且紅的桃子你也歡喜吃嗎

動詞的止詞，移在主語前面，要人重讀的時候，須用點號分開。

(1) 經營投機情形，在錢莊的帳簿上或許看不見。

這一句原來是“在錢莊的帳簿上或許看不見經營投機情形”；句裏的“經營投機情形”，是“看不見”的止詞；現在因為要重讀他，倒裝在主語前面，所以要用點號分開。

(2) 這樣的痛苦，他受得住嗎？

這一句原來是“他受得住這樣的痛苦嗎？”；句裏的“這樣的痛苦”，是“受得住”的止詞；現在既然要重讀他，就應該用點號分開。

練習問題：——

115. 盟國共同敵人之全力進攻中國却正在不畏艱難的抵抗
116. 空軍攻勢英美趕快去準備趕快去實行

6

呼格名詞，可以用點號分開。

(1) 南洋各地的僑胞們，起來協助友邦作戰，此刻你們的責任，與「在祖國効命疆場的戰士」相同。

(2) 小妹妹，你爲甚麼不到我家裏去玩呢？

第一例裏的“南洋各地的僑胞們”與第二例裏的“小妹妹”，都是呼格名詞，所以用點號分開。

練習問題：——

117. 盟友們你們要團結在反侵略的一條戰線之上把異端的日本趕走。
118. 君宜兄我謹祝你的事業成功
119. 寶同老棧你或許不明白這戰時經濟的問題之內涵牽涉甚多同時社會財富的分配也因戰時而陷於畸形變化致少數人愈來愈富而多數人生活却降至水準以下

7

受管於介詞的司詞，特別提出來的時候，要用點號分開。

(1) 這嚴重的國難，你一定要以如臨深淵如履薄冰的謹慎心情把他應付下去。

這一句原來是“你一定要以如臨深淵如履薄冰的謹慎心情把這嚴重的國難應付下去”；句裏的“這嚴重的國難”，是“把”的司詞；現在把他特別的提出，放在主

語前面，所以要用點號分開。

(2) 這樣忘恩負義的人，我仍然替他想辦法。

這一句原來是“我仍然替這樣一個忘恩負義的人想辦法”；句裏的“這樣一個忘恩負義的人”，是“替”的司詞；現在既然把他特別的提出，倒裝在主語前面，就應該用點號分開。

練習問題：——

120. 這必然的戰爭漩渦誰也不能把他避免捲入
121. 暴日的飛機竊發同盟國應該時時刻刻將他捲住
122. 至於日本它是背理侵人為舉世所唾棄別國不與師問罪
就算對得起他那會還有替他辯護
123. 重慶附近米官價二十四元一斗誰把他弄得這麼相因

8

副詞要人讀斷的時候，可以用點號分開。

(1) 當初，革命運動費或軍事費，曾屢向華僑取給。

“當初”是個副詞；原來這句是“革命運動費或軍事費當初曾屢向華僑取給”；現在把“當初”提出，放到主語前面，可以用點號分開。

(2) 說起來，一個人兼管職外的事，實在太分心，減少他對職內方面的本位之努力。

“說起來”是個副詞；原來這句是“一個人兼管職外的事說起來實在太分心，減少他對職內方面的本位之努力”；現在把“說起來”移在主語前面，所以用點號。

練習問題：——

124. 誠然一般朝鮮浪人作惡肆虐不減於日人
 125. 照理希特勒的夏季攻勢應發軔於克里米亞 (Crimea)
 126. 指揮靈活組織單純這樣業務易於推動管理也很便利
 127. 老實說打人不如先下手

9

副語應該讀斷的時候，可以用點號分開。

(1) 在昇平年月，中國的國際借貸入不敷出。

這句裏的“在昇平年月”，是個副語；他的位置，本該在“入不敷出”的上邊；現在倒裝在主語前面，所以用點號分開。

(2) 在現局勢下，華軍能否在緬生根？

原來這一句是“華軍在現局勢下能否在緬生根？”；現在“在現局勢下”這個副語，移在主語前面，所以用點號把他分開。

練習問題：——

128. 抗戰以來我們的技術也在不斷提高中
 129. 在危亡之秋只有領袖人才纔能定大計決大策
 130. 尤其是在抗戰之際國家的事經緯萬端

19

一 副詞性分句，須人讀斷的時候，可以用點號分開。

(1) 在泰國排華劇烈之日，正是日本極力從事勾結獻媚的一個好機會。

“在泰國排華劇烈之日”，既是個副詞性分句，就應該用點號分開。

(2) 全國軍民既然仰體 總裁勵精圖治的苦心，就能夠樹立建國的一個基礎。

這句裏的副詞性分句，是“既然仰體 總裁勵精圖治的苦心”；現在須人讀斷，所以用點號。

練習問題：——

131. 公債與儲蓄政策的雷厲風行即是中國戰時經濟的必能改善之時
132. 敵軍進入叢山作戰逐漸於我有利
133. 緬境有華軍抵抗一日在緬敵軍即一日寢不安枕
134. 亞洲問題解決了西方問題也可隨之解決

11

夾註的語，應該用點號分開。

(1) 建國的艱難任務，特別重要，非華僑分擔不可。

這句裏的“特別重要”，是一個同位的夾註語 (Appositive Phrase)，用着去解釋上面的；假如，把這一句挖去，上下文也不見得聯絡不起來。

(2) 這個消息，非常秘密，說明美國已一切準備好，或戰或屈，一任日本選擇。

這同位夾註語“非常秘密”，是用着去解釋“這個消息”主語的；現在挖去這一句，不致影響上下文，所以不用點號分開。

練習問題：——

135. 空軍協同作戰的計畫萬分迫切是我們致勝的門徑⁽⁷⁾
136. 同盟軍在太平洋作戰的最高機構實在鬆弛是設立於遠離太平洋數萬里的英倫

夾註的句，應該用點號分開。

(1)這幾件事，醞釀已久，是暴日進攻蘇聯的預兆。

“醞釀已久”是一個同位的夾註句，用着去解釋“這幾件事”主語的；假如，挖去這一句，不致影響上下文，所以要用點號分開。

(2)南溫泉，多麼好玩的一個地方，我會去遊過一次。

“多麼好玩的一個地方”，是一個同位的夾註句，用着去解釋“南溫泉”止詞的，所以要用點號分開。

練習問題：——

137. 那無禮的要求輕侮非淺我們絕對不能接受
138. 暴日的種種奸計謀定後動誰又不知道呢

連接詞須人重讀的時候，要用點號分開（參閱 28）。

(1)暴日固然一面躊躇滿志；但是，一面也如芒刺在背。

(2)走快些！不然，你就會趕不及早六點鐘的火車。

第一例裏的“但是”，是一個連接詞；第二例的“不然”，也是一個連接詞；都是承上接下的；現在要人重讀，不得不用點號分開。

練習問題：——

139. 香港新加坡相繼陷敵後太平洋的戰事英國也愈感鞭長莫及但是這並不是說英國臨陣退却也不是說她怕日本
140. 昇平年月鄉間挑荷丁壯爲之可是在戰時秦牛服役霜髮

農婦會同十數齡的幼孩將煙煤化整爲零分肩結隊喘汗而歸。

14

短分句平列的時候，可以用點號把他們分開（參閱 18，19 與 20）。

（1）時人行蹤，威爾基來華，邱吉爾聘燕，蔣委員長赴印度。

例裏“威爾基……赴印度”，是三個平列的分句；現在既很短，就應該用點號分開。

（2）大茶館裏，喝茶的喝茶，吃的吃，笑的笑，談的談，抽煙的抽煙，真是形形色色！

這句裏的“喝茶的喝……抽煙”，是五個平列的短分句；所以都用點號分開。

15

連用的同類詞，要用點號標明。

（1）敵寇僅憑飛機、大砲、坦克、軍艦，據有我們半壁錦繡河山。

例裏“飛機、大砲、坦克、軍艦”，受管於介詞“憑”，是四個連用的同類詞，應該用點號標明。

（2）鐵、銅、鉛、鋅、鎊、鏹，在軍事資源方面，確佔很重要的地位。

例裏“鐵、銅、鉛、鋅、鎊、鏹”，是動詞“確佔”的主語；現在既然都是同類，連用出來，就應該用點號標明。

（3）由於海運的艱難，今後後方的物資將更簡單，主要

的是糧、鹽、油、煤、棉布幾種重要物品。

例裏的“糧、鹽、油、煤、棉布”，是五個同類的“謂主”語；現在聯用出，所以要用點號分開。

(4)桌、椅、櫃、牀，都是木做成的。

例裏的“桌、椅、櫃、牀”，是四個同類的主語；既然連用，就應該用點號分開。

練習問題：——

141. 日本短銅鉛鋅錳鉬銻鎳鎢這八種礦產
142. 行政院是政治最高機關下置外交經濟教育財政軍政等部
143. 總動員法令的解釋就是動員全國的人力物力財力
144. 遼滿蒙回藏是中華民國的五族
145. 威爾基先生訪華一週在重慶成都蘭州及其他地方與中國朝野各方接觸已成了中國政府及人民的真摯之交

16

連用的同類語，要用點號把他分開。

(1)我們沒有馬奇諾防線，沒有坦克車羣，沒有足量的大隊隊，僅憑我們的血肉，建起堅固的天塹，使敵寇深陷泥淖之中。

(2)滄滬海濱一隅，可歌可泣的事，不勝枚舉：寶山姚子青全營殉難，四行倉庫八百壯士寧死不降，其英勇悲壯，誠足以驚天地，感鬼神。

第一例裏“沒有馬奇諾防線，沒有坦克車羣，沒有足量的大隊隊”，是三個同類語，共一個主語“我們”；現在既然連用，不捨不用點號標明。第二例裏的兩個謂語

“驚天地，感鬼神”，是共一個主語“英勇悲壯”，連用起來，須用點號分開。

練習問題：——

146. 阿富汗位於伊朗高原東北部東界印度西界伊朗南鄰俾路支北接中亞細亞
147. 中國領袖定大計決大策不徬徨不躊躇
148. 這樣軍政統一省了經費省了人事加強了事業促成了國防
149. 辦實業不科學化浪費了經費疲乏了人才得不到好結果
150. 入緬華軍勇敢殺敵報國家告盟邦
151. 中國是亞洲的第一大國反抗侵略打倒征服居於領袖地位我們的抗建大業其成其敗對本國對亞洲對世界都具有決定的影響所以我們必須痛切鞭策自己以求積極進步否則便一切無從談起
152. 建國復興是民族百世的偉業抗戰勝利又是救國濟世的關鍵所以我們必須痛切鞭策自己革除一切懶惰因循的舊毛病煥發積極苦幹的新精神切實擔起今後千百年對自己對亞洲對世界的大責任

連用的同類句，或鱗次櫛比的複合分句，須用點號標明。

(1)我們深信，全世界有正義感及理解人類文明人生價值而具進步思想的人士和青年，未有不敬佩威爾遜的言論，全世界的被壓迫民族，未有不愛他的吸收，尤其我們身為中國人，聽見這位偉大的人物今天在我們的陪都發表這於我們自身有密切關係的政見，豈更萬

分感奮。

例裏“全世界有正義感……威爾基的言論”，“全世界……受他的吸收”，“尤其我們身為中國人，……當更萬分感奮”，是三個複合句 (complex sentence) 用着去做動詞“深信”的止詞，連用起來，須用點號分開。

(2) 我們希望威爾基先生於視察中國前線之後，也像呼籲開關歐洲第二戰場一樣，呼籲援助中國，呼籲反攻緬甸，尤其應該呼籲利用蘇聯戰場的寒假，大舉轟炸日本根除禍害！

(伸長) 我們希望，威爾基先生於視察中國前線之後，也像呼籲開關歐洲第二戰場一樣，呼籲援助中國；(威爾基先生於視察中國前線之後，也像呼籲開關歐洲第二戰場一樣)，呼籲反攻緬甸；尤其(威爾基先生於視察中國前線之後，也像呼籲開關歐洲第二戰場一樣)，應該呼籲利用蘇聯戰場的寒假，大舉轟炸日本，根除禍害！(與 303 同)

例裏的“我們希望”，是主要分句；“威爾基……助中國”，“威爾基……攻緬甸”，和“尤其……除禍害”，原來是三組很長的複合分句；現在縮短，連用出來，分別去做動詞“希望”的止詞，就應該用點號標明。

(3) 當此抗戰緊張艱苦之日，若一般社會迄無積極緊張的氣象，也沒有刻苦篤實的風尚，甚至國民生活愈趨於浪費散漫怠惰奢侈，或在社會經濟上加甚着剝削權取欺飾巧奪，那實在是最可悲憐的事。

例裏的“那實在是最可悲憐的事”，是主要分句，下文的“若一般社會……篤實的風尚”是第一分句，非倚

靠之就不能使意思完足，次“當此抗戰……之日”是第二分句，非倚靠第一分句就不能使意思完足，再次“甚至國民生活愈趨……巧奪”，是另第二分句，也得倚

靠第一分句纔能意思完足——這幾個分句 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{第 一} \\ \text{第 二} \\ \text{另第二} \end{array} \right\}$ ，如此相依，在文法上叫做一組複合分句。

練習問題：——

153. 當前的局面既已由中國抗戰演進到世界大戰中國的命運也就成了同盟國家的命運之一部戰爭不可分和平也不可分我們中國人就應該有這種抱負對國家勝利負責對世界改造也要負責

18

平列的短分句，既然在前面是冒號總提的，就應該在每個（除了最末的一個）短分句後面用點號標明（參閱 14）（與 40 同）。

19

平列的短分句，既然在後面是冒號總結的，就應該在每個（除了最末的一個）短分句後面用點號標明（與 40 同）（參閱 14）。

20

平列的短分句，既然在前面後面是用冒號總提總結的，就應該在每個（除了最末的一個）短分句後面用點號標明（與 40 及 36(2)同）（參閱 14）。

(13)

21

連用的同類詞，既然在前後是用冒號總提總結的，就應該在每個（除了最末的一個）後面用點號標明（與 42 及 36（4）同）（參閱 51 與 52）。

22

連用的同類語，既然在前後是用冒號總提總結的，就應該在每個（除了最末的一個）後面用點號標明（與 43 及 36（1）同）（參閱 51 與 52）。

23

連用的同類句，前後是用冒號總提總結的，每句（除了最末的一句）後面要用點號標明（與 44 及 36（5）同）（參閱 45, 51, 及 52）。

24

在意思方面，幾個短分句是聯絡的，可以用點號把他們分開。

(1) 芝蔴可以製成烟幕彈，沒有芝蔴，飛機躲不脫高射砲，制空權難以掌握。

25

須人重讀的连接詞之後，應該用點號標明；因為，在他的上面，已經有了正面的句子（參閱 13 與 28）。

(1) 我們的精神強於敵寇。但是，在物質方面，除了求

助於盟邦外，仍須自己加倍努力。

分 號

26

幾個很長的分句，單用點號，不易於分得清清楚楚，——這種地方，可以用分號分開（參閱 30）。

27

長分句平列的時候，要用分號分開。

（1）現在由於田賦徵實制的施行，軍糧問題是解決了；被服統籌，軍衣問題是解決了。

這句裏分號以前，是一個分句；分號以後，也是一個分句；前後各分句裏，都各有點號；現在如果在這種地方，仍然用點號，就不能夠使文句的意思和構造顯明出來；所以要用分號分開。

（2）日本的企圖在擊破上緬甸的盟國軍力，以解除它西進的後路威脅；同時企圖佔領瓦城（Mandalay），以加緊所謂「對華封鎖」。

這句裏的前後各分句裏，已經各有點號，所以要用分號分開。

練習問題：——

154. 平定亞洲總能平定世界擊潰日本纔能打倒納粹

155. 距離近者早已達到距離遠者登山涉水

153. 在美洲各種友誼條約成立在遠東暴日的攻勢趨重中國
戰場在歐洲蘇德大戰已入膠着狀態
157. 表面上希特勒不動聲色暗地裏則通過它的中間人對維琪
琪施用壓力日本呢它的手段完全必形諸外

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一 連接詞須人重讀的時候，上面的或長或短之分句，都可以用分號分開（參閱 13 與 15）。

(1) 蘇軍的犧牲固然重大；但是，納粹的損失尤其空前。

這一例裏的“但是”，是個連接詞；現在重讀他，上面的分句，可以用分號分開。

(2) 李先生和張先生不是朋友；因為，李先生根本就不認識張先生。

這一例裏連接詞是“因為”；既然要重讀他，就可以用分號去分開上面的分句。

練習問題：——

158. 日本艦隊北攻阿拉斯加 (Alaska) 固然於美不利可是對於蘇聯也未見得沒有假途滅虢之嫌
159. 英美蘇確實知道中國需要空軍孔亟但是我們很希望同盟國於百尺竿頭更進一步趕快應我們的急多送幾架飛機來
160. 德借一萬萬馬克給土等於對土耳其送禮因為討好的成分超過經濟的意義
161. 蘇聯不但要嚴防日本的北進納粹的春季攻勢同時也得特別注意內奸禍起蕭牆

兩個分句，文法上彼此獨立，意思是聯絡的，可以用分號分開。

(1) 希特勒踏入拿破崙的轍跡；暴日在太平洋上揭開大戰的另一幕。

句裏的前句，是後句事實的依據，在文法上不連絡；但是，在意思是聯絡的，所以不得不用分號。

(2) 這碟菜臭了；我吃那碟菜。

句裏的前句，是後句的原因；因此，用句號欠妥，用點號又嫌太密切，不如用分號得當。

練習問題：——

162. 納粹想用「春季攻勢」懾服蘇聯敵寇借「速戰速決」政策解決「中國事件」
163. 英美生產能力日漸蓬勃納粹的遠景實在黯淡得很
164. 蘇聯要爭取主動而忌取被動英美宜制人而不宜制於人
165. 中國「全面抗戰」拖住了二百多萬日本陸軍美國「兩洋艦隊」分擔了英國在遠東的一部份責任

幾個長的分句，其互相倚靠程度，很明顯地表現出來，且內部已經用了點號分開，——這種情形，須在每個分句後面標以分號（參閱 26）。

(1) 西人有強盛的祖國，續哥倫布之緒，建設起了輝煌的國家；中國哥倫布的兄弟暨子孫，則長寄人籬下，在政治學上叫做「華僑」；現在，國民政府有海外部之

設立，就是統籌他們的事務。

例裏分號前後的分句，是互相倚靠的；現在既然太長，各分句中已經有了點號，就應該用分號分開。

(2) 芝蔴的化學作用，可以造成烟幕彈；農人不種芝蔴，飛機躲不脫高射砲；制空權入於我們的掌握，不易成爲事實。

例裏分號前後的長分句，既然互相倚靠，又各已經有了點號，所以要用分號分開。

練習問題：——

166. 軍需獨立之後事權將集中於軍需署各部隊及各軍事機關的軍需官好比是他的動靜脈管士兵及職員生活的改善就由他們呈請籌劃調劑
167. 誰都知道這次世界大戰最後決定大局的必然是看誰的武器生產力大飛機大砲軍艦坦克概括在內英國一九四二年六月三日千架飛機轟炸科隆(Cologne) 就是證明美國生產力的見了效
168. 天下的事是很難一再徵幸的討了一回便宜切不能作第二次的夢想日軍一衝再衝巖若水入空谷衝過怒江便被撤橋鑽進了死雍遭我軍悉數殲滅
169. 昨晚天氣太熱熱得怪難受，想吃了想做今早黃小姐發痧未去寫字間辦公醫生請來了看了病說她是患霍亂症

複合句中，提句在其上，舉例證明在其下，——這種地方，中間須用分號標明（參閱 29，與 47）。

(1) 往事再來，叫做歷史重演；如拿破崙的鐵騎到莫斯科而顛覆；希特勒的閃擊戰迫近莫斯科而凍結。

本來“往事再來，叫做歷史重演”，是一個獨立單句；因為“如拿破崙……”證明的話，就一變而為分句；所以要用分號分開。

(2) 直到現在，中國民氣激昂；如在抗戰七年中，老百姓忍受痛苦，不避艱險。

因着“如在抗戰……”證明的話，這個“……民氣激昂”獨立單句，就一變而為分句；所以不得不用分號分開。

練習問題：——

170. 敵寇已經無法掩飾其國力日就罷做比方講滿蒙徵兵意味着日本兵源枯竭東條內閣對於船舶的恐慌是如何的脚忙手亂
171. 中國人是一個富有毅力的民族如抗戰快要到了第六個半年頭撐住了亞洲大局使美國有向遠東作嚶鳴求友的機會
172. 暴日與納粹的動作如出一轍譬如敵寇南進所收的戰果就是配合德國在歐的攻勢
173. 誰都知道中國的人力是無限的抗戰整整五個年頭中國在前後方還有一千多萬的陸軍

平列的長分句，既然在前面是冒號總提的，且內部已經用了點號分開，就應該在每個（除了最末的一個）長分句後面用分號標明（與 56(3)同）（參閱 37）。

平列的長分句，既然在後面是冒號總結的，且內部已經用了點號分開，就應該在每個（除了最末的一個）長分句後面用分號標明（與 35(3)同）（參閱 38）。

平列的長分句，既然在前面後面是用冒號總提總結的，且內部已經用了點號分開，就應該在每個（除了最末的一個）長分句後面用分號標明（與 35(3)同）（參閱 39）。

冒 號

凡提起下文結束上文的語句，應該用冒號標明。

總結總提前後，要用冒號標明。

(1) 我們對於太平洋戰局，並不悲觀，但樂觀是有條件的：必須中英美蘇荷，迅即成立作戰總機構，決定戰略，統一指揮，互用資源，發揮共同的力量；這樣，纔能彌補以往的缺憾，粉碎敵人各個擊破的毒計，早日達成勝利的目的（與 22 與 43 同）（參閱 50(2)）。

這一例裏的“……樂觀是有條件的”，是總提下面的；“……達成勝利的目的”，是總結上面的連用同類語。所

以前後都用冒號。

(2) 人身之五官：耳是主聽的，目是主看的，口是主吃的，鼻是主嗅的，心是主思的。這耳、目、口、鼻、心，缺一樣也不成（與 20 及 40 同）。

這一例裏的“人身之五官”，是總提下面各平列短分句的；“……缺一樣也不成”，是總結上面各平列短分句的；所以前後不得不用冒號。

(3) 陸軍三級制：上將、中將、少將，是將字階級；上校、中校、少校，是校字階級；上尉、中尉、少尉，是尉字階級；歐美各國也是採用這種制度（與 32, 33 及 34 同）。

這一例裏的“陸軍三級制”，是總提下面各平列長分句的；“……採用這種制度”，是總結上面各平列長分句的；所以前後要用冒號。

(4) 誰都知道，敵寇所憑藉的：飛機、大砲、軍艦、坦克、裝甲車；有了這些，未見得就能克服我們的精神（與 21 及 42 同）（參閱 50(1)）。

“……所憑藉的”是總提下文裏的連用同類詞；“……克服我們的精神”，是總結上文裏的連用同類詞；因此，前後要用冒號。

(5) 可欣喜的事：威爾基先生已知悉多們曾困敵了敵人，我們會奪回了據點南寧，我們會攔截並殺潰了敵寇的三戶猛犯長沙，現在我們可算是使敵寇無從施展其「速戰速決」戰術，進攻限於局部，僅作騷擾和洗劫的能事；根據以上各點，我們敢說最後勝利是屬於我們的（與 23 及 44 同）（參閱 50(3)）。

例裏“……困敵了敵人”，“……據點南寧”，“猛犯長沙”，和“……洗劫的能事”四個止詞，是共一個主語和謂語“威爾基先生已知悉”；現在連用，前後既然有總提總結，就應該用冒號標明。

練習問題：——

174. 緬局的逆轉不是無因的盟軍在緬的聯繫不夠密切作戰方面應有的呼應欠甚靈活尤其重要者指揮始終未曾統一於是步驟凌亂為敵所乘
175. 有三次戰事是值得提提的淞滬之戰死了教授階級日本軍官多人台兒莊一役坂垣磯谷師團覆滅第三次湘北會戰敵寇傷亡了將近兩個師團這怎會使日寇不躁急呢
176. 我們每個人有兩隻手每隻手有五個指頭第一個指頭叫做大指第二個叫做食指第三個叫做中指第四個叫做無名指第五個叫做小指這五個指頭各有各的用途

平列語句上面的語句，用着總提下文的，應該用冒號標明（與 18 同）（參閱 32）。

（1）關於修明政治案，內容約為：各種機構必須整飭；人事制度必須改進；預算程序必須節節；監察檢察制度必須強化；地方自治必須推行。

（2）我們中國人有三大節期：農曆五月初五是端午節；八月十五日是中秋節；十二月最末的一日是年節。

（3）四季天氣：春天溫，夏天熱，秋天涼，冬天冷。

第一句裏的“關於修明政治案，內容約為”，第二句裏的“我們中國人有三大節期”，和第三句裏的“四季天

氣”，都是用着去總提下面各分句的；因此，我們必須用冒號標明。

練習問題：——

177. 權利義務政府享之盡之土地本能生產政府益之
178. 歐洲最近兩事值得一加推闡維琪的一切措施是向納粹「銷差義大利「領土」」的叫喊不過是一個插曲而已
179. 兩種戰術乘敵空虛攻其所不備寇日慣用之趨敵重處攻其所必救納粹偶採之
180. 積極消極兩方面上海及各淪陷區日本軍民迭遭暗殺可說是前者的表現或許不會有什麼顯著成就工人農民的不合作是後者的表現頗予敵寇以若干阻力將來一定要蔓延到暴日的管轄之任何角落

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平列語句下面的語句，用着總結上文的，應該用冒號標明（參閱 33）。

(1) 所有政府機關紊亂或重複的系統，必須將其裁併；空洞的執掌，必須把它撤銷；冗員必須裁掉：這就是現在的計畫。

(2) 正月、二月、三月，是春季；四月、五月、六月，是夏季；七月、八月、九月，是秋季；十月、十一月、十二月，是冬季：這就是我們所謂四季。

(3) 春天溫，夏天熱，秋天涼，冬天冷：這是四季天氣。第一例裏的“這就是現在的計畫”，第二例裏的“這就是我們所謂四季”，和第三例裏的“這是四季天氣”，都是結束上文內各分句的，所以要用冒號標明。

(23)

練習題：——

181. 由海參崴轟炸日本是蘇聯的可能由浙江省起飛襲擊日本是中國的可能由北線往炸日本是美國的可能同是一個可能但所收戰果絕對不同
182. 在蘇聯手中的「可能」是毀滅日本全部的工業在中國手中的「可能」或許能牽制日本一部份空軍在美國手中的「可能」是摧毀日本的首腦與心臟這三種可能必於最近將來實現
183. 第一次襲擊包括敵轟炸機九架戰鬪機三十架第二次進襲時先以四十架零式戰鬪機後隨十二架重轟炸機第三次包括六架轟炸機另有二十一架零式戰鬪機伴隨以上是根據軍委會發言人的報告
184. 朋友相交有取有予國際週旋也必須互助人同此心心同此理

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：平列語句上下面的語句，用着總提下文總結上文的，應該上下都用冒號標明（參閱 34）。

（1）一年三節：廢曆五月初五是端午節；廢曆八月十五日是中秋節；廢曆臘月最後的一日是年節；誰都知道這是深刻於任何中國人腦海中！

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平列的短分句之前或後，或前後，應該用冒號標明（與 18, 19, 及 36(2)同）。

（1）社會裏良莠不齊：做賊的做賊，行善的行善，守節

的守節，放浪的放浪。

(2) 做賊的做賊，行善的行善，守節的守節，放浪的放浪：象徵着社會裏良莠不齊。

(3) 社會裏良莠不齊：做賊的做賊，行善的行善，守節的守節，放浪的放浪：那個國家能夠避免這個現象？

第一例裏的“社會裏良莠不齊”，是總提下面各短分句的；第二例裏的“象徵着社會裏良莠不齊”，是總結上面各短分句的；第三例裏的“社會裏良莠不齊”和“那個國家能夠避免這個現象？”，是總提下文總結上文的；所以都應該用冒號標明。

練習問題：——

185. 中國的長期抗戰引起日本國內的畸形變化窮的太窮富的太富闊的太闊吝的過於吝
186. 馬路上形形色色走的走跑的跑坐汽車的也有騎腳踏車的也有
187. 維琪最近動態達爾郎仍縮軍符賴伐爾重上舞台貝當敷衍延宕
188. 日人恐怖尚在的原因珊瑚海受挫滇邊被阻本土遭炸

平列的問話句之前或後，要用冒號標明（與 71 及 72 同）。

(1) 法官向被告的詳細問道：你姓甚麼？多大年歲？那省那縣人？住在甚麼地方？

句裏的“……詳細問道”，是總提下面各問話句的，所以要用冒號標明。

(2)你是那一個大學畢業的？你的主系是甚麼？副系是甚麼？你的人生觀何如？這都是口試主考委員問我的。

句裏的“……問我的”，是總結上面各問話句的，須用冒號標明。

練習問題：——

189. 我常常問自己我們爲甚麼要抗戰抗戰有沒有壞處抗戰是否有助於世界大局。
190. 小孩子最歡喜問他的母親這些問子媽媽你愛我嗎你買糖給我吃嗎爸爸不會打我嗎

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凡連用的同類詞之前或後，須用冒號標明（與 21 及 36 (4)同）。

(1)水能有以下的幾種變相：雲、霧、雨、霜、雪、冰。

(2)雲、霧、雨、霜、雪、冰：是水的幾種變相。

第一例裏的“雲、霧、雨、霜、雪、冰”，是“能有”動詞的六個止詞；第二例裏的“雲、霧、雨、霜、雪、冰”，是六個“謂主語”；現在既然同類，連用起來，前後要用冒號標明。

練習問題：——

191. 空氣所包含的成分炭養輕
192. 鹽糖醋醬薑葱是作菜所需要的調味物

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連用的同類語之前或後，要用冒號標明（與 22 及 36(1)

連用的同類句之前或後，要用冒號標明（與 23 及 36(5) 同）。

連用的同類詞、語、句之總提總結，要用冒號標明（參閱 21, 22, 與 23）。

凡提起下面的引語或成語的，應該用冒號標明（與 74 同）。

(1) 美國生活雜誌主編盧斯說：「若沒有作戰中的中國，亞洲的戰事早就應當失敗了，而且是很快的全部潰敗。」

(2) 語云：「皮之不存，毛將焉附。」

第一例裏的“……盧斯說”，和第二例裏的“語云”，都是提起下面各引語的；所以要用冒號標明。

練習問題：——

193. 語云「前事不忘後事之師」

194. 羅斯福總統說「我們要特別嚴防因為軸心國家在中南海的第五縱隊有變成美國幫辦的禍之可能性」

195. 俗云「穿不窮吃不窮算計不到一世窮」

196. 路透社某記者說「暴日因為本土空襲突兀而來嚇得魂不附體似的火速將開到印度洋面的日本第一艦隊踉蹌

調返原防」

47

凡語句用着去提起下面的例語的，應該用冒號標明（參閱 31）。

(1) 現代西方人太重視數字，太拘泥權昇；例如：在戰爭方面，算算軍備不夠，就不敢作戰，子彈打完，便認為責任已盡。

(2) 中國的兵士隨時隨地在表現着一切剛勁英勇的美德；例如：前仆後繼，效死勿去。

第一句裏和第二句裏的“例如”，都是用着去提起下面各例語的；所以要用冒號標明。

練習問題：——

197. 兵家常重大勢例如北太平洋的大勢盟國失之則勝利艱難日本失之則三島粉碎所以不容忽視
198. 日寇是一個器小易盈的民族譬如當日本發動對珍珠港和新加坡攻勢的時候他們覺着這是多麼威風顯赫
199. 當然一當侵略國家盡力設法解除她所目為威脅比方講蘇聯海空根據地海參崴是日本眼中釘肉中刺終必拔之為快
200. 姑息戰略是有害於盟國的例如香港新加坡緬甸相繼陷敵完全由於英軍隨便撤退所致

48

信札上的呼格名詞，應該用冒號標明；因為牠是用着提起下面各種專情的語句。

(1)

文彪先生：

昨天接讀本月二日所發的信，知道你所提出三個明確的觀念：(一)克服軸心的工具是美國的生產；(二)克服軸心的條件是中美兩國完全而堅定不移的合作；(三)克服軸心不可少的要件是美國的領導權……

(2)

念茲硯兄：

許久未見，不知道你的近況何如……

第一例裏的“文彪先生”和第二例裏的“念茲硯兄”，都是提起下面許多的話之呼格名詞；應該用冒號把他們標明。

練習問題：——

201. 少斌老哥

前天接着你從柏林所發出的信就想到納粹洪流固然淹沒了不少歐洲土地但是却浸不熄被壓迫民衆心頭憤怒之火……

202. 心悟老棣

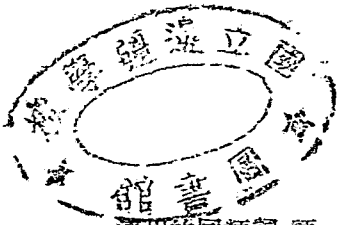
對於朋友切不可作一種「招之使來揮之便去」思想……

破 折 號

49

標明文句破裂的地方，要用破折號，他的用處有十三種。

(29)



50

運用的同類詞、語、句，前有總提，後有總結，前後都用破折號標明（參閱 36(4)、(1)、與(5), 42, 43, 44, 與 45）。

(1) 我們的日用必需品——油、鹽、柴、米、炭、——缺一樣也不成。

(2) 文法書中常有這種現象——兩個句子，含有獨立性質，在文法上不連絡，在意思是連絡的，——這種地方，可用破折號標明。

(3) 軸心國最近的軍事行動——日本在阿拉斯加或北澳發動攻勢之後，牽制美國的力量，移轉英國的目標，納粹即可大舉擊潰蘇聯，——誰說好夢難圓？

第一例裏的“油、……炭”，是運用的同類詞；第二例裏的“兩個……是連絡的”，是運用的同類語；第三例裏的“日本……擊潰蘇聯”，是運用的同類句。前後都有總提總結，所以都用破折號標明。

51

凡總提下文的運用之同類詞、語、句的，可用破折號標明（參閱 21, 22, 與 23）。

52

凡總結上文的運用之同類詞、語、句的，可用破折號標明（參閱 21, 22, 與 23）。

53

(30)

凡總提下文的連用之同類詞、語、句的，可以冒號和破折號並用（參閱 42, 43, 44, 45, 與 50）。

(1) 國之四維：——禮、義、廉、恥。

(2) 戰後真正自由平等：——這種理想成爲事實之後，還有許許多多的問題需要解決，還有許許多多的困難需要克服。

(3) 在這一年的中間，不知發生了多少重大事件：——敵寇發動太平洋戰爭的時候，我們接着就對日寇正式宣戰，同時對德意宣戰，我們就與世界上擁護和平正義的盟邦，並肩作戰，從那時起，我們是由獨立作戰進而爲聯合作戰。

第一例是總提下文的連用之同類詞；第二例是總提下文的連用之同類語；第三例是總提下文的連用之同類句；所以都用冒號和破折號標明。

練習問題：——

203. 縈縈於國軍將士之懷者他們心情常常奮銳情緒常常焦急抱負常常遠大
204. 非怪高級的技術家難以請到他們的官階太低待遇太薄迫得改行迫得幹些所用非所學事甚至自殺

凡申明前義，總結上文的連用之同類詞、語、句的，可以冒號和破折號並用（參閱 42, 43, 44, 45, 與 50）。

(1) 銅、鉛、鋅、鐵：——都是日本所知的鐵產。

(2) 錯了機會，暴日的力量，一定步步強大充實，一定不能復制，一定使世界永遠蒙上陰影：——這是美國當

局最近所得到的一個教訓。

(3) 秋深霧重，河山入畫，戰時的陪都，又呈現了一種週期性的繁榮：——在這繁榮的織錦上，誰豈不感到一種蓬勃的氣象？

第一例是總結上文的連用之同類詞；第二例是總結上文的連用之同類語；第三例是總結上文的連用之同類句；因此，冒號和破折號並用標明。

練習問題：——

205. 陝甘綏寧青新這是現在所指西北範圍包括的六省

206. 領袖的訓詞充溢着一種憤慨流露着一種焦憂表示着一種決心這是在本屆參政會發表的

207. 我們有了正當思想不能不有一種信仰不能不有決心更不能不有動作我個人的邏輯是如此

平列長或短分句，或前有總提，或後有總結，或總提總結皆有，都可標以冒號和破折號（參閱 36(3) 與 (2)，37，38，39；與 40）。

(1) 緬甸搶運進口大批貨物，押款不容易，頭寸太緊：——這種種，都可以使商人急於出售。

(2) 目下中國外交陣容實感不強：——宋外長在歸國途中，顧大使回國述職，聽說邵大使也將返國。

(3) 大可為政府與社會助者：——人事安排得當，在下者展布有望，自必樂於盡職；主管長官勉盡物色推荐之責，戕賊能者之事定可滅跡。

(4)亂極思治，人同此心；剝極必復，國家社會應有的現象：——誰敢否認這種事實？

(5)也可以說是兩種哲理：——亂極思治，人同此心；剝極必復，國家應有之現象：——你的意見何如？

第一例是總結上文平列短分句的；第二例是總提下文平列短分句的；第三例是總提下文長分句的；第四例是總結上文長分句的；第五例是總提總結各平列長分句的。所以都用冒號和破折號標明。

練習問題：——

208. 日本短鋸鋸散在四方短弩鏗在印度短錐短錐錐在中國這也可以說明它爲甚麼急於南進

209. 道人之短人之常情張三行竊李四殺人王大放火

56

凡文句裏有夾註的同類詞，應該前後標以破折號。

(1)這四種——石油、鐵金屬、非鐵金屬、纖維，——都是日本軍需資源最感不足的。

例裏的“石油、鐵金屬、非鐵金屬、纖維”四個連用同類詞，是替“這四種”下的註釋，所以要用破折號。

練習問題：——

210. 同盟國在太平洋戰事中經初期的失敗後已感覺到這三件機構陣容信心是勝利的要素

57

凡文句裏有夾註的同類語，應該前後標以破折號。

(1)在六年來的抗戰中，中國軍民隨時隨地所表現的——沒有一個戰場不是表現着前仆後繼的精神，剛勁英勇的美德，——這一切可說是成功之祕訣。

例裏的“前仆後繼的精神，剛勁英勇的美德”，是“表現着”的兩個止詞，連用起來，在文法上叫做同類語；現在既然用着“承上接下”註釋的，就應該前後標以破折號。

練習問題：——

211. 這四種青的山綠的水香的花語的鳥各處皆有是我們所可欣賞於自然界者

58

凡文句裏有夾註的同類句，應該前後標以破折號。

(1)人民最希望於今之執政者——省了經費，省了人事，加強了事業，——這樣就可以促成行政統一。

(2)中國所最希望者——軍火源源運華——這是對美國說的。

第一例裏的“省了經費，省了人事，加強了事業”三個平列短分句，是用着去“承上接下”註釋的；現在既然夾起，就應該前後標以破折號。第二例裏的“軍火源源運華”是替“中國所最希望者”下的註釋，雖祇是一個短分句，卻夠做下文事實的依據；現在既然夾起，前後不得不用破折號標明。

練習問題：——

212. 東瓜之役敵遺屍五千餘具棄甲滿地士氣垂喪絕不能以陣地的若干變化而抹殺其重要性

(34)

文句中語氣的斷續，須用破折號標明。

(1) 悲——悲苦時我們須——不——不——沮喪志氣，歡樂時——我們也莫——莫昏曠了頭腦。

(2) 戰爭的火焰，由中國大陸——蔓延到歐洲，又由歐洲——蔓延到——到太平洋。

上面兩例中的語氣，都是斷而又續的；所以要用破折號標明。

練習問題：——

213. 有有人說緬甸搶運進口大批貨物故物主急急欲脫手

214. 嚇一顆子彈從我頭上飛過嚇得我渾身大汗

文句中意思的急轉，要用破折號標明。

(1) 東北的煤，蘊藏豐富，用之不竭，取之不盡；——怎麼！還不能暢暴日的欲求！

(2) 太平洋憲章之擬訂，業已急不容緩；——遲一點也無關緊要！

上面兩例文句中的意思，都是急轉的；所以不得不用破折號標明。

練習問題：——

215. 四十八年前的今日（一八九四年四月十七日）中國代表李鴻章與日本代表伊藤博文陸奧宗光在馬關簽訂中日媾和條約是多麼恥辱的事件現在也算洩了氣把那條約撕毀了給她一個相應不理

216. 破算算不及格多麼難受也罷下次發奮忘食

61

凡因引起下文而破折的，可以在破折處用破折號標明。

(1) 信用收縮政策，似乎在囤積方面收到效力，使囤戶脫手；然而——尚未影響到一般物價，使油、鹽、柴、米等需用品也跌價。

(2) 年幼時，我後母虐待我，不給飯我吃；話說轉來——“不吃苦中苦，怎做人上人？”

第一例裏的“然而”和第二例裏的“話說轉來”，既然都是引起下文而破折的，就在破折處用破折號標明。

練習問題：——

217. 戰爭不能與實際脫節是我們公認的事實可是有時也得少許冒險絕非輕舉妄動之類

218. 我們與日寇週旋了五個半年頭然而若非中國的抗戰吸引着它大部的兵力納粹的洪流早就浸沒了全歐洲

62

凡因引起下文而破折的處，固然已經用了破折號，但尚須舉例證明，——這種地方，可以和冒號並用標明。

(1) 後方民營工業的成績，已是有目共睹；可是——它本身也有須待改善之處；例如：——職級低，難以請到高級技術家；待遇薄，養不住人才。

(2) 敵人向雲南擲下的孤注，已被我軍粉碎，但是我們絕對不能稍涉懈怠；說不定——對其他戰場它會在準備攻勢；比方講：——在長沙二次大捷之後，它還來一

(36)

個第三次攻勢。

第一和第二例裏，“可是”和“說不定”是因引起下文而用破折號的；“例如”和“比方講”是引起次下文中所必舉之例，所以和冒號並用標明。

練習問題：——

219. 日寇最近調艦運兵真是手忙脚亂之極也許它有窺印新的企圖譬如說所羅門戰事它依舊與美國對抗中
220. 納粹最近攻勢似乎鬆懈說不定希特勒和日寇另有一個默契即是日本在西南太平洋或阿拉斯加或北澳應發動大規模的攻勢牽制美國的力量移轉英國的目標然後由德國大舉擊潰蘇聯

夾 註 號

63

夾註號是標明各種夾註詞語的；他的用法有叁種。

64

夾註詞語在文句中可以連帶上下文一塊兒讀出來的時候，用法和破折號相同。

(1)這三大要端（軍事人事，軍事經理，軍事教育），是促成軍隊國家化三個主要步驟。

(2)管理銀行的目的（消極的意義和積極的意義）；是防止濫用資金攫取不當的利得，利導或強迫銀行投資生產事業及聯合產銷事業。

第一例裏的夾註詞語“軍事人事，軍事經理，軍事教

育”和第二例裏的夾註詞語“消極的意義和積極的意義”，既然可以連帶上下文一塊兒讀出來，就應該用夾註號標明。

練習問題：——

221. 這五種信託公司銀行銀號錢莊錢兌莊乃是銀行管理法令的對象
222. 盟邦的弱點觀望遷延拖沓不惟無補於戰局而且給軸心國一個喘息恢復的機會

65

夾註句在文句中可以連帶上下文一塊兒讀出來的時候，用法和破折號相同。

(1) 物品經理（辦理油、鹽、柴、米購售等事），項目浩繁，尤其是在戰時物價波動運輸維艱之際，困難萬分，對事務主管人員而言，已夠煩累，怎能再加諸責任已甚重大的主管長官之身？

(2) 貳號課室內有兩個小學生（一個叫着張果爲，一個叫着李國英）在那裏做算學習題。

第一例裏的“辦理油、鹽、柴、米購售等事”和第二例裏的“一個叫着張果爲，一個叫着李國英”，都是夾註句，所以用夾註號標明。

練習問題：——

223. 我們努力消耗敵人的力量消耗敵人的兵毀沉敵人的船擊落敵人的飛機就是致勝的祕訣
224. 盟國現在的攻勢不能解除軸心的威脅規模還不夠大打擊還不夠重證明着他們常常鬆懈放棄稍縱即逝的機

(38)

夾註語句在文句中不能連帶上下文一塊兒讀出來的時候，既不能用破折號，那就要用夾註號了。

(1) 星期六午後，應友人之約，步行至南溫泉（在重慶城的西南約四十華里左右）玩覽；沿途水足秧肥；隨地形高下，極目青蔥；今秋的豐收，絕對不成問題。

(2) 日本大概有四千多架飛機，這個數字只有嫌多，不會過少，但和蘇聯的空軍比較（他們在一九三八年，就有第一線的飛機八千到一萬架），已有小巫大巫之別。

上面兩例裏的夾註語句，決不能連帶上下文一塊兒讀出來；所以要用夾註號標明。

練習問題：——

225. 日本當局慣用撒謊下策例如朝鮮總督南次郎對記者發表談話稱「中國事變發生後朝鮮人民的愛國係指朝鮮人民愛日本情緒大有『毀家抒難』之勢」
226. 中伊指我們與伊拉克友好條約已於日前由雙方全權代表簽訂

問 號

發問的文句既然邀求答語，就應該用問號標明，他的用法

有五種。

68

直問語氣的問題，既然是因為不知道而發問的，就應該用問號來標明他。

(1) 孫中山先生為甚麼領導革命？

(2) 抗戰五個半年頭，將士犧牲，人民效命，在流血犧牲之中，更洗鍊成堅強統一的規模，請問這是一個衰老的國家所能辦到的嗎？

(3) 佔領南洋因而建立起的「大東亞經濟集團」，在這圈內，日本人民及南洋人民的經濟生活，將發生何種變化？

(4) 蔣委員長為甚麼領導抗戰？

以上四例，都是直問的語氣。

練習問題：——

227. 由阿拉斯加轟炸日本是美國的可能為甚麼她要把握着這個可能
228. 國家的進步在那裏
229. 小弟弟現在是八點鐘你吃過早飯麼
230. 為甚麼航空母艦的起飛甲板必須配合其他艦種為之保護

69

反問語氣的問題，要用問號標明；因為他是從本意的反面而發問的。

(1) 印度問題不是正在洽商難決嗎？

(40)

(2) 暴日發歐侵華之戰，何嘗不想用詐製巧取的戰術，以達其征服中國的迷夢？

(3) 如其他們需要資金，爲甚麼不將貨物抵押與銀行？

(4) 時候不早了；還不去上課嗎？

以上四個例子，都是反問的語氣。

練習問題：——

231. 寧垣拒和國府遷渝這豈不是抗戰歷史中的了不起之大事

232. 作者仍舊描述當年納粹四千架飛機猛炸英倫的蠻勁這難道不是他故意誇張歷史的陳跡麼

233. 在政治上連戰連敗的義大利又何嘗不是德國的附庸

234. 美日既然在北太平洋上發生衝突蘇聯的鐵拳搗向日本三島就是粉碎軸心攻勢的一個有效的捷徑爲甚麼一直到現在她還不應變於機先

疑問語氣的問句，須用問號標明；因爲，他是因疑惑不決而發問的。

(1) 我們卽有偉大的領袖，權威的政府，有效的政令，以至統一的國家，爲甚麼還有許多事情辦不好，許多政令變了質，甚至泄沓以及貪污之風還不免呢？

(2) 香港仰光相繼陷敵，來源漸少，外貨照理應漲得最甚，爲甚麼還跌呢？

(3) 我剛才買來的鉛筆，削了，放在掉子上，怎麼沒見了？

(4) 他昨晚買的衣服是灰色的，怎麼今早就變成白色？

上面四個例子，都是疑問的語氣。

練習問題：——

235. 中國的全面抗戰吸住了日本的百萬陸軍珊瑚海和中途島的海空戰摧毀了敵寇的不少艦艘現在蘇聯發動攻勢輕而易舉爲甚麼讓暴日着其先鞭
236. 日本有一位軍閥說「我們已佔領了上海陷落了香港攻克了新嘉坡仰光臘戍席卷了南洋一片很夠封鎖中國爲甚麼到現在還沒有解決「中國事件」」
237. 納粹暫時放棄猛攻莫斯科與列寧格勒側重南路奪取羅斯多夫轉道南下借刻赤德軍之呼應夾擊高加索逕取蘇聯油庫掠奪物資以困扼蘇聯這是粉碎蘇聯的一個有效之捷徑爲甚麼德軍的攻勢似正有待
238. 八卦丹主治風寒他已經吞了一包至少可使減輕一些怎麼他還覺得肚痛比先更利害

71

平列的問句，既然在前面是冒號總提的，就應該在每個後面用問號標明（與 41 同）。

72

平列的問句，既然在後面是冒號總結的，就應該在每個（除了最末的一個）後面用問號標明（與 41 同）。

引 號

73

(42)

凡文字中特別的詞句要顯露出來的時候，可以用引號標明，他的用法有五種。

74

說話人的語言，可以用引號標明（與 46 同）。

(1) 羅斯福總統說：「在反攻前，我們必須儘量消耗敵人。」

(2) 克利浦斯日前在印答覆新聞界的詢問說：「澳洲方面，今日一切俱歸美國統制。」

(3) 黑格爾說：「光明昇自亞細亞。」

(4) 他對我說：「你別瞎鬧！等一會總有米發給你！」
第一句裏面的“在反攻前，我們必須儘量消耗敵人”，是羅斯福總統說的話；第二句裏面的“澳洲方面，今日一切……”，是克利浦斯說的話；第三句裏面的“光明昇自亞細亞”，是黑格爾說的話；第四句裏面的“你別瞎鬧！……”，是他說的話；所以都用引號標明。

練習問題：——

239. 孫中山先生說土地問題向為中國社會問題之癥
240. 他對我說我記得當年日寇佔領瀋陽的消息傳到此間後真是令人毛髮皆豎滿腔氣憤
241. 有一位美國名政論家說蔣委員長所提倡的新生活運動已動摇了中國民族性
242. 某戰略家云應付贛南戰事我們須拆毀所有鐵路公路就連路基也得夷為平地招使敵軍澈底不能利用上我們的鐵路和公路

(43)

文字中引用的成語，可以用引號標明（與 46(2)同）。

(1)俗話云：「吃不窮，穿不窮，算計不到一世窮！」

(2)古人云：「窮莫向親；冷莫向燈。」

(3)李四沒有飯吃，他簡直不敢向親戚借錢；真是「人窮志短；馬瘦毛長。」

(4)國策有云：「抵掌而談。」

上面四例，引用成語；因此，都用引號標明。

練習問題：——

243. 俗話說丈夫有錢妻子有勢
244. 古話講鷄鳴早看天未晚先投宿
245. 諺云上水思財下水思命
246. 古人有云天要下雨讓要嫁人

凡文字中的緊要詞句須特別顯明出來的時候，可以用引號標明，

(1)今年華盛頓誕辰，羅斯福總統發表演說，申述反攻的決心，曾有「鷹揚而不龜縮」之語。

(2)「依歸」這兩個字，真是意味深長。

(3)入緬甸軍，「受統帥的付託，繫盟國的重望」，殺敵國外，義無返顧！

(4)暴日所謂的「大東亞經濟集團」，簡直是自私，自利。

上面四個例子裏引號標明的詞句，是緊要而且特別顯

明，所以都用引號。

練習問題：——

247. 暴日野心勃勃早就有囊括南洋一片的政策
248. 暴日攻略阿留申羣島簡直是直接威脅堪察加蘇聯豈可袖手旁觀而任敵人實現其各個擊破之慣策
249. 英美對日所採取強而避之佚而勞之的韜略已發揮得淋漓盡致
250. 土地兼併集中之風一日不戢佃農痛苦卽一日不除戰時土地問題仍舊不得解決

77

凡引號裏面文句中，再遇有引語的時候，可以用雙套引號標明。

(1) 安樂生先生說：『我記得邱滄海先生演詞中的頭一句話說：「回溯四十八年前的今日，無限創痛；但在今天，我們則感到萬分興奮。」』

(2) 君宜兄對我說：『你別覺得難過，美國心理學家蓋世曾說過：「人類的情感，往往容易為眼前較小的事所刺痛，而遮掩了遠大的視野。」』

(3) 我昨天在街頭聽見一位學生演說：『一個侵略國家秦半採用分化手段，我曾讀過一篇報紙社論云：「自滿清入主中原，厲行專制，多方分化，製造回漢糾紛，引起回漢互猜，以便其宰割……」』

(4) 我對積成說：『你哥哥告訴我：「天氣冷了，囑咐積成多穿點衣服。」』

以上四個例子裏雙套引號標明的，都是雙套引語。

(45)

練習問題：——

251. 大哥說斌弟你來得很巧我們都猜你一定趕不及今早五點鐘的特別快車只有三哥堅決地說不會斌弟立刻就要到
252. 東美說初如告訴我華軍還堵着日寇由緬侵印的門戶把印度擱置下去是日寇的缺憾也是它的威脅

78

凡引號裏面文句中，再遇有緊要語的時候，可以用雙套引號標明。

(1) 美某評論家云：『暴日謀蘇之心不自今天始，東條早就有「對中蘇兩面作戰」的預言。』

(2) 某雜誌對於中國人民族性有所評論云：『中國人是富有一種「慷慨就義」的精神；當然，貪生惡死，人之常情，但是中國人到了「惡有甚於死」時，就毫不躊躇的去死。』

(3) 一綽對我說：『暴日因為戰事近日略微順利，有點「得意忘形」的氣慨，她又在耽視蘇聯，威壓印度。』

(4) 我的祖母常說：『你要把這句「少壯不努力，老來無人膽」話，常記在腦裏！』

以上四個例裏雙套引號標明的，都是引號裏面文句中引用的緊要語。

練習問題：——

253. 蘇聯中夜公報稱我們在卡爾科夫方面的錐形攻勢迄發報為止至少與德方打了平手
254. 軍委會發言人云中國對遠東大陸的威懾可以說是含有

一個責無旁貸的性質歐洲第二戰場既已開闢英國或許要多注意些歐洲美國則義不容辭應該對中國抗戰多送些新式飛機。

驚 歎 號

79

凡含有感情作用的詞、語、句，應該用驚歎號標明，他的用法有五種。

80

凡含有感歎的詞句，應該用驚歎號標明。

- (1) 日本的航空母艦都被美國空軍炸沉了，這等於日本海軍折翼，對以轟炸為母的海上游擊，不當當頭棒！
(喜)
- (2) 你真是糊塗太不自檢！(怒)
- (3) 王家老太爺病得太沉重，熱度差不多到了一百零八度！(哀)
- (4) 華軍現在已將日寇驅出國境！(樂)
- (5) 我們將要使日本得到的「點」「線」俱為空城或廢墟！(威嚇)
- (6) 滇越線失，馬來緬甸危！(驚或懼)
- (7) 日本皇軍強姦中國婦女，真是有紀律！(諷刺)
- (8) 中國總有一天掌握着全世界的命運！(願望)
- (9) 日軍部發言人云：『一九四三年我們要解決「中

(47)

國事件」這句話或許尚須考慮斟酌!』(懷疑)

(10)庭長,給我一個公平的判斷!(伸訴)

第一例表示喜,第二例表示怒,第三例表示哀,第四例表示樂,第五例表示威嚇,第六例表示驚或懼,第七例表示諷刺,第八例表示願望,第九例表示懷疑,第十例表示伸訴:這十個例都是屬於感歎詞句;因此,就應該用驚歎號標明。

練習問題:——

255. 在鄭成功一鼓之下中國即取得了「予我先人故土」的光榮
256. 不好了火已經燒到大門口我們將怎麼逃呢
257. 從這日起歷史無情的注定了數百萬台灣同胞淪於奴隸的命運
258. 「鐵鷹」「飛虎」大量飛到太平洋上來翱翔高空墜落暴日同盟國的凱歌將隨着你們的鐵翼而響徹雲霄
259. 你趕快滾開些

81

凡命令的詞句,須用驚歎號標明。

(1)兵士們!咬緊牙關,努力奮鬥!

(2)在八點鐘之前,你們一律要到!

(3)你對他說,叫他衣服穿整齊!

(4)起來!把你們的槍準備好!

上面四例,都是表示命令的詞句;所以要用驚歎號標明。

練習問題:——

260. 某戰區司令長官在招集部下訓話時云「在反攻前儘量

消耗敵寇」

261. 現在這種危險局面大家只有以死赴之
262. 快去拿萬金油來我等着搽哪
263. 這個星期日把前兩課溫習溫習

82

凡願望和請求的語句，應該用驚歎號標明。

- (1) 我很希望大家憑着這三大難得的要素，來推動國家的進步，纔不辜負時代！
(2) 台灣的同胞們：掙斷你們的鎖鍊吧，慈祥的母國，在等候着你們的歸來！
(3) 美國趕快從北面進軍，海空大舉動員，通過蘇聯的遠東根據地，直搗日本三島！
(4) 祝你前途光明！

上面四例，既然都是表示願望和請求的語句，就應該用驚歎號標明。

練習問題：——

264. 中國今日正為開國時期諸凡草創工程師諸君務希盡其棉薄參與偉大的抗建事業
265. 甚望各機關人事主管者對於人才之登用升擢特別注意切不可用之不當致使賢者能者埋沒而有損於國家
266. 抗戰快要臨到第六個年頭的時候所最希冀者將士用命視死如歸人民熱烈而澈底的擁護政府
267. 我是一個流落異鄉的人舉目無親求先生開恩給我幾十塊錢

凡招呼的詞句，須用驚歎號標明（參閱 6）。

(1) 中國的兒女們！你們應該趕腳邁進，爭得前茅！

(2) 一切不願做奴隸的人們！這次大戰正是你們翻身的時候！

(3) 諸位盟國當局！你們要知道戰事的殘局，可進而展開反敗為勝的新頁！

(4) 圖兄！天黑了，你還不回家嗎！

以上四個例子，都是表示招呼的詞句，現在着重感歎起來，要用驚歎號標明。

練習問題：——

268. 財政當局凡屬隣接淪陷區的地區你們一定要堅關峻卡嚴查往來這樣纔不疏忽對敵的大防
269. 贛省戰區將士們你們要堅決地打擊暴日由贛南染指粵漢綫的妄念
270. 麥克阿瑟將軍澳士甚多國防資源龍希緝密警防絕對不許暴日再有所差池
271. 李老兄辦事也得權衡其得失輕重

凡驚號文句中，再遇有加倍或三倍感歎詞句的時候，須得標以兩個或三個驚歎號。

(1) 你來得太晚了！太晚了！！太晚了!!!

(2) 做事沒有人格怎麼得了！怎麼得了！！怎麼得了!!!
第一例裏的第二個“太晚了”和第二例裏的第二個“怎

麼得了”，是表示加倍感歎，要用兩個驚歎號標明；第三個“太晚了”和第三個“怎麼得了”，是表示三倍感歎，須標以三個驚歎號。

刪 節 號

85

文句中如有刪節的必要之時候，就得用刪節號標明，他的用法有三種。

86

凡省略的地方，要用刪節號標明。

(1) 暴日侵華以來的鋒銳，各戰場都受到華軍的打擊。先鏖於淞滬，復被挫於台兒莊，再遭殲於湘北，四受擊於甸緬。

(就刪) 暴日侵華以來……四受擊於滇緬。

(2) 一般奸商和投機份子得到厚利，增高了購買力，由於他們的儘量揮霍儘量享受，又要刺激市場上的物價。

(就刪) 一般奸商和投機份子……刺激市場上的物價。

練習問題：——

272. 國家總動員顧名思義應該是動員國家的一切人力物力財力以從事我們的抗戰工作之謂

273. 我們在主觀上必須斷念於外來的接濟在這種情況之下就是儘管外面的接濟還能來仍須打算怎樣能支持得住

怎樣以自己的力量再打三年

274. 豐收頻仍吃飯不發生問題軍糧足士飽馬騰打仗有勁民
食足則工作努力甚至鼓腹而歌

87

文字中，其真確神情，如霏意會，無庸言傳——這種地方，要用刪節號標明。

(1)(原文) 房東問道：“你怎麼還不付房租？進屋已個多月了！你真是不要臉！”秀英連忙打叉回道：“我們本來也是富家，武漢陷敵後，我們一家避難逃到四川；不巧，我的丈夫，因生活壓迫行竊，就被囚於牢裏。”剛說到這裏，臉上紅一陣，白一陣，兩旁鄰居也都驚張望着她。秀英鎮靜了一會兒，繼續說道：“我的丈夫（上面已說了，無容再說）”。房東很不耐煩似的接着道：“好罷！你不要多說，我再限你三天”。

(就刪) 房東問道：“你怎麼還不付房租？進屋已個多月了！你真是……”。秀英連忙打叉回道：“我們本來也是富家，武漢陷敵後，我們一家避難逃到四川；不巧，我的丈夫……”。剛說到這裏，臉上紅一陣，白一陣，兩旁鄰居也都驚張望着她。秀英鎮靜了一會兒，繼續說道：“我的丈夫……”。房東很不耐煩似的強着道：“好罷！你不要多說，我限你……”。

上例裏凡是用刪節號的地方，都是表示文字中的真確神情，只要我們去意會；因為，直接了當寫出來，反將作者蓄意描寫的作用失掉了。這種刪節，小說中採用最多。

(: 52)

凡文字殘缺不全或已經失去痕跡的地方，可以用刪節號來標明。

(1)(原文) 尤其是老太婆們喜歡說「靠天吃飯」，我們真應該感謝老天待中國之厚！天心若此，人事如何？我們儘管感謝老天，還得善盡人事！

(就刪) ……老太婆……壹……，「靠……吃……」，我……應……感……老……得善盡……

(2)(原文) 土耳其在歐洲戰場的地位，是民主與納粹勝敗所關，它不但擁有百餘萬的勇敢善戰之陸軍，而它的地理位置，更為重要。它扼住達達尼爾 (Dardanelles Channel) 海峽，連接亞歐兩洲。土國傾向納粹，開放海峽，義大利海軍便可從容不迫駛往黑海 (Black Sea)，掃蕩蘇聯海軍，而使黑海成為納粹內湖。那末高加索 (Caucasus) 的戰爭，蘇聯極為不利，納粹獲得蘇聯石油資源，可以毫不費力。另一方面，納粹可將陸軍經由土耳其東進，策應由北向南的德軍，使之易佔高加索，尤其在巴達 (Bagdad) 鐵路已成功的今日，直達波斯灣 (Persian Gulf)，以與日寇會師，這樣蘇彝士運河 (Suez Canal) 甚至地中海東部與中東，自必落入納粹手中。

(就刪) 土耳其……的地位，是民主與納粹勝敗所關，……傾向納粹，……獲得蘇聯石油資源，……不費力。另一方面，……使之易佔高加索，尤其在巴達鐵路……與日寇會師。這樣……與中東，皆必落入納粹手

中。

第一例“就刪”欄裏凡是用刪節號的地方，是表示文字已經失去痕迹；第二例“就刪”欄裏凡是用刪節號的地方，是表示文字殘缺。兩者的“原文”欄，不是本規則所應有的；現在寫出是假設的，是要使閱讀者易於了解。

私 名 號

89

私名是一個名稱，僅一人私有，不准他人通用；所以要用私名號標明；例如：地名，朝代名，團體名，人名，宗教名等。

90

標明橫行文字中的各種私名，直線須加在他的底下；直行文字中的，就加在左邊。

(1) 以重慶一地而言，五年來重慶附近新開民營工廠，有如雨後春筍，

(2) 我們基督教的宣言應該如此寫：「團結中國全國教胞，努力協助政府，從事抗戰建國工作；更以國民外交之方式，博取基督教國家之同情，加強抗日陣線之力量。」

(3) 一九四二年四月十八日賴伐爾之重新爬上舞台，當然大有裨助於希特勒的安心東進。

(4) 羽兵威頗振，孫權忌之，襲殺羽；已而魏篡漢，備始

稱帝，是爲蜀漢。

(5) 中央政治學校，是中國研究政治學術的最高學府。第一例裏的“重慶”，是地理方面的私名；第二例裏的“基督教”，是宗教方面的私名；第三例裏的“賴伐爾”和“希特勒”，是人方面的私名；第四例裏的“魏”，“漢”，和“蜀漢”，是朝代方面的私名；第五例裏的“中央政治學校”，是團體方面的私名。所以都要用私名號標明。

練習問題：——

275. 美國戰時勞工局的任務係處理所有工資的穩定或調整事宜
276. 唐置節度使得掌土地財賦甲兵等權故勢力日強遂爲唐代的大患
277. 希特勒的強於威廉第二以其能新陳代謝因爲一個人的天性不免自命不凡現既虛心借鏡人家長處當能奮發有爲
278. 任何宗教回教好道教也好他的利益總宜以國家利益爲依歸
279. 朝鮮台灣的農業不過提供日本的口腹之奉

書 名 號

91

標明橫行文字中所引用的一部書之書名，或一篇文章之

(55)

篇名，曲線須加在他的底下；直行文字中的，則加在左邊。

(1) 讀了世界名雜誌——美國的生活 (Life), 英國的經濟期刊 (The Economical Journal) ——就知道德國空軍未能佔得優勢，是證明英美的助力生了效，尤其是美國的飛機生了效，

(2) 蘇聯紅星報有一篇現階段的軍事局面之社評；他把全盤戰局分析於左：德國經過冬季的大挫折之後，現正開始它對蘇聯的新攻勢；暴日已掌握南洋一片，且相當控制了印度洋；它曾兩度進攻錫蘭島而未獲逞；它曾垂涎澳洲，遭到珊瑚海的慘敗；它奇襲臘戍成功，還想再討便宜，但被阻於滇邊；最近又在浙東發動攻勢，現與華軍鏖戰龍游壽昌之郊；日本本土曾遭美機轟炸，這可說是他們恐怖的中心。

第一例裏凡是用書名號的地方，是標明雜誌名；第二例裏凡是用書名號的地方，是標明一篇社評名：這樣，纔可以使閱讀者辨別私名號與書名號的用法。

練習問題：——

280. 我買了兩部小說一部是紅樓夢一部是西遊記
281. 世界史綱可說是章爾恩的傑作
282. 美國政治評論報有一篇在緬華軍中評云中國入緬部隊主客異勢以有限的軍額簡陋的裝備分佈於正面數線北擇部一帶幾於沒有守軍在這種情況之下失敗難免
283. 章爾基演講集曾如次論評在中國的堅強抵抗之下暴日消化所有在淪陷區域的掠奪已不可能想征服整個中國更是談何容易

句 號

92

既然成文而意思已經完足的叫着句，就應該將句號放在句末。

93

每個單句 (Simple Sentence) 或集合句 (Compound Sentence) 或複合句 (Complex Sentence) 或集複合句 (Compound-Complex Sentence) 的末，要用句號標明。

註解一 凡是包含着一個主語和一個謂語的，叫做單句。

(1) 建國需要抗戰。

註解二 凡是包含着兩個或兩個以上的獨立分句的，叫做集合句。

(1) 我注重精神，而他注重物質。

註解三 凡是包含一個主要分句和一個或一個以上的倚靠

{ 1. 形容字性
2. 副詞性
3. 名字性 } 分句的，叫做複合句。

(1) 中國是這次大戰中的一國，首先打倒征服 (形容字性分句)。

(2) 役政的雷厲風行，抗戰必勝 (副詞性分句)。

(3) 我們所謂民有民治民享政府，是開初出自林肯口中的 (名字性分句)。

註解四 一個集合句裏，假如包含着一個或一個以上的複合

分句——這種句子，叫做集複合句。

(1) 盟國陣線以民主政治爲立場，大概所有民主國家參加，而軸心是採用狄克多主義，其殘酷不減於專制。

(例一) 團結是力量。

(例二) 中國是亞洲的最古國家，而美國是美洲的第一強國。

(例三) 中國是這次大戰中的大國，最先反抗侵略。

(例四) 中國是這次大戰中的大國，最先反抗侵略，而美國是最後參加作戰，其武器生產力量影響甚着盟國的最後勝利。

第一例表示一個單句，“團結”是主語，“是力量”是謂語；第二例表示一個集合句，“中國……古國家”和“而美國……強國”是兩個獨立分句；第三例表示一個複合句，“中國……大國”是主要分句，“最先反抗侵略”是倚靠（形容字性）分句；第四例表示一個集複合句(Compound-Complex Sentence)：“中國是這次大戰中的大國，而美國是最後參加作戰”如此唸出，變成一個集合句；“中國是這次大戰中的大國，最先反抗侵略”和“而美國是最後參加作戰，其武器生產力量影響甚着盟國的最後勝利”如此唸出，變成兩個複合句；現在既然擺在一塊兒，就應該叫做集複合句；以上四個例子的末，都要用句號標明。

另註 複合句或集複合句中，“第二分句”和“另第二分

句”，非倚靠“第一分句”纔能意思完足，而“第一分句”須倚靠主要分句纔能意思完足，——這幾個

分句 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{第 二} \\ \text{另第一} \\ \text{第 一} \end{array} \right\}$ ，互相爲依，在文法上叫做一組複合

分句 (Complex Clause)；有時“另第一分句”和它的“附屬子句”，可以成爲第二組複合分句。

(1) 總動員法令施行之時，若一般社會迄無朝氣，甚至國民生活愈趨於浪費散漫怠惰奢佚，那是社會上一種病態，我們就應該立刻設法根除！

例裏的“那是社會……病態”是主要分句，“我們……根除”是第一分句，非倚靠之，就不能使意思完足，“若一般……朝氣”是另第一分句，也得照樣倚靠之，“總動員……之時”是第二分句，要倚靠另第一分句，纔能意思完足，“甚至……奢佚”是另第二分

句，也得照樣倚靠之——這幾個分句 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{另第一分句} \\ \text{第 二 分 句} \\ \text{另第二分句} \end{array} \right\}$

互相爲依，在文法上叫做一組複合分句

直示式的標題，應該用句號標明。

(1) 中國與盟國的勝利。

(2) 中國與戰後世界。

上面兩例，是直示式的標題，固然沒有成句，也該用句號標明。

練習問題：——

284. 中國的抗戰與世界的命運

答 案 組

2

101. 偽滿糧政弊端如毛，是苦了老百姓，肥了中間的各色人等。
102. 目前日本在浙江的攻勢，是爲着日本本土被轟炸法除禍患。
103. 暴日對印澳政治攻勢，是說明其始終不忘情。
104. 轟炸日本本土，真使每個日本人士心驚肉跳！
105. 羅斯多夫 (Rostov) 克復，是蘇聯抗戰五月餘來最大的勝利。
106. 目前擺在中央面前的一個大問題，就是明年度國家預算的編製。

3

107. 恐怖，是一個人精神不安的表現。
108. 弱點，乃是對方所要抓住的。
109. 赴人之難，是表示我們中國人真已有了「以天下爲己任」的志氣。
110. 資敵，在軍法上是要處以死刑的。

4

111. 這些問題的意見，我們都得推敲。

112. 獨自的立場，同盟國切勿保持。
113. 澳洲外圍的威脅，美國應負責解除。
114. 這個大且紅的桃子，你也歡喜吃嗎？

5

115. 盟國共同敵人之全力進攻，中國却正在不畏艱難的抵抗！
116. 空軍攻勢，英美趕快去準備，趕快去實行！

6

117. 盟友們，你們要團結在反侵略的一條戰線之上，把異端的日本趕走！
118. 君宜友，我謹祝你的事業成功！
119. 寶同老棧，你或許不明白這戰時經濟的問題之內涵牽涉甚多；同時，社會財富的分配也因戰時而陷於畸形變化，致少數人愈來愈富，而多數人生活却降至水準以下。

7

120. 這必然的戰爭漩渦，誰也不能把他避免捲入！
121. 暴日的乘機竊發，同盟國應該時時刻刻將他搥住！
122. 至於日本，它是背理侵人，為舉世所唾棄，別國不與師問罪，就算對得起他，那會還有替他辯護？
123. 重慶附近米官價貳拾四元一斗，誰把他弄得這麼相困？

8

124. 誠然，一般朝鮮浪人作惡肆虐，不減於日人。
125. 照理，希特勒的夏季攻勢應發軔於克里米亞(Crimea)。
126. 指揮靈活，組織單純；這樣，業務易於推動，管理也很便利。
127. 老實說，打人不如先下手。

9

128. 抗戰以來，我們的技術也在不斷提高中。
129. 在危亡之秋，只有領袖人才纔能定大計，決大策。
130. 尤其是在抗戰之際，國家的事經緯萬端。

10

131. 公債與儲蓄政策的雷厲風行，即是中國戰時經濟的必能改善之時。
132. 敵軍進入叢山作戰，逐漸於我有利。
133. 緬境有華軍抵抗一日，在緬日軍即一日寢不安枕。
134. 亞洲問題解決了，西方問題也可隨之解決。

11

135. 空軍協同作戰的計劃，萬分迫切，是我們致勝的門徑。
136. 同盟軍在太平洋作戰的最高機構，實在鬆弛，是設立於遠離太平洋數萬里的英倫。

12

137. 那無禮的要求，輕侮非淺，我們絕對不能接受！
138. 暴日的種種奸計，謀定後動，誰又不知道呢？

139. 香港新加坡相繼陷敵後，太平洋的戰事，英國也愈感鞭長莫及；但是，這並不是說英國臨陣退却，也不是說她怕日本。
140. 昇平年月，鄉間挑荷，丁壯爲之；可是，在戰時，秦半服役，霜髮農婦，會同十數齡的幼孩，將煙煤化整爲零，分肩結隊，喘汗而歸。

141. 日本鉅銅、鉛、鋅、鎳、鋁、錳、鎘、鎢，這八種礦產。
142. 行政院是政治最高機關，下置外交、經濟、教育、財政、軍政等部。
143. 總動員法令的解釋，就是動員全國的人力、物力、財力。
144. 漢、滿、蒙、回、藏是中華民國的五族。
145. 威爾基先生訪華一週，在重慶、成都、蘭州及其他地方，與中國朝野各方接觸，已成了中國政府及人民的真摯之友。

146. 阿富汗位於伊朗高原東北部，東界印度，西界伊朗，南鄰塔吉克，北接中亞細亞。
147. 中國領袖定大計，決大策，不徬徨，不躊躇。
148. 這軍政統一，省了經費，省了人事，加強了事業，促成了國防。
149. 辦實業不科學化，浪費了經費，疲乏了人才，得不到好

結果。

150. 入經華軍勇敢殺敵，報國家，告盟邦。
151. 中國是亞洲的第一大國，反抗侵略，打倒征服，居於領袖地位，我們的抗建大業，其成其敗，對本國，對亞洲，對世界，都具有決定的影響，所以我們必須痛切鞭策自己，以求積極進步；否則，便一切無從談起。
152. 建國復興是民族百世的偉業，抗戰勝利又是救國濟世的關鍵，所以我們必須痛切鞭策自己，革除一切懶惰因循的舊毛病，煥發積極苦幹的新精神，切實擔起今後千百年對自己，對亞洲，對世界的大責任！

17

153. 當前的局面，既已由中國抗戰演進到世界大戰，中國的命運也就成了同盟國家的命運之一部，戰爭不可分，和平也不可分，我們中國人就應該有這種抱負，對國家勝利負責，對世界改造也要負責。

27

154. 平定亞洲，纔能平定世界；擊潰日本，纔能打倒納粹。
155. 距離近者，早已達到；距離遠者，登山涉水。
156. 在美洲，各種友誼條約成立；在遠東，暴日的攻勢趨重中國戰場；在歐洲，蘇德大戰已入膠着狀態。
157. 表面上希特勒不動聲色；暗地裏則通過它的中間人，對維琪施用壓力；日本呢？她的手段，完全必形露外。

28

158. 日本艦隊北攻阿拉斯加 (Alaska)，固然於美不利；可

(65)

是，對於蘇聯也未見得沒有假途滅虢之嫌。

159. 英、美、蘇確實知道中國需要空軍孔亟；但是，我們很希望同盟國，於百尺竿頭更進一步，趕快應我們的急，多送幾架飛機來！
160. 德借一萬萬馬克給土，等於對土耳其送禮；因為討好的成分超過經濟的意義。
161. 蘇聯不但要嚴防日本的北進，納粹的春季攻勢；同時，也得特別注意內奸禍起蕭牆。

29

162. 納粹想用「春季攻勢」懾服蘇聯；敵寇借「速戰速決」政策解決「中國事件」。
163. 英美生產能力日漸蓬勃；納粹的遠景實在黯淡得很！
164. 蘇聯要爭取主動而忌取被動；英美宜制人而不宜制於人。
165. 中國「全面抗戰」拖住了二百多萬日本陸軍；美國「兩洋艦隊」分擔了英國在遠東的一部份責任。

30

166. 軍需獨立之後，事權將集中於軍需署；各部隊及各軍事機關的軍需官，好比是他的動靜脈管；士兵及職員生活的改善，就由他們呈請籌劃調劑。
167. 誰都知道，這此世界大戰，最後決定大局的必然是看誰的武器生產力大；飛機、大砲、軍艦、坦克，概括在內，英國一九四二年六月三日千架飛機轟炸科隆(Cologne)，就是證明美國生產力見了效。

(66)

168. 天下的事，是很難一再微幸的；討了一回稜宜，切不能作第二次的夢想；日軍一衝再衝，做若水入空谷，衝過怒江，便被撤橋，鑽進了死甕，遭我軍悉數殲滅。
169. 昨晚天氣太熱，熱得怪難受，不想吃，不想做；今早黃小姐發痧，未去寫字間辦公；醫生請來了，看了病，說她是患霍亂症。

31

170. 敵寇已經無法掩飾其國力日就罷敝；比方講：滿蒙徵兵，意賤着日本兵源枯竭；東條內閣對於船舶的恐慌，是如何的脚忙手亂！
171. 中國人是一批富有毅力的民族；如抗戰快要到了第六個年頭，撐住了亞洲大局，使美國有向遠東作嘍鳴求友的機會。
172. 暴日與納粹的動作如出一轍；譬如：敵寇南進所收的戰果，就是配合德國在歐的攻勢。
173. 誰都知道中國的人力是無限的；抗戰整整五個年頭，中國在前後方還有一千多萬的陸軍。

36

174. 緬局的逆轉，不是無因的：盟軍在緬的連繫不夠密切；作戰方面應有的呼應，欠甚靈活；尤其重要者，指揮始終未曾統一：於是步驟凌亂，為敵所乘。
175. 有三次戰事是值得提敘的：淞滬之戰，死了教授階級日本軍官多人；台兒莊一役，坂垣磯谷師團覆滅；第三次湘北會戰，敵寇傷亡了將近兩個師團：這怎會使日寇不

躁急呢？

176. 我們每個人有兩隻手，每隻手有五個指頭：第一個指頭叫做大指，第二個叫做食指，第三個叫做中指，第四個叫做無名指，第五個叫做小指：這五個指頭各有各的用處。

27

177. 權利義務政府享之盡之：土地本能生產，政府益之；人民本能勤耕，政府助之。
178. 歐洲最近兩事，值得一加推闡：維琪的一切措施，是向納粹銷差；義大利「領土」的叫喊，不過是一個插曲而已。
179. 兩種戰術：乘敵空虛，攻其所不備，綏昆慣用之；趨敵重處，攻其所必救，納粹偶採之。
180. 積極消極兩方面：上海及各淪陷區日本軍民迭遭暗殺，可說是前者的表現，或許不會有什麼顯著成就；工人農民的不合作，是後者的表現，頗予敵寇以若干阻力，將來一定要蔓延到暴日的管轄之任何角落。

38

181. 由海參崴轟炸日本，是蘇聯的可能；由浙江省起飛襲擊日本，是中國的可能；由北線往炸日本，是美國的可能：同是一個可能，但所收戰果絕對不同。
182. 在蘇聯手中的「可能」，是毀滅日本全部的工業；在中國手中的「可能」，或許能牽制日本一部份空軍；在美國手中的「可能」，是摧毀日本的首腦與心臟：這三種

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「可能」，必於最近將本實現。

183. 第一次襲擊，包括敵轟炸機九架，戰鬥機三十架；第二次進襲時，先以四十架零式戰鬥機，後隨十二架重轟炸機；第三次包括六架轟炸機，另有貳拾壹架零式戰鬥機伴隨。以上是根據軍委會發言人的報告。
184. 朋友相交，有取有予；國際週旋，也必須互助；人同此心，心同此理。

40

185. 中國的長期抗戰引起日本國內的畸形變化：窮的太窮，富的太富，闊的太闊，吝嗇的過於吝嗇。
186. 馬路上形形色色：走的走，跑的跑，坐汽車的也有，騎腳踏車的也有。
187. 維琪最近動態：達爾朗仍縮軍符，賴伐爾重上舞台，貝當敷衍延宕。
188. 日人恐怖尚存的原因：珊瑚海受挫，滇邊被阻，本土遭炸。

41

189. 我常常問自己：我們爲甚麼要抗戰？抗戰有沒有壞處？抗戰是否有助於世界大局？
190. 小孩子最歡喜問他的母親這些問子：媽媽，你愛我嗎？你買糖給我吃嗎？爸爸不會打我嗎？

42

191. 空氣所包含的成分：炭、養、輕。

192. 鹽、糖、醋、醬、薑、葱，是作菜所需要的調味物。

46

193. 語云：「前事不忘，後事之師。」
194. 羅斯福總統說：「我們要特別嚴防；因為，軸心國家在南美洲的第五縱隊，有變成美國蕭牆的禍之可能性。」
195. 俗云：「穿不窮，吃不窮，算計不到一世窮！」
196. 路透社某記者說：「暴日因為本土空襲突兀而來，嚇得魂不附體似的，火速將開到印度洋面的日本第一艦隊，踉蹌調返原防。」

47

197. 兵家常重大勢；例如：北太平洋的大勢，盟國失之，則勝利艱難；日本失之，則三島粉碎，所以不容忽視。
198. 日寇是一個器小易盈的民族；譬如：當日本發動對珍珠港和新加坡攻勢的時候，他們覺着這是多麼威風顯赫！
199. 當然，一個侵略國家盡力設法解除她所目為威脅；比方講：蘇聯海空根據地海參崴，是日本眼中釘，肉中刺，終必拔之為快。
200. 姑息戰略是有害於盟國的；例如：香港、新加坡、緬甸相繼陷敵，完全由於英軍隨便撤退所致。

48

201. 少斌老哥：
前天接着你從柏林所發出的信，就感想到納粹洪流，固然淹沒了不少歐洲土地；但是，却浸不熄被壓迫

民衆心頭之火……

202. 正悟老棧：

對於朋友切不可作一種「招之使來，揮之便去」
思想……

53

203. 縈縈於國軍將士之懷者：——他們心情常常奮悅，情緒
常常焦急，抱負常常遠大。

204. 非怪高級的技術家難以請到：——他們的官階太低，待
遇太薄，迫得改行，迫得幹些所用非所學事，甚至自殺。

54

205. 陝、甘、綏、寧、青、新：——這是現在所指西北範圍包括
的六省。

206. 領袖的訓詞，充溢着一種憤慨，流露着一種焦憂，表示
着一種決心：——這是在本屆參政會發表的。

207. 我們有了正當思想，不能不有一種信仰，不能不有決
心，更不能不有動作：——我個人的邏輯是如此。

55

208. 日本短鋸，鋸散在四方；短錕，錕在印度；短錫短鑄，錫
鑄在中國：——這也可以說明她爲甚麼急於南進。

209. 道人之短，人之常情：——張三行竊，李四殺人，王大放
火。

56

71)

210. 同盟國在太平洋戰事中經初期的失敗後，已感覺到這三件——機帶、陣容、信心——是勝利的要素。

57

211. 這四種——青的山，綠的水，香的花，語的鳥，各處皆有——是我們所可欣賞於自然界者。

58

212. 東瓜之役——敵遺屍五千餘具，棄甲滿地，士氣垂喪，——絕不能以陣地的若干變化而抹殺其重要性。

59

213. 有——有——有人說緬甸搶運進口大批貨物，故物主——急——急欲脫手。

214. 嚇！——壹顆子彈從我頭上飛過！嚇得我渾身大汗。

60

215. 四十八年前的今日，中國代表李鴻章與日本代表伊藤博文陸奧宗光在馬關簽訂中日媾和條約，是多麼恥辱的事件！——現在，也算洩了氣，把那條約撕毀了！給她一個相應不理！

216. 哎！算學不及格，多麼難受！——也罷！下次發奮忘食！

61

217. 戰爭不能與實際脫節，是我們公認的事實；可是——有時也得少許冒險，絕非輕舉妄動之類。

218. 我們與日寇週旋了五個半年頭；然而——若非中國的抗戰，吸引着它大部的兵力，納粹的洪流，早就浸沒了全歐洲！

62

219. 日寇最近調集運兵，真是手忙腳亂之極；也許——它眷窺印新的企圖；譬如說：——所羅門戰事，它依舊與美國對抗中。
220. 納粹最近攻勢，似乎鬆懈；說不定——希特勒和日寇另有一個默契；即是：——日本在西南太平洋，或阿拉斯加，或北澳，應發動大規模的攻勢，牽制美國的力量，移轉英國的目標，然後由德國大舉擊潰蘇聯。

64

221. 這五種（信託公司、銀行、銀號、錢莊、錢兌莊）乃是銀行管理法令的對象。
222. 盟國的弱點（觀望、遷延、拖沓）不惟無補於戰局，而且給軸心國一個喘息恢復的機會。

65

223. 我們努力消耗敵人的力量（消耗敵人的兵，毀沉敵人的船，擊落敵人的飛機），就是致勝的祕訣。
224. 盟國現在的攻勢不能解除軸心的威脅（規模還不夠大，打遷還不夠重），證明着他們常常鬆懈放棄稍縱即逝的機會。

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225. 日本當局慣用黨謊下策；例如：朝鮮總督南次郎對記者發表談話稱：『中國事變發生後，朝鮮人民的愛國（係指朝鮮人民愛日本）情緒，大有「毀家抒難」之勢！』
226. 中伊（指我們與伊拉克）友好條約，已於日前由雙方全權代表簽訂。

227. 由阿拉斯加轟炸日本，是美國的可能，為甚麼它要把握着這個可能？
228. 國家的進步在那裏？
229. 小弟弟，現在是八點鐘，你吃過早飯麼？
230. 為甚麼航空母艦的起飛甲板必須配合其他艦種為之保護？

231. 寧垣拒和，國府遷渝，這豈不是抗戰歷史中的了不起之大事？
232. 作者仍舊描述當年納粹四千架飛機猛炸英倫的蠻勁，這難道不是他故意誇張歷史的陳跡麼？
233. 在政治上連戰連敗的義大利又何嘗不是德國的附庸？
234. 美日既然在北太平洋上發生衝突，蘇聯的鐵拳搗向日本三島，就是粉碎軸心攻勢的一個有效的捷徑，為甚麼一直到现在他還不應變於機先？

235. 中國的全面抗戰，引住了日本的百萬陸軍；珊瑚海和中途島的海空戰，摧毀了日寇的不少艦艘；現在蘇聯發動攻勢，輕而易舉，爲甚麼讓暴日着其先鞭？
236. 日本有一位軍閥說：『我們已佔領了上海，陷落了香港，攻克了新加坡、仰光、臘戍，席捲了南洋一片，很夠封鎖中國，爲甚麼到現在還沒有解決「中國事件」？』
237. 納粹暫時放棄活攻莫斯科與列寧格勒，側重南路，奪取羅斯多夫，轉道南下，藉刻赤德軍之呼應，夾擊高加索，逕取蘇聯油庫，掠奪物資，以困扼蘇聯，這是粉碎的一個有效之捷徑，爲甚麼德軍的攻勢似正有待？
238. 八卦丹主治風寒，他已經吞了一包，至少可使減輕一些，怎麼他還覺得肚痛比先更利害？

239. 孫中山先生說：「土地問題，向爲中國社會問題之癥。」
240. 他對我說：「我記得當年日寇佔領瀋陽的消息傳到此間後，真是令人毛髮皆豎，滿腔氣憤！」
241. 有一位美國名政論家說：「蔣委員長所提倡的新生活運動，已豹變了中國民族性。」
242. 某戰略家云：「應付贛南戰事，我們須澈底拆毀所有鐵路公路，就連路基也得夷爲池沼，使敵軍不能利用我們的鐵路和公路。」

243. 俗話說：「丈夫有錢，妻子有勢。」
244. 古話講：「雞鳴早看天，未晚先投宿。」
245. 諺云：「上水思財，下水思命。」
246. 古人有云：「天要下雨，孃要嫁人。」

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247. 暴日野心勃勃，早就有「囊括南洋一片」的政策。
248. 暴日攻略阿留申羣島，簡直是威脅堪察加，蘇聯豈可袖手旁觀，而任敵人實現其「各個擊破」之慣策？
249. 英美對日所採取「強而避之」，「佚而勞之」的韜略，已發揮得淋漓盡致。
250. 「土地兼併集中」之風一日不戢，佃農痛苦即一日不除，戰時土地問題仍舊不得解決。

77

251. 大哥說：『斌弟，你來得很巧，我們都猜你一定趕不及今早五點鐘的特別快車，只有三哥堅決地說：「不會，斌弟立刻就要到。」』
252. 東美說：『初如告訴我，「華軍還堵着日寇由緬侵印的門戶。把印度擱置下去，是日寇的缺憾，也是它的威脅。」』

78

253. 蘇聯中夜公報稱：『我們在卡爾科夫方面的「錐形」攻勢，迄發報為止，至少與德方打了平手。』
254. 軍委會發言人云：『中國對遠東大陸的戰鬥，可以說是

含有一個「責無旁貸」的性質，歐洲第二戰場既已開劈，英國或許要多注意些歐洲；美國則義不容辭，應該對中國抗戰多送些新式飛機。』

80

255. 在鄭成功一鼓之下，中國即取得了「予我先人故土」的光榮！（喜）
256. 不好了！火已經燒到大門口，我們將怎麼逃呢！（驚）
257. 從這日起，歷史無情的注定了數百萬台灣同胞淪於奴隸的命運！（哀）
258. 「鐵鷹」「飛虎」，大量飛到太平洋上來，翱翔高空，擊落暴日，同盟國的凱歌，將隨着你們的鐵翼而響澈雲霄！（樂）
259. 你趕快滾開些！（怒）

81

260. 某戰區司令長官在召集部下訓話時云：「在反攻前儘量消耗敵寇！」
261. 現在這種危險局面，大家只有以死赴之！
262. 快去拿萬金油來，我等着搽哪！
263. 這個星期日，把前兩課溫習溫習！

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264. 中國今日正為開國時期，諸凡草創，工程師諸君，務希盡具棉薄，參與偉大的抗運事業！

265. 甚望各機關人事主管者，對於人才之登用升擢，特別注意，切不可用之不當，致使賢者能者埋沒，而有損於國家！
266. 抗戰快要臨到第六個年頭的時候，所最希冀者，將士用命，視死如歸，人民熱烈而徹底地擁護政府！
267. 我是一個流落異鄉的人，舉目無親，求先生開恩！給我幾十塊錢！

83

268. 財政當局！凡屬隣接淪陷區的地區，你們一定要堅關峻卡，嚴查往來，這樣纔不疏忽對敵的大防！
269. 贛省戰區將士們！你們要堅決地打擊暴日由贛南染指粵漢綫的妄念！
270. 麥克阿瑟將軍！澳土甚多國防資源，總希緝密警防，絕對不許暴日再有所差池！
271. 李老兄！辦事也得權衡其得失輕重！

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272. (a)……動員國家的一切人力、物力、財力，……
(b)國家總動員，顧名思義，應該是動員國家的一切人力、物力、財力，以從事我們的抗戰工作之謂。
273. (a)我們在主觀上必須斷念於外來的接濟，……
(b)我們在主觀上必須斷念於外來的接濟，在這種情況之下，就是儘管外面的接濟還能來，仍須打算怎樣能支持得住，怎樣以自己的力量再打三年。
274. (a)……，甚至鼓腹而歌。

(b) 豐收頻仍，吃飯不發生問題；軍糧足，士飽馬騰，打仗有勁；民食足，則工作努力，甚至鼓腹而歌。

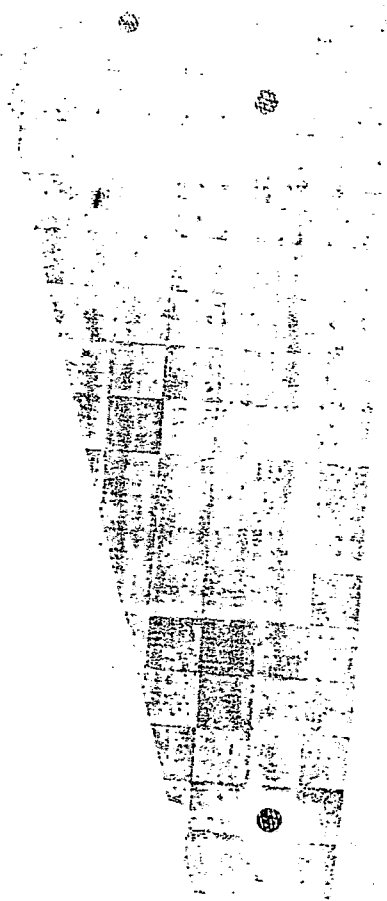
90

275. 美國戰時勞工局的任務，係處理所有工資的穩定或調整事理。
276. 唐置節度使，得掌土地財賦甲兵等權；故勢力日強，遂爲唐代的大患。
277. 希特勒的強於威廉第二，以其能新陳代謝；因爲一個人的天性，不免自命不凡，現既虛心借鏡人家長處，當能奮發有爲。
278. 任何宗教，回教好，基督教也好，他的利益，總宜以國家利益爲依歸。
279. 朝鮮台灣的農業，不過提供日本的口腹之奉。

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280. 我買了兩部小說：一部是紅樓夢，一部是西遊記。
281. 世界史綱可說是韋爾思的傑作。
282. 美國政治評論報有一篇在緬華軍短評云：“中國入緬部隊主客異勢，以有限的軍額，簡陋的裝備。分佈於正面數線，北撣部一帶幾於沒有守軍；在這種情況之下，失敗難免。”
283. 韋爾基演講集曾如次論評：“在中國的堅強抵抗之下，暴日消化所有在淪陷區域的掠奪，已不可能，想征服整個中國，更是談何容易。”

284. 中國的抗戰與世界的命運。



Rules Section

THE COMMA

301

When a dependent clause precedes the main clause, a comma should separate the two. When a dependent clause follows the main clause, the comma is frequently unnecessary. In either position the dependent clause is often too closely connected with the rest of the sentence, or is too short, to require the comma. Usually a comma is unnecessary between "and" and "if", "but" and "when", and all similar combinations of coordinate and subordinate conjunctions.

Dependent clause preceding the main clause.

1. After one Allied torpedo boat was forced ashore by Japanese fire, others escaped.

Main clause preceding the dependent clause.

2. Others escaped after one Allied torpedo boat was forced ashore by Japanese fire.

Short and closely-connected dependent clause in the former position.

3. When one yells all join.

Short and closely-connected dependent clause in the latter position.

4. All join when one yells.

Comma unnecessary between "and" and "if".

5. The Allied bombers machinegunned the enemy troop concentrations, and if they attacked rivercraft conveying enemy troops, many of whom would dive overboard.

Questions for Exercise:—

411. Before the drunkard had time to come to himself he was stripped of his overcoat.
412. Once started the wheel never ceases.
413. The Japanese troops have the advantage of equipment but when vice versa the Chinese forces could beat them.

Current Terms:—

1. Torpedo boat 魚雷艇.
2. By Japanese fire 因日軍之砲襲.
3. Yells 歡呼.
4. All join 同聲附和.
5. River-craft conveying enemy troops 滿載敵軍之船隻.
6. Dive overboard 浮水.
7. To come to 蘇醒.
8. Stripped of 剝脫.
9. Advantage of equipment 配備優良.
10. Vice versa 反面說起.
11. Beat 擊敗.

302

A relative clause which is explanatory, or gives an additional thought should be set off by commas. But a relative clause which is restrictive—which limits the meaning of the antecedent—is too closely connected with it to be separated by a comma.

Explanatory.

1. If there should arise between members of the League any dispute, which is not submitted to arbitration, the members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council.

Restrictive.

2. No country which is perpetually to be disturbed could be governed.

Questions for Exercise:—

414. The younger brother whom you have met was here.

415. The brother whom you have met was here last night.

Current Terms:

1. Members of the League 國際聯合會會員. 2. Dispute 爭議. 3. Submitted to arbitration 提交公斷. 4. Agree 約定. 5. Council 行政院(國際聯合會).

303

Semicolon-punctuated clauses following one another in succession having a common dependence not only in grammar but also in meaning on words at the beginning or end of a sentence, should be separated therefrom by a comma. (See 338.)

1. All that I wish is, that he may cease to distress his mind about other peoples' affairs; that he may give up the fruitless attempt to promote the good of his neighbors; that he may remain quietly at home; that he may long enjoy on his paternal lands a green, an honorable, and a merry old age.
2. That he may cease to distress his mind about other peoples' affairs; that he may give up the fruitless attempt to promote the good of his neighbors; that he may remain quietly at home; that he may long enjoy on his paternal lands a green, an honorable, and a merry old age, is all that I wish.

Questions for Exercise:—

416. What we expect of the way air war is that it may turn the Japan Proper into ashes that it may cause a dispersal of her air strength and that it may cripple her sea power.
417. That it may turn the Japan Proper into ashes that it may cause a dispersal of her air strength

and that it may cripple her sea power is what we expect of the way air war.

Current terms:—

1. What we expect of.....我們所希望於.....
2. Way air war 空軍遠征戰(多半指美軍).
3. Turn..... into ashes 變成灰土.
4. Japan Proper 日本本土.
5. A dispersal of her air strength 分散日本空軍力量.
6. Cripple her sea power 摧毀日本海軍力量.

304

The column sets apart words or phrases in pairs.

Words en pairs.

1. Fail or succeed, win or lose, we have to put up counter-attacks against the Japanese in the occupied areas.

Phrases in pairs.

2. With vanguards and under cover of planes, supported by artillery and flanked with tanks, the Chinese army launched a heavy infantry assault.

Questions for Exercise:—

- 41c. Men and women old and young high and low rich and poor all have to submit themselves to the Mobilization Act.
42. Shrieking of alarms or sound of anti aircraft artillery roar of defenders or crash of bombs the Chungking public took the raid very bravely.

Current Terms:—

1. Occupied areas 淪陷區域.
2. Vanguards 先鋒隊.
3. Under cover of planes 飛機掩護.
4. Supported by artillery 砲火輔佐.
5. Flanked with tanks 側衛以坦克

車. 6. Infantry assault 步兵大攻擊. 7. Men and women 男女. 8. Old and young 老少. 9. High and low 尊卑. 10. Rich and poor 窮富. 11. All have to submit to the Mobilization Act 皆得服從總動員法令. 12. Roar of defenders 我方截擊機聲. 13. Crash of bombs 炸彈碎礮聲. 14. The Chungking public took the raid very bravely 空襲一事, 重慶民衆咸持之以鎮靜.

305

The comma sets apart words, phrases, or clauses in the same construction in a series.

Words.

1. The shrieking of alarms was followed by the sound of anti-aircraft artillery, pom-poms, and machine guns.

Phrases.

2. Broadcasts from Tokyo, unconfirmed news, unofficial reports in newspapers, etc., are likely to lead to misunderstandings.

Clauses.

3. Reentry of Chinese troops into Nanking is news for Indians pondering where are they to station the most troops, when will the Japanese be able to reach the Indian border, or if freedom is worth the cost of meeting the power of Japan.

Questions for Exercise:—

420. He is an honest upright man.
421. His horse was a big black thoroughbred.
422. We have had a long hard uninteresting journey.
423. I like apples pears and peaches.

424. "But" may be used as a preposition as a conjunction or as an adverb.
425. I don't know who he is what business he runs and where he lives.

Current Terms:—

1. Shrieking of alarms 警笛聲. 2. Anti-aircraft artillery 高射炮. 3. Pompoms 自動機關砲. 4. Machine-guns 機關槍. 5. Broadcasts from Tokyo 東京廣播消息. 6. Unconfirmed news 未證實消息. 7. Unofficial reports 非正式報告. 8. Station 屯紮, 屯駐.

306

The comma takes the place of an omitted verb.

1. Hitler has sent several new divisions into Norway to fortify its coast line; one division include panzer units; another, tanks; and a third, motor-cycle units.
2. The first bus was 30 minutes late; the second, 20 minutes; the third, 15 minutes; the fourth, 10 minutes; and the fifth, 5 minutes.

Questions for Exercise:—

426. All possible landing places have been barricaded with concrete strong points all paths with masses of barbed wire 一切可能登陸之地點, 現均以水泥小碉堡環衛; 所能通行之小路, 則用鐵蒺藜圍繞.
427. Enemy losses to date include the following one capital ship has been damaged another light cruiser seriously and a third destroyer lightly.

Current Terms:—

1. Divisions 師團(日, 德). 2. Fortify 鞏固. 3. Coast line 海岸線. 4. Panzer units 裝甲車隊. 5. Motor cycle units 摩托車隊. 6. Bus 公共汽車. 7. 30 minutes late

遲到三十分鐘。 8. All possible landing places 一切可能登陸之地點。 9. Barricaded with concrete strong points 以水泥小鋼塔環衛。 10. All paths, with masses of barbed wire 一切所能通行之路，則用鐵蒺藜圍繞。 11. To date 一直到現在。 12. Capital ship 主力艦。 13. Light cruiser 輕巡洋艦。 14. Destroyer 驅逐艦。

The comma sets off expressions obviously parenthetical, including words, phrases, or clauses used in apposition.

Parenthetical words used in apposition.

1. The death has been announced here of Lydia, Leahy's wife.
1. Leahy's wife Lydia died in Paris.

Parenthetical phrases used in apposition.

2. The death has been announced here of Mrs. Leahy, wife of the United States Ambassador to France.
2. Wife of the United States Ambassador to France Miss. Lydia died in Paris.

Parenthetical clauses used in apposition.

3. Wife of the United States Ambassador to France, it has been announced, died in Paris.
3. It has been announced wife of the United States Ambassador to France died in Paris.

Note 1. The appositive words, "Leahy's wife" have no close grammatical connection with the rest of the sentence. If, however, we say, "Leahy's wife Lydia died in Paris," the connection between the noun and its appositive is too close for a comma to come between them.

Questions for Exercise:—

428. You will have I think a bright future
429. I caught a glimpse of John his brother
430. His brother John came here.

Current Terms:—

1. Bright future 前途光明.
2. Leahy's wife 李海的夫人.
3. United States Ambassador to France 美國駐法大使.

308

The comma sets off a mild interjection. (See 394.)

1. Oh, you have done well.
2. Well, you had better go straight.

309

The comma sometimes sets apart introductory expressions which are not closely related to the rest of the sentence.

1. First of all, the Chinese forces must attack the enemy from both flanks and from the rear.

Questions for Exercise:—

431. In addition to the wiping out of the unit of 1,000 men half of the other unit numbering about 400 to 500 men are trapped
432. Well you may be right

Current Terms:—

1. Attack from both flanks 向.....兩翼迂迴.
2. Attack ... from the rear 抄襲...後路.
3. Completely wiped out 完全消滅.
4. Unit 股.
5. Trapped 已成釜底游魂.

The comma sets apart the introductory participial expression. (See 313.)

1. After bringing up reinforcements, the Japanese had staged several counter-attacks against the heights and outer villages around Taunggyi, but in the face of determined Chinese resistance the enemy onslaughts were of no avail.

Questions for Exercise:—

433. Answering another question the spokesman said that the rainy season was about to commence in Burma.
434. Outlining an overall programme to prevent ruinous inflation President Roosevelt proposes the following.

Current Terms:—

1. After bringing up reinforcements 增援後.
2. Staged ... counter-attacks 已開始反攻.
3. Heights and outer villages around Taunggyi 塔吉(緬甸城名) 郊外附近高地及鄉村.
4. In the face of determined Chinese resistance 在華軍堅強抵抗之下.
5. Onslaughts 猛攻.
6. Spokesman 發言人.
7. Rainy season 雨季(緬甸).
8. Outlining 作為綱要.
9. An overall programme 一詳細計畫.
10. Ruinous inflation 惡性通貨膨脹.
11. Proposes 提出.

Commas are used to separate the inserted participial expression from the rest of the sentence. (See 313.)

1. The old gentleman, hearing my name, rose from his arm-chair.

The comma sets apart the terminal participial expression. (See 313.)

1. The situation at Rangoon remains unchanged, the enemy being held at bay.
2. We went to school, the sun having risen.

Questions for Exercise:—

435. I am convinced that the final victory will be ours in the not too distant future the allied navy and air outnumbering the enemy three to one.
436. Chancellor of Exchequer Kingsley Wood announced to-day substantial increases in taxation calling for more revenue and further curtailment of luxury consumption.

Current Terms:—

1. Rangoon 仰光.
2. Being held at bay 被困.
3. Not too distant future 不遠之將來.
4. Chancellor of Exchequer 財相(英).
5. Curtailment 減少.
6. Luxury consumption 奢侈品消耗.

The comma sets apart the case absolute. (Same as 310, 311, and 312.)

1. Reinforcements aboard trucks having arrived, the Chinese troops engaged both groups of the enemy in a most ferocious battle.

Questions for Exercise:—

437. The engagement having taken place Thursday morning the Japanese troops advanced along the highway northeastward from Wanting.
438. The sun having set we went home.

Current Terms:—

1. Reinforcements aboard trucks 以卡車輸送增援部隊。
2. Engaged ... in a most ferocious battle 將... 遏止。
3. Both groups 二股。
4. Wanting 碗町。

314

If an interjection is repeated, a comma may be used after each word and the exclamation point at the end of the sentence. (Same as 303.)

1. Pish, pish, what you know!

Questions for Exercise:—

439. Hurrah hurrah the men will cheer.

Current Terms:—

1. Pish, 呸(表輕蔑之呼聲)。
2. What you know! 你知道甚麼(表輕視之意)。
3. Hurrah, 喝采聲。

315

The salutation in a familiar letter may be followed by the comma.

1. Dear John,
Come to-night if you possibly can.
2. Dear Chang,
Drop in my home at your leisure time.

Questions for Exercise:—

440. Tommy
To-night we have a garden party and your presence is welcome.

Current Terms:—

1. Leisure time 閒空時間。
2. Garden party 茶會。

The comma is used to set apart a short quotation or an expression similar to a quotation. (See 389.)

1. I heard one American pilot say, "direct hits were scored by allied bombers on 20 Japanese transports and 15 medium vessels in the Coral Sea Battle."
2. What is of most importance is, How are we going to fortify that strategic point?
3. The Tokyo Broadcast announces, "it was doubtful if the U. S. A. raiders were carrier-based."
4. The U. S. War Department Communique says, "Soviet aircraft have been busy dispersing columns of Nazis reserves all day through May 24th."
5. We heard him say, "everything is O. K."

Note 1. This rule does not mean that a comma must always be used before quotation marks.

I was absorbed in reading "Good Earth."

Note 2. The comma is not used with an exclamation point or an interrogation point.

"You silly pig!" he cried out.

"How have you done that?" he asked.

Questions for Exercise:—

441. General Ho said We are now going to mobilize strategic and natural resources.

Current Terms:—

1. Direct hits 直接中彈. 2. Scored by 計有. 3. Transports 運輸艦. 4. Medium vessels 中型船隻. 5. Coral Sea Battle 珊瑚海海戰. 6. Strategic point 軍事據點. 7. U. S. raiders 襲東京之美機. 8. Carrier-based 由航空母艦起飛. 9. U. S. A. War Department communique says 美陸軍部公報稱. 10. Dispersing 擊散. 11. Columns of Nazi reserve 納粹後備隊(軍). 12. O.

K. = All correct 準備完竣. 13. "Good Earth" [大地] (書名 美 賽珍珠著). 14. Mobilize 動員. 15. Strategic and natural resources 軍事資源.

317

The comma takes the place of omitted words in the date and the address of a letter.

*Omitted words
in the date
of a letter*

8 Ming Sen Road,
Chungking, China,
May 30, 1942.

*Omitted words
in the address
of a letter*

Mr. Hsia Chong Ching,
Councillor to the Minister,
Political Affairs Board,
Military Affairs Council,
Chungking, China.

In a series of words or phrases the comma should be inserted before the "and" which connects the last two members of the series. Some writers omit it, but such an omission might cause an awkward sentence if not a misunderstanding. For instance, in the following sentence an omission of the last comma would mean that the last stripe was partly white and black.

1. After the Manchus, our Chinese flag had several stripes,—red, yellow, blue, white, and black.

Questions for Exercise:—

442. His five suits of serge are navy blue coffee-brown black white and gray.

Current Terms:—

1. Manchus 滿清.
2. Stripes 條紋.
3. Five suits of serge 五套嘩嘍料西服.
4. Coffee-brown 咖啡色.

The comma sets apart words used in direct address.

1. Pilots and fliers, pound all those military installations in Tokyo and machine gun the enemy troop concentrations.

Questions for Exercise:—

443. Fellow citizens you have all got to make sacrifice.

Current Terms:—

1. Pilots and fliers 空軍人員(飛機司, 飛行人員等).
2. Pound 轟炸.
3. Military installations 軍事設備.
4. Machine gun 以機槍掃射.
5. Enemy troop concentrations 集中之敵軍隊.

The comma usually separates two coördinate clauses which are connected by "and," "but," "or," etc.

1. The Army air force and anti-aircraft shot down 300 Japanese planes, and the enemy losses were probably much greater.

Questions for Exercise:—

444. You return him the book or he pays you money.
445. The Sino-American Treaty of Amity was concluded but that stands to the credit of Dr. T. V. Soong.

Current Terms:—

1. Army air 陸軍飛機.
2. Anti-aircraft 高射砲.
3. That stands to the credit of Dr. T. V. Soong 皆宋子文博士之功也.

Coördinate clauses in continued sentences, if simple in construction, should be separated by commas.

1. James took a key from his pocket. John held the flash light, I unlocked the chest, and together we lifted its ponderous lid.

The comma separates "yes" or "no" from an accompanying statement. (See 394.)

1. No, I haven't met him.
2. Yes, he did review his lessons.

When the expressions "as," "thus," "namely," "to wit," "that is," "that is to say," "take for example,"

etc., are used to introduce an example which is not a clause no. internally-punctuated, a comma precedes, and a comma follows. (Vs 341.)

1. One salvo of the R. A. F. made a direct hit on a plant down below, that is, the Dixi Trench Mortar Plant in Eisenach.

Questions for Exercise:—

446. Only one thing we can use in holding the tank in check namely the mobile Anti-tank gun.

Current Terms:—

1. Salvo 陣彈. 2. R. A. F. = Royal Air Force 英國皇家空軍. 3. The Dixi Trench Mortar Plant 狄克西迫擊砲製造廠. 4. Eisenach 嚴森浩(德國地名). 5. Holding ... in check 遏阻. 6. Mobile anti-tank gun 流動式平射砲.

324

Words that come between the parts of a quotation are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas.

1. "We can face the fact that there must be a drastic reduction in our standard of living," President Roosevelt declared, "while the cost of living based on average prices of necessities has gone up about 15 per cent since the Autumn of 1939, we must now act to keep it from soaring another 80 to 90 per cent during the next year or two—to hold it somewhere near the present level."

Questions for Exercise:—

447. We have met no Japanese opposition whatever in Burma Colonel Chennault of A. V. G. in an interview with the United Press said although

we only have strafed the advancing Japanese columns.

Current Terms:—

1. Drastic reduction 嚴厲之減縮. 2. To keep it from soaring another 80 or 90 per cent 免再飛漲至百分之八十或九十. 3. To hold it somewhere near the present level 俾其能維持於目前之水準. 4. Japanese opposition 日本飛機之迎擊. 5. Colonel Chennault of A. V. G. (American Volunteer Group) 中國空軍美志願隊隊長陳納德上校. 6. In an interview with the United Press 接見美合衆社記者. 7. Strafed 擊散. 8. Columns 飛機隊伍.

325

A list of words, set off from the introductory expression by a dash following a comma, should be separated from one another by commas. (Same as 374.)

326

A list of words, set off from the concluding expression by a dash following a comma, should be separated from one another by commas. (Same as 374.)

327

A list of words, set off from the introductory, and concluding expression by a dash following a comma in either position thereof, should be separated from one another by commas. (Same as 374.)

328

A list of short statements, set off from the introductory expression by a dash following a comma, should

be separated from one another by commas. (Same as 375.)

329

A list of short statements, set off from the concluding expression by a dash following a comma, should be separated from one another by commas. (Same as 375.)

330

A list of short statements, set off from the introductory, and concluding expression by a dash following a comma in either position thereof, should be separated from one another by commas. (Same as 375.)

331

A list of words, set off from the introductory expression by a colon, should be separated from one another by commas. (Same as 355.)

332

A list of words, set off from the concluding expression by a colon, should be separated from one another by commas. (Same as 356.)

333

A list of words, set off from the introductory, and concluding expression by a colon in either position thereof, should be separated from one another by commas. (Same as 357.)

334

A list of short statements, set off from the introductory expression by a colon, should be separated from one another by commas. (Same as 358.)

335

A list of short statements, set off from the concluding expression by a colon should be separated from one another by commas. (Same as 335.)

336

A list of short statements, set off from the introductory, and concluding expression by a colon in either position thereof, should be separated from one another by commas. (Same as 360.)

THE SEMICOLON

337

Clauses following one another in succession, having a common connection only in meaning with words at the beginning or end of a sentence, or both the end, but separated therefrom by a dash following a comma, or by a colon or by a dash following a colon should be punctuated with semicolons. (See 362, 370, 371, 316, 347, 358, and 364.)

338

The semicolon separates two or more phrases or clauses which depend in both grammar and meaning on words at the beginning or end of a sentence. (Same as 303.)

Clauses depending on words at the beginning of a sentence.

1. All that I wish is, that he may cease to distress his mind about other people's affairs; that he may give up the fruitless attempt to promote the good of his neighbors; that he may remain

quietly at home; that he may long enjoy on his paternal lands a green, an honorable, and a merry old age.

Clauses depending on words at the end of a sentence.

2. That he may cease to distress his mind about other people's affairs; that he may give up the fruitless attempt to promote the good of his neighbors; that he may remain quietly at home; that he may long enjoy on his paternal lands a green, an honorable, and a merry old age, is all that I wish.

Phrases depending on words at the beginning of a sentence.

1. What we American people, stand for is, a Government of the people; a government by the people; and a government for the people.

Phrases depending on words at the end of a sentence.

2. A government of the people; a government by the people; and a government for the people; is what we, American people, stand for.

Questions for Exercise:—

443. What is disclosed by Brigadier General Doolittle is that the fliers were instructed not to bomb the Imperial Palace that the crews were not aware of their mission until they were ready to hop off that the American planes were faster than the Japanese interceptors except the Zero fighters and that the Japanese anti-aircraft fire shot down many of their own barrage balloons.

Current Terms:—

1. To distress his mind about 煩心. 2. Paternal lands 家世. 3. Of the people 民有. 4. By the people

民治. 5. For the people 民享. 6. Disclosed 宣佈. 7. Brigadier General 空軍少將. 8. Doolittle 率領美志願隊轟炸東京等城之杜立特隊長. 9. Crews 飛行員. 10. Mission 使命. 11. To hop off 起飛. 12. Interceptors 截擊機. 13. Zero fighters 零式戰鬥機. 14. Anti-aircraft fire 高射砲. 15. Barrage balloons 阻塞汽球.

The semicolon separates short clauses which, though grammatically independent, are so closely connected in meaning that they naturally form a single sentence.

1. The Japanese have been massing forces off the Solomon Islands, for a new offensive against Australia; the United States Navy has won what may prove to be the most fateful sea battle to the Enemy; the destruction, caused, would have removed the immediate menace to the vital supply line from the United States to Australia.

Questions for Exercise:—

449. Allied air force has passed from defensive tactics to offensive one the Japanese air force had been successful only during the first stage of the war due to numerical superiority and surprise attacks.

Current Terms:—

1. Massing 集中. 2. Forces 兵力. 3. Solomon Islands 所羅門島. 4. New offensive 新攻勢. 5. Most fateful 極端重大意義. 6. Removed 解除. 7. Menace 威脅. 8. Vital supply line 主要給養路線. 9. Allied air force 盟國空軍. 10. Has passed from defensive tactics to offensive one 已由守勢而採攻勢戰術. 11. Numerical superiority 衆寡懸殊. 12. Surprise attacks 襲擊.

The semicolon is frequently used to separate the clauses of a compound sentence, when such clauses contain commas.

1. Tremendous damage inflicted upon the Japanese Navy constitutes a serious drain for the most part irreplaceable, upon Japan's sea strength; her military forces could not hold long besides being annihilated and engaged by Chinese troops.

Questions for Exercise:—

450. Guns of our beach defences shelled the enemy barges due to the advantages of our strong points heavy casualties are believed to have been inflicted thereon.

Current Terms:—

1. Tremendous damage inflicted upon the Japanese Navy constitutes a serious drain upon Japan's sea strength 日本海軍遭受鉅創意味着力量嚴重消耗.
2. Hold long 支持長久.
3. Besides being annihilated and engaged 在被殲及牽制之後.
4. Beach defenses 海邊防地.
5. Barges 駁船.

When the expressions "as," "thus," "namely," "to wit," "that is," "that is to say," etc. are used to introduce an example which is internally-punctuated, or expands the thought, a semicolon precedes and a comma follows. (Vs 323.)

Introducing an internally-punctuated example.

1. A year is divided into four seasons; namely, Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

Introducing an example which expands the thought.

2. The allies are developing a combined naval and air offensive against Japan's strategic weakness; that is, Japan maintains long lines of communication.

Questions for Exercise:—

451. The earth is divided into five Continents as Asia Europe Africa America and Australia.
452. The American press have viewed April 18 Raid on Tokyo and other chief cities in a serious light that is to say they displayed news of the Raid with banner-lines.

Current Terms:—

1. Developing 擬採用.
2. A combined naval and air offensive 海空聯合攻勢戰略.
3. Strategic weakness 戰略弱點.
4. Lines of Communication 交通線.
5. The American Press 美報界.
6. Viewed ... in a serious light 重視.
7. ... Displayed news of the Raid with banner lines ... 咸以大字刊登轟炸東京等城消息.

342

If the members of a compound sentence are complex in construction, they should be separated from one another by semicolons. (See 350.)

1. The Russians have succeeded in filling gaps which were due to winter losses; and the Japanese who have massed a strong fleet intended an invasion of Australia.
2. The coat which is navy blue is mine; and the one which is orange-yellow is yours.

(23)

Questions for Exercise:—

453. (a) One unit which harassed the Enemy's rear is 1st Division of the Fifth Army another which attacked his flanks is 3rd Division thereof.
- (b) One enemy fighter which is of Zero type soared into the very zenith another which is a Messerschmitt was shot down by our anti-aircraft fire.

Current Terms:—

1. Filling gaps which were due to winter losses 將冬戰收所得來之損失補充完備。 2. Massed a strong fleet 集中強有力之艦隊。 3. Navy-blue 海軍藍(色)。 4. Orange-yellow 橘黃(色) 5. Unit 隊。 6. Harassed the Enemy's rear 截敵之後。 7. 1st Division 第一師。 8. Fifth Army 第五軍。 9. Attacked his flanks 擊敵之側。 10. Thereof 即指第五軍的。 11. Soared into the very zenith 飛最高天空。 12. Messerschmitt 德國梅塞士密德式飛機。

343

A series of clauses, set off from the introductory expression by a colon, should be separated from one another by semicolons. (Same as 346.)

344

A series of clauses, set off from the concluding expression by a colon, should be separated from one another by semicolons. (Same as 347.)

345

A series of clauses, set off from both the introductory, and concluding expression by a colon should be separated from one another by semicolons. (See 348.)

THE COLON

346

A series of clauses, separated from one another by semicolons, should be set off from the introductory expression by a colon. (Same as 343).

1. The outcome of this battle (Tankkyan Pegu) had a number of important effects; it upset the Enemy's time table; it averted the danger of a complete collapse of the British line; it frustrated an immediate invasion of India; and it finally enabled the British to maintain contact with the Chinese line.

Current Terms:—

1. Upset 推翻. 2. Time table 預定計畫. 3. Averted 避免. 4. Complete collapse of the British line 英帝國軍全線崩潰. 5. To maintain contact with 保守聯絡.

347

A series of clauses separated from one another by semicolons, should be set off from the concluding expression by a colon. (Same as 344.)

1. The defending planes took off to intercept the enemy; anti-aircraft guns were mounted; the magnificent public-men, women, and children, went promptly to shelters; every possible contingency was attended to by air-raid wardens; that is a general situation of yesterday's raid.

Current Terms:—

1. Defending planes 多指戰鬥機及驅逐機. 2. Took off 起飛. 3. intercepted 截擊. 4. Enemy 多指敵艦. 5. Mounted 裝配. 6. Shelter 防空洞. 7. Contingency 災炸等事. 8. Air-raid wardens 防護團團員.

(25)

One or more comma-punctuated clauses, separated from one another by semicolons, should be set off from both the introductory, and concluding expression by a colon. (See 345.)

1. We find water useful in various ways: it assuages our thirst; ice cream, which every one of us likes to taste, is made partly of it; it (in mountain torrent form) propels wheels; it is turned into showers to irrigate the fields: what else can be compared therewith?

Current Terms:—

1. Assuages our thirst 止渴.
2. Ice cream 冰結淋.
3. Mountain to rent 瀑流.
4. Propels wheels 將輪推動.

The colon is used before a long quotation. (Vs 316.)

1. President Roosevelt said: "We are going place. We will get somewhere. We are going to have a couple of years and perhaps three years before we can make sure that our type of civilization is going to survive. I am perfectly confident of it myself. We have all got to make sacrifices. But we are going to come out winners in the long run. I shudder to think what would happen to any part of this hemisphere that came under German domination."

Questions for Exercise:—

454. Prime Minister Mac Donald said all stabilization or adjustment of wages would be settled by the War Labour Board machinery which was generally accepted by industry and labour.

Current Terms:—

1. ... Going places 漸次前進. 2. Type of civilization 文明方式. 3. To come out winner in the long run 終必爲勝利者. 4. I shudder to think what would happen to any part of this hemisphere that came under German domination 余每一思及此半球之任何一部份若爲德國所控制時之情景如何, 卽爲之驚心膽戰. 5. All stabilization or adjustment of wages 工資之穩定或調整. 6. War Labour Board machinery 戰時勞工局之機構. 7. Industry and labour 一般實業界與勞工界.

350

One or more internally-punctuated clauses which explain a clause should be preceded by the colon. (See 34^o.)

1. The vitally important air liaison between the Chinese and the United States Governments was to a large degree made possible by the private efforts of three Americans: Colonel John J. Jett, now president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce; Colonel Claude Chennault, Commander of the American Volunteer Group in China; and Mr. William Pawley, president of the Intercontinent Aviation Corporation, who was partially responsible for the recruiting of A. V. G. members.

Questions for Exercise:—

455. Disengagement can be achieved only in two ways one is by proper cover for the retiring Japanese troops the other by seizure of local initiative while they are withdrawn.

Current Terms:—

1. Air liaison 空軍聯絡. 2. Private efforts 私人努力. 3. Recruiting 補充. 4. Disengagement 突圍. 5. Cover

for the retiring Japanese troops 掩護日軍退却. 6. Seizure 發動. 7. Local initiative 局部攻勢. 8. Withdrawn 撤退.

351

The colon should be used with the formal salutation of a letter.

(1)

Mr. J. W. Brown,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr. Brown:

(2)

Mr. Mac Donnell,
Prime Minister of Great Britain.

His Excellency:

352

When the second clause is a direct quotation, it is introduced by the colon. (Same as 347.)

1. These were the words of the war spokesman:
"The next few days may decide the issue. At present, all lines of supplies and reinforcements are totally blocked."

(28)

Questions for Exercise:—

456. The Tokyo radio announces As a result of April 18th air raids on Tokyo and other Japanese cities there will be a further shake up in the Tokyo War Office.

Current Terms:—

1. War spokesman 陸軍部發言人. 2. The next few days may decide the issue 此後數日或將有結局出現. 3. Lines of supplies and reinforcements 補給與外援路線. 4. Blocked 封鎖. 5. Tokyo radio 東京廣播. 6. A further shake-up 續有更動. 7. War Office 日本陸軍省.

353

The colon introduces a second clause which explains the first clause. (See 372, and 373.)

1. The use of more tanks by Germans is partly linked with another feature of present fighting; Germans try to nip Soviet "Wedges" by flank attacks.
2. This boy is honest; he does not tell lies, nor cheat.
3. Our leader has thought over every phase of that serious problem, and was at last compelled to resort to this last measure; resistance must be declared upon Japanese invasion.

Questions for Exercise:—

457. Philippine theatre the Allied air attack resulted in direct hits on ships wharves runways and aerodrome installations.

Current Terms:—

1. The use of more tanks 大量使用坦克車. 2. Partly linked with 有關. 3. Feature of present fighting 現代

戰略特點. 4. Nip 進攻. 5. Soviet "Wedges" 蘇羅埃
楔柱戰. 6. Flank attack 側擊. 7. Every phase 各方
面. 8. To resort to 採取. 9. Last measure 最後步驟.
10. Resistance 抗戰. 11. Philippine theatre 菲律賓戰
況. 12. Runways 機場跑道. 13. Aerodrome installa-
tions 機場設備.

354

The colon sometimes separates clauses which are subdivided by semicolons. (See 343, and §44.)

1. Two methods the Japanese might try to eliminate Australia as an increasingly powerful threat to their hold on the South China Seas; one method would be an attack on the supply line between the United States and Australia; the other, an all out attack on Australia.

Questions for Exercise:—

458. Two raids are worth our noticing one force of United States aircraft carried out a successful attack on a concentration of 40 cruisers in Port Yokohama another had devastatingly blasted all Japanese navy bases.

Current Terms:—

1. Try to eliminate 應付. 2. An increasingly powerful threat 漸成爲一大威脅. 3. An all-out attack 出全力進攻. 4. Worth our noticing 值得我們注意的. 5. One force 一隊. 6. Concentration of ... cruisers 巡洋艦聚集之處. 7. Port Yokohama 橫濱港. 8. Blasted 轟擊. 9. Navy bases 海軍根據地.

355

A list of words, separated from one another by commas, should be set off from the introductory expression by a colon. (Same as 331.)

1. One has to get ready with the following before a major clash is started: planes, tanks, cannons, motorized units, armoured trucks, anti-aircraft guns, shock troops, etc.
2. Allied aircraft took heavy toll on Nippon navy: ten light cruisers, twenty destroyers, eight gunboats, four supply vessels, and two seaplane tenders.
3. The vitally important air liaison between the Chinese and the United States Governments was to a large degree made possible by the private efforts of three Americans: Colonel John Jouett, Colonel Claire Chennault, and Mr. William Pawley.
4. Four boys deserve particular attention: John, James, Charles, and Henry.

Questions for Exercise:—

459. A carpenter must bring with him the following tools two or three chisels an ax some nails a tape and a saw.

Current Terms:—

1. Major clash 大戰. 2. Shock troops 突擊隊. 3. Allied aircraft 盟國空軍. 4. Heavy toll 重大之代價. 5. Nippon 日本. 6. Light cruisers 輕巡洋艦. 7. Destroyers 驅逐艦. 8. Gunboats 砲船. 9. Supply vessels 供應輪船. 10. Seaplane tenders 水上飛機供應艦. 11. Deserve particular attention 值得特別注意. 12. Chisels 鑿子. 13. Ax 斧. 14. Nails 釘子. 15. Tape 帶尺. 16. Saw 鋸.

A list of words, separated from one another by commas, should be set off from the concluding expression by a colon. (Same as 352.)

1. Two or three chisels, an axe, some nails, a tane, and a saw: who else can become a car enter by not having recourse thereto?

Current Terms:—

1. By not having recourse thereto 無須乎求助於以上器具。

357

A list of words, separated from one another by commas, should be set off from the introductory, and concluding expression in either position by a colon. (Same as 333.)

1. One has to get ready with the following before a major clash is started: planes, tanks, cannons, motorized units, armoured trucks, anti-aircraft guns, shock troops, etc: just imagine, what a tremendous effect these would produce, when put together!

Current Terms:—

1. Tremendous effect 偉大的威力. 2. Produce 產生.

358

A list of short statements, separated from one another by commas, should be set off from the introductory expression by a colon. (Same as 334.)

1. An assault was then launched: British tanks fanned out, fighters and bombers swarmed over into action, and guns kept on firing.

Questions for Exercise:—

460. British armoured formations broke through the Vichy Army Commander was captured a shot

(32)

plunged through Colonel Plasté's breast and the last strong point fell.

Current Terms:—

1. Tanks 坦克車. 2. Fanned out 徐進(並有刮辣之聲). 3. Fighters 戰鬥機. 4. Bombers 轟炸機. 5. Armoured formations 裝甲車隊. 6. Vichy 維琪. 7. Army Commander 陸軍司令官. 8. Point 據點. 9. Fell 陷落.

359

A list of short statements, separated from one another by commas, should be set off from the concluding expression by a colon. (Same as 335.)

1. British tanks fanned out, fighters and bombers swarmed over into action, and guns kept on firing; thus an assault was launched.

360

A list of short statements, separated from one another by commas, should be set off from the introductory, and concluding expression in either position by a colon. (Same as 335.)

1. An assault was then launched: British tanks fanned out, fighters and bombers swarmed over into action, and guns kept on firing: this, more or less, would help the Allied on the way to air superiority.

Current Terms:—

1. Air superiority 制空權.

361

A list of questions, separated from one another by interrogation points, should be set off from the intro-

ductory, or concluding expression in either position by a colon.

From the introductory expression.

1. Since the highly destructive raid on Japan Proper on April 18, 1942, the Japanese Government have been worrying themselves with the following questions: how are they going to calm down panic inspired thereby? What can they do most to deception? Is it proper to bring accusations now?

From the concluding expression.

2. How are they going to calm down panic inspired thereby? what can they do most to deception? Is it proper to bring accusations now? these are the questions the Japanese government have been worrying themselves with, since the highly destructive raid on Japan Proper on April 18, 1942.

Questions for Exercise:—

461. He used to ask himself these questions Could Mitsubishi Aircraft Plant produce a complete military aircraft every eight and a half minutes. If so why so. If not why not.
462. These questions must be taken in consideration shall we hold a meeting when shall we hold where shall we meet.

Current Terms:—

1. Highly destructive raid 高度破壞性轟炸。
2. To calm down panic inspired thereby 平靜一切因空襲所致之紛擾。
3. What can they do most to deception? 用何種方法向外界撒謊?
4. To bring accusations 誣罪於某某諸人。
5. Mitsubishi Aircraft Plant 三菱飛機廠(日

本, 名古屋 Nagoya, Japan). G. Taken into consideration 考慮.

362

A list of questions, separated from one another by interrogation points, should be set off from the introductory, and concluding expression by a colon in either position. (Same as Note 1, 350.)

1. Since the highly destructive raid on Japan Proper on April 18, 1942, the Japanese Government have been worrying themselves with the following questions: how are they going to calm down panic inspired thereby? What can they do most to deception? Is it proper to bring accusations now: in a word, what else could they find more serious than these?

363

A list of words, or short statements, separated from one another by commas, may be set off from the introductory, or concluding expression, or from both by a dash following a colon.

A list of words from the introductory expression.

1. One has to get ready with the following before a major clash is started:—planes, tanks, cannons, motorized units, armoured trucks, anti-aircraft guns, shock troops, etc. (Same as 355.)

A list of words from the concluding expression.

2. Planes, tanks, cannons, motorized units; armoured trucks, anti aircraft guns, shock troops, etc.—just imagine, what a tremendous effect these would produce when put together! (Same as 356.)

A list of words from both the introductory, and concluding expression.

3. One has to get ready with the following before a major clash is started:—planes, tanks, cannons, motorized units, armoured trucks, anti-aircraft guns, shock troops, etc.—just imagine what a tremendous effect these would produce when put together! (Same as 357.)

A list of short statements from the introductory expression.

4. An assault was then launched:—British tanks fanned out, fighters and bombers swarmed over into action, and guns kept on firing. (Same as 358.)

A list of short statements from the concluding expression.

5. British tanks fanned out, fighters and bombers swarmed over into action, and guns kept on firing:—thus an assault was launched. (Same as 359.)

A list of short statements from both the introductory, and concluding expression.

6. An assault was then launched:—British tanks fanned out, fighters and bombers swarmed over into action, and guns kept on firing:—this, more or less, would help the Allied on the way to air superiority. (Same as 360.)

A list of questions, or internally-punctuated clauses, separated from one another by interrogation points, or by semicolons, may be set off from the introductory, or concluding expression, or from both, by a dash following a colon.

A list of questions from the introductory expression.

1. Since the highly destructive raid on Japan Proper on April 18, 1942, the Japanese Government have been worrying themselves with the following questions:—how are they going to calm down panic inspired thereby? what can they do most to deception? is it proper to bring accusations now? (See 361.)

A list of questions from the conclusion expression.

2. How are they going to calm down panic inspired thereby? what can they do most to deception? is it proper to bring accusations now?—these are the questions the Japanese Government have been worrying themselves with. (See 361.)

A list of questions from both the introductory, and concluding expression.

3. Since the highly destructive raid on Japan Proper on April 18, 1942, the Japanese Government have been worrying themselves with the following questions:—how are they going to calm down panic inspired thereby? what can they do most to deception? is it proper to bring accusations now?—in a word, what else could they find more serious than these? (Same as 362.)

A list of internally-punctuated clauses from the introductory expression.

4. A new offensive was started against Australia:—the Japanese have been massing forces of the Solomon Islands; the United States Navy has won what may prove to be the most fateful sea battle to the Enemy; the destruction, caused, would have removed the immediate menace to

the vital supply line from the United States to Australia. (See 339, 343, and 347.)

A list of internally-punctuated clauses from the concluding expression.

5. The Japanese have been massing forces off the Solomon Islands; the United States Navy has won what may prove to be the most fateful sea battle to the Enemy; the destruction, caused, would have removed the immediate menace to the vital supply line from the United States to Australia:—all this is quite worth our attention. (See 339, 344, and 347).

A list of internally-punctuated clauses from both the introductory, and concluding expression.

6. A new offensive was started against Australia; —the Japanese have been massing forces off the Solomon Islands; the United States Navy has won what may prove to be the most fateful sea battle to the Enemy; the destruction, caused, would have removed the immediate menace to the vital supply line from the United States to Australia:—all this is quite worth our attention. (See 339, 345, and 348.)

THE DASH

365

The dash is used to mark pauses and repetitions in a sentence for the sake of effect.

1. Our troops fought—fought fierce—fierce defensive engagements with enemy tanks and infantry.

2. Foreigners often praised the gallantry of Chinese officers and soldiers manning one anti-tank gun, who would never stop firing until their last breath—never, never, never!

Questions for Exercise:—

463. Two hundred thousand Japanese soldiers converging on Kinshua from East West and South under an artillery barrage and with the support of planes started to storm the city with terrific force.
464. The United States planes swarmed rattling over Tokyo rattling rattling rattling.

Current Terms:—

1. Fierce defensive engagements 猛烈之防禦戰.
2. Last breath 最後一口氣.
3. Converging 會合.
4. Under an artillery barrage and with the support of planes 在飛機大砲之猛烈砲火掩護下.
5. Storm 猛撲.
6. Swarmed 羣集.
7. Rattling 刮辣之聲.

The dash is used to show a sudden or abrupt change. It suspends the construction in order to change it, or to give an unexpected turn to the end of the sentence.

1. Australia was free from the danger of attack;—how could it be! It would be a very bold man who would say that the threat to Australia was removed!
2. What!—the situation in New Zealand was good;—every day they are adding to the defensive arrangements there!

Questions for Exercise:—

465. Tremendous losses on the Soviets how comes the rumor the intention of Soviet anti-tank artillery forced the Nazi troops to retreat.

466. What why how it means me death I don't think easy like that.

Current Terms:—

1. Free from the danger of attack 脫離被攻危險. 2. How could it be! 這怎辦得到! 3. It would be a very bold man who would say that the threat to Australia was removed! 苟有人謂澳洲之威脅業已解除, 其人殆甚大膽! 4. Every day they are adding to the defensive arrangements there! 彼等在每日加強防務之中! 5. Rumor 謠言. 6. Retreat 後退.

367

The dashes are used to separate an expression in a sentence which is not parenthetical but an enumeration or definition of some part in the sentence.

1. The first batch of refugees—merchants, students, engineers, and physicians—hurried on board a U. S. liner by the name of Hoover.
2. The University faculty—professors, assistant professors, instructors, and assistant instructors—have a sitting held somewhere this afternoon.

Questions for Exercise:—

467. The whole staff senior members and junior members participated in the National War Council.
468. Hundreds nay hundreds of thousands men women and children rushed out to see the parachute display.

Current Terms:—

1. The first batch of refugees 第一批難民. 2. Hurried on board 火速登輪. 3. Liner by the name of Hoover

胡佛總統號郵船. 4. Faculty 教職員會. 5. Assistant professors 助理教授. 6. Assistant instructors 助理教師. 7. Have a sitting hell 開會. 8. Staff 參謀本部. 9. Senior members 高級職員. 10. Junior members 低級職員. 11. The National War Council 全國作戰會議. 12. Parachute display 降落傘部隊表演.

368

In parenthetical expressions, dashes may be used before and after the expressions to make their close connection with the rest of the sentence.

1. An air battle—40 Japanese Zero fighters were engaged by 60 Allied fighters who dived on them from a height of 20,000 feet—took place in Lashio.
2. My cousin—a fighter pilot who sustained a broken rib in a plane mishap—was rushed off to hospital in an ambulance.

Questions for Exercise:—

469. The air battle heavy casualties are believed to have been inflicted on both sides interlocked throughout the Kharkov arc.
470. The general situation on all Pacific fronts emphasizes were laid on critical developments in China was discussed in a 40-minute meeting of the Pacific War Council.

Current Terms:—

1. Were engaged by 接戰. 2. Dived 俯衝. 3. Took place 發生. 4. Lashio 臘戍(緬甸). 5. Fighter pilot 戰鬥機飛行員. 6. Sustained a broken rib in a plane mishap 飛機失事致肋骨受傷. 7. Rushed off to hospital in an ambulance 以救傷汽車運送醫院. 8. Interlocked 呈現膠着狀態. 9. Kharkov arc 卡爾科夫戰線. 10. Gen-

eral situation 一般局勢. 11. Pacific fronts 太平洋戰場.
12. Critical developments 尖銳化發展. 13. A 40-minute
meeting 四十分鐘長的會議. 14. Pacific War Council
太平洋作戰會議.

369

Semicolon-punctuated clauses following one another in succession, having a common connection only in meaning with words at the beginning of a sentence, may be separated therefrom by a dash following a comma. (See 337.)

1. All these betoken the coming of Spring, — green grasses are growing; gay flowers are blooming; little birds are chirping.

370

Semicolon-punctuated clauses following one another in succession, having a common connection only in meaning with words at the end of a sentence, may be separated therefrom by a dash following a comma. (See 337.)

1. Green grasses are growing; gay flowers are blooming; little birds are chirping. — all these betoken the coming of Spring.

371

Semicolon-punctuated clauses following one another in succession, having a common connection only in meaning with words at the beginning and end of a sentence, may be separated therefrom by a dash following a comma.

1. Here is a piece of the great outdoor life, — green grasses are growing; gay flowers are blooming; little birds are chirping, — all these betoken the coming of Spring.

2. This is what happened in the Philippine theatre, — two truck columns operating on Bataan Peninsula were hit by fire from our forts; large fires got started; a medium sized Japanese vessel was sunk off the Bataan coast, what bosom can remain insensible amidst this scene?

Questions for Exercise:—

477. Summer is gone days get shorter the chilling north wind blows trees and flowers fade this is a sign of Autumn.

Current Terms:—

1. Green flowers are blooming 花香. 2. Birds are chirping 鳥語. 3. Betoken 表示. 4. Philippine theatre 菲律賓方面. 5. Two truck columns 卡車隊兩列. 6. Hit by fire 遭砲與擊. 7. Forts 要塞. 8. Off the Bataan coast 在巴丹海面. 9. What bosom 誰. 10. Remain insensible 仍然不感於中. 11. Amidst this scene 在這種情況之中.

372

A dash, usually following a comma, may introduce an explanatory clause. (See 353.)

There exists no gulf between Britain's determination and India's set purpose, — both are equally determined and pledged to defend India from the treacherous Japanese menace, (在英國之決心及印度之決定目的之間，並無鴻溝存在。雙方均有同樣決心，並誓為保衛印度，抵制詭詐之日方之威脅而努力)。

2. April 4, 1924, I joined St. John's University — here started my college life.

Questions for Exercise:—

472. A fierce battle raged in Rangoon between the United Nations and the Enemy both sides were

((48))

using much artillery supported by tanks and planes.

473. The air raid came one early morning under cover of low clouds it is the first one experienced by Tokyo ever since the Sino-Japanese Hostilities.

Current Terms:—

1. Gulf 鴻溝. 2. Pledged ... 誓爲. 3. Treacherous Japanese menace 詭詐之日方之威脅. 4. United Nations 盟國.

373

A dash, usually following a comma, may summarize a preceding clause. (See 353.)

1. Twenty years have been spent in teaching,— that counts a great deal in my past career.

374

A list of words, separated from one another by commas, may be set off from the introductory, or concluding expression by a dash following a comma, or from both by a dash following a comma in either position. (Same as 325, 326, and 337.)

From the introductory expression.

1. A carpenter has to bring with him the following tools,—two or three chisels, an ax, some nails, a tape, and a saw.

From the concluding expression.

2. Two or three chisels, an ax, some nails, a tape, and a saw,— these are the tools a carpenter used to bring with him.

From both the introductory, and concluding expressions.

2. A carpenter has to bring with him the following tools,—two or three chisels, an axe, some nails, a plane, and a saw, lacking one of the above would affect efficiency.

375

A list of short statements separated from one another by commas, may be set off from the introductory, or concluding expression, or from both, by a dash following a comma in either position.

From the introductory expression.

1. The following betoken the coming of a down-pour,—day darkens, lightning flashes, and thunder roars.

From the concluding expression.

2. Day darkens lightning flashes, and thunder roars,—these betoken the coming of a down-pour.

From both the introductory, and concluding expression.

3. The following betoken the coming of a down-pour, day darkens, lightning flashes, and thunder roars,—who else would say this is not so?

376

Dashes set off a parenthetical expression which is too closely connected with the rest of the sentence to be inclosed in marks of parenthesis, and yet needs to be distinctly separated from the rest of the sentence. Commas should precede the dashes, if commas would

be necessary provided the words between the dashes were omitted.

1. The Royal Air Force bombers carried out a high level attack on Akyab Aerodrome, - runways were marked with craters by big bombs. - they have lost only one plane in a take off accident.

Questions for Exercise:—

474. Our leader is the greatest figure of present day world he must be somebody who is worth something one who really sacrificed for the welfare of his masses where could we find a leader like him.

Current Terms:—

1. The Royal Air Force 英國皇家空軍. 2. A high level attack 高度轟襲. 3. Akyab Aerodrome 阿恰布飛機場. 4. Runways were marked with craters by big bombs 跑道上彈坑累累. 5. Take-off accident 截擊. 6. He must be somebody 相當重要. 7. Who is worth something 值得推崇的. 8. Welfare of his masses 民衆的幸福.

THE MARKS OF PARENTHESIS

377

Marks of parenthesis inclose expressions that do not form an essential part of the sentence.

1. Burma sector: the planes sometimes had to fly through heavy weather (bad weather seems to be the order of things in this part of the world) to achieve their objectives.

Questions for Exercise:—

475. The demeanor of the Chungking public they had
enough experience in the previous raids during
the raid was excellent.

Current Terms:—

1. Burma sector 緬甸戰場方面。 2. Heavy weather 惡劣天氣。 3. Bad weather seems to be the order of things in this part of the world 此處天氣惡劣向來如此或此處常為惡劣天氣所支配。 4. Objectives 目標。 5. Demeanor of the Chungking public 重慶民衆態度。 6. Excellent 鎮靜。

THE MARKS OF BRACKET

378

Brackets inclose insertions whose connection with the text is slight. They are only required in quoted matter, where, to make the author's meaning clear, it is sometimes necessary to insert explanatory words in brackets, and are used in four different ways.

379

Brackets are used to inclose a query, which, independent of the rest of the sentence, is inserted by some other person than the original speaker or writer himself.

1. Prime Minister Churchill to day presented Parliament with a White Paper. [What does it deal with?]

2. Chang's younger sister did not go to school this morning. [Why?]

Questions for Exercise:—

476. Britain cannot afford to lose the support of India just as India cannot afford to see Britain go down in ignominious defeat in the current world wide struggle between Democracy and Totalitarianism why can't Britain do so.
477. General Marshall United States Chief of Staff wishes to discuss with Britain the question of a second front in Europe and will try to persuade the British Government to fall in with the idea. When shall this second front start.

Current Terms:—

1. Prime Minister Churchill 英首相邱吉爾. 2. Presented 提交. 3. Parliament 國會(英). 4. White Paper 白皮書. 5. Struggle between Democracy and Totalitarianism 民主政治與專權政治之爭執. 6. General Marshall United States Chief of Staff 美參謀總長馬歇爾將軍. 7. A second front in Europe 開闢歐陸第二戰場. 8. To persuade the British Government to fall in with the idea 促請英政府之同意.

380

If a comment, independent of the rest of the sentence, is inserted by some other person than the original speaker or writer himself, then it should be inclosed in brackets.

1. Brigadier General Chennault said, "my handful of aviators have wrought tremendous havoc among the Japanese planes." [Here the word "handful" does not mean "as much as a hand could hold"; it means "a small number of." Hence in the plural sense.]
2. Forty head of cattle have been transported here from Hongkong. [Here the word "head" is in

the singular form but with a plural sense.
Hence a plural verb.]

Questions for Exercise:—

478. A number of shock troops were massed opposite our positions and succeeded in making some small gains. Here the number is used in the collective sense Hence in the plural number.
479. Bombs and incendiaries land harmlessly in water. Here the word land is not a noun it is used as a verb.

Current Terms:—

1. Brigadier general 空軍少將階級. 2. Wrought tremendous havoc 施以重大破壞. 3. Forty head of cattle 四十頭牛. 4. Massed 集中. 5. Our positions 中國防地. 6. Incendiaries 燃燒彈. 7. Land 投落.

381

Brackets inclose a criticism, which, independent of the rest of the sentence, is inserted by some other person but not by the original speaker or writer himself.

1. Gliders will be called in the ceremony this afternoon. [Wrong, the word 'called' does not carry the exact idea as is needed here. Better say gliders will be christened in the ceremony this afternoon].
2. We will all die some day. [Wrong, the verb phrase 'will die' means 'are determined to die at a determined time'; 'some day' denotes an uncertain time in the future. Better say: we shall all die some day.]

Questions for Exercise:—

480. The Enemy warcraft was shelled by fire from Corregidor Fort. Wrong the word warcraft is in

the plural sense Better say the Enemy warcraft were shelled by fire from Corregidor Fort.

481. Weighty artillery fire on island fortresses in the Manila Bay lessened somewhat late yesterday wrong the word weighty does not carry the exact idea Better say heavy artillery fire on island fortresses lessened somewhat late yesterday.

Current Terms:—

1. Gliders 滑翔機. 2. Ceremony 典禮. 3. Christened 命名. 4. Enemy warcraft 敵(日本)軍艦. 5. Shelled by fire 砲轟. 6. Corregidor Fort 柯里幾多爾要塞. 7. Manila Bay 馬尼刺灣. 8. Lessened somewhat 似乎減少. 9. Heavy artillery 重砲.

382

If a correction independent of the rest of the sentence, is inserted by some other person and not by the original speaker or writer himself, then it should be inclosed in brackets.

1. Who is the Chairman of the Nationalist Government's secretary? [Not who is the Chairman's of the Nationalist Government secretary?]
2. General Pei Chung Hsi Deputy Chief of Staff's spokesman came here. [Not, General Pei Chung Hsi's Deputy Chief's of Staff spokesman came here].

Questions for Exercise:—

48. He accepts the go between's opinion Not he accepts the go s between opinion.
48. Politics is a science Not politics are a science.

484. The Commander in Chief's orders were obeyed
Not the Commander s-in Chief orders were
obeyed.

485. The Miss Chens invite me to dinner Not the Miss
Chen invites me to dinner.

Current Terms:—

1. General Pei Chung Hsi Deputy Chief of Staff's
spokesman 副總參謀長白崇禧將軍的代表。 2. Accepts
接受。 3. Go between 中人。 4. Politics 政治學。 5. The
Miss Chens 陳家小姐們。

383

Brackets inclose a direction which, independent of the
rest of the sentence, is inserted by some other person
than the original speaker or writer himself.

1. The 'kill,' must be made on Japanese positions.
[Best: the "kill" must be made on "Japan
Proper."]

Questions for Exercise:—

486. The American raiders had better be carrier based
Best the American raiders had better be based
in Chekiang Province.

Current Terms:—

1. 'kill' 作“轟炸”解釋。 2. Japanese positions 敵
軍防地。 3. Japan Proper 日本本土。 4. American
raiders 轟炸暴日美機。 5. Better be based in Chekiang
Province 最好由浙省根據地起飛。

QUOTATION MARKS

384

Quotation marks are of two kinds - double (" ") and single (' ').

385

The quotation marks are placed at the beginning of each paragraph and at the end of the last paragraph.

1. "The United States forces, seeking to regain contact with the crippled Japanese fleet, are steaming westward toward Japan and northward toward Alaska. Another big naval and air struggle is apparently near.

"The announcement that the United States have lost contact with the Enemy fleet does not necessarily mean that the battle has ended. The American forces, it is believed, are harrying and seeking out Enemy warships, and the chase would end only when the Japanese fleet no longer came within the range limit of United States land based planes.

"It is understood in New York that the Japanese fleet which took part in the Midway battle consisted of perhaps 60 or more warships of all types up to battleships and perhaps 20 or 30 other vessels while the United States forces consisted mostly of carrier and land based planes."

Current Terms:—

1. To regain contact 重行接觸
2. The crippled Japanese fleet 遭受鉅創後之日艦隊
3. Another big naval and air struggle is apparently near 預料另一海空

軍大戰似爲時已近。 4. Announcement 官方宣佈。 5. It is believed 衆信。 6. Harrying 阻撓。 7. Seeking out Enemy warships 搜尋敵艦之所在耶。 8. No longer within the range limit of United States land based planes 退至美國以陸地爲根據地之飛機航程以外。 9. It is understood in New York 紐約方面獲悉。 10. Midway battle 中途島海戰。 11. Warships of all types 各型軍艦。 12. Land based planes 陸上根據之飛機。

Single quotation marks inclose a quotation within a quotation.

The Foreign Affairs spokesman said: "Being asked by the Reuter's correspondent what had become of the crippled Japanese fleet since the Midway battle, the United States Navy spokesman replied, 'The American forces are just harrying and seeking out Enemy warships'."

Questions for Exercise:—

487. A local American resident said my wife wrote me It's very lucky that I got on board the last United States plane which carried the record load of 78 persons including its crew of four on an evacuation flight from Myitkyina in Burma.
488. The Central Radio announces A report of the War Production Board said United States is going to have the world's largest air force with the finest machines like the Boeing Flying Fortress or the Consolidated Liberator the New Lockheed fighter etc.
489. Well informed circles in London stated the United States Embassy's press attache said there seems to be much doubt that the Japan se have occupied the Aleutian Islands.

Current Terms:—

1. The Foreign Affairs spokesman 外交部發言人.
2. Reuters correspondent 路透社記者.
3. What had become of 情況何如.
4. Navy spokesman 海軍部發言人.
5. Local American resident 本市美國僑民.
6. Got on board 乘.
7. Record load 破記錄飛載.
8. Crew 飛行員.
9. Evacuation 撤退.
10. Myitkyina 密芝那.
11. War Production Board 戰時生產局.
12. Boeing Flying Fortress 波音式空中堡壘.
13. Consolidated Liberator 統一式[里伯拉多]轟炸機.
14. Lockheed fighter [洛克希]式戰鬥機.
15. Well informed circles 消息靈通方面.
16. Press attache 新聞專員.

387

Quotation marks are sometimes used to call attention to special words.

1. Admiral Layton paid a handsome tribute to the behavior of the people of Colombo who have set an example of courage and calmness which is second to none.
2. The battle of steel continues on the Kharkov front.

Questions for Exercise:—

490. This highway is the Chief German line of communication for switching reserves and supplies.
491. The Russians have massed their tanks in order to effect a breakthrough at some selected point.

Current Terms:—

1. Paid a handsome tribute to 甚為欽佩.
2. Battle of steel 鋼鐵之戰.
3. Switching 運輸.
4. Reserves and supplies 補給.
5. "A breakthrough at some selected point" 突破一點.

The title of a book or paper may be quoted as the writer prefers.

1. Magazines like "Life", "Asia", and "The China Weekly Review" are worth our mentioning.
2. The textbook adopted in Grammar class is "Correct English".
3. The newspapers we read everyday are "The Central Daily Newspaper," "The Ta Kung Pao," etc.

Current Terms:—

1. "Life" 美生活雜誌.
2. "Asia" 美亞細亞雜誌.
3. "The China Weekly Review" 中國評論週報.

Double quotation marks inclose the exact words of a speaker or writer. (See 5:3.)

1. Marshal Timoshenko once said, "In modern warfare, we can keep our encircled troops supplied by planes, and reinforce by parachute descents and air borne tanks."

Questions for Exercise:—

- 4:2. A certain friend of mine said we have to lay much emphasis on Morale Versus Metal principle.
- 4:3. We heard him say I'm getting along well now.

Current Terms:—

1. In modern warfare 現代戰爭中.
2. Keep ... supplies by planes 以飛機供給.
3. Reinforce by parachute descents and air borne tanks 以降落部隊及吊掛坦克車增援.
4. 'Moral Versus Metal' principle 精神勝過物質主義.

THE INTERROGATION POINT

390

An interrogation point should follow every direct question.

1. Did you recognize me?

Note 1. A series of questions, set off from the introductory, or concluding expression by a colon, or from both by a colon in either position, should be separated from one another by interrogation points. (Same as 332.)

Ex. *a.* He asked me the following questions; what is the matter with you? Are you ill? Are you hurt?

b. What is the matter with you? Are you ill? Are you hurt; this is what he asked me.

c. Here are the following questions; what is the matter with you? Are you ill? Are you hurt, this is what he asked me.

Note 2. A series of very short direct questions each (except the first) beginning with a small letter, and the sense being complete only in the last member thereof, should be separated from one another by interrogation points.

Ex. Shall Germany get the ultimate victory? shall Italy? shall Japan?

Note 3. A series of very short direct questions, each (except the first) beginning with a small letter, the sense being complete only in the last member thereof, separated from one another by commas should be ended with an interrogation point.

Ex. Shall Italy, shall Japan, shall Germany get the ultimate victory?

Note 4. An interrogation point is not required after an indirect question.

Ex. He asked who was ready to join the army.

THE EXCLAMATION POINT

391

The exclamation point should be used after every expression of strong emotion such as ecstasy, anger, grief, joy surprise appeal strong desire, threat doubt, sarcasm, etc.

Ecstasy.

1. We are beside ourselves to hear the news that we have driven the Japanese out of our territory!

Anger.

2. How dare you come here who have thus betrayed your beloved country!

Grief.

3. Shanghai has now become "hell on earth"!

Joy.

4. Oh! How joyful I am to know that the U. S. bombers have blown up all the military installations in Tokyo!

Surprise.

5. I wonder why there should be too much "loose talk" in Allied circles!

Appeal.

6. Oh! My honorable judge! Pray give me fair decision!

Strong Desire.

7. I would the day come, when China would have the world's largest air force!

Threat.

8. Let's smash the Japanese attacks and consolidate our regained territory!

Doubt.

9. Japan a civilized nation! she even resorted to poisonous gas warfare in China!

Sarcasm.

10. What a beautiful example Japanese Royal soldiers have set by raping Chinese women!

Questions for Exercise,—

494. I don't want to see you any more you traitor.
495. In the next raid let's leave the whole city of Osaka in flames.
496. How would Japan act after dominating the whole world.
497. I would the Japanese corpses would litter a wider area in the battles to come.
498. How rapturous to the Soviets that 50,000 casualties have been inflicted on the Nazis in the Kharkov sector.
499. Japan's speedy settlement of China's Incident five years have not yet sufficed to do so.
500. That man a coward he once risked his life at the point of a bayonet.

501. How glad I am to see my beloved mother.
 502. Dear American friends give us flying fortresses
 as soon as possible.
 503. Alas my beloved mother passed away last night.

Current Terms:—

1. Beside ourselves 狂喜. 2. Betrayed ... country
 賣國. 3. "Hell on earth" 人間地獄. 4. Allied circles
 同盟國方面. 5. "Would = wish" 希望. 6. Smash 粉碎.
 7. Resorted to 採取. 8. Poisonous gas warfare 毒氣戰
 爭. 9. A beautiful example ... have set 倣模範. 10.
 Japanese Royal soldiers 日本皇軍. 11. Raping 強姦.
 12. Osaka 日本 大阪. 13. Dominating the whole world
 征服全世界. 14. ... Corpses would litter a wider area
 橫屍枕藉. 15. Rapturous 狂喜. 16. Casualties 死亡者.
 17. Kharkov sector 下爾科夫戰場. 18. "Speedy settle-
 ment" 速戰速決. 19. Risked his life at the point of a
 bayonet 奮不顧身. 20. Passed away 逝世.

392

The double and triple exclamation points are some-
 times used to express increasing intensity of emotion.

1. My goodness! My goodness!! My goodness!!!
 you have betrayed him instead of saving his
 life!

Note 1. O is used with a noun of address and is not
 followed by an exclamation point. Oh is
 not used with nouns of address and is im-
 mediately followed by an exclamation point,
 unless the emotion continues throughout the
 sentence.

- Ex. a. O friend! I seek harborage for
 the night!
 b. Oh, what a cruel fate is mine!

Questions for Exercise:—

504. Alas the day Alas the day Alas the day Tremendous casualty on the Enemy.

Current Terms:—

1. My goodness! 糟糕. 2. Betrayed 辜負. 3. Seek harborage for the night 求宿一夜.

393

The exclamation point is used at the end of the sentence if a comma is put after each word of the interjection series to show repetition. (See 314.)

394

The interjection should be set off by a comma when unemphasized, but an exclamation point when emphasized. (See 308, and 322.)

1. Oh, how tired I am!

MARKS OF LEADERS

395

Leaders indicate omissions in the middle, or at the end of a paragraph.

1. (Text.) Secretary of State Cordell Hull revealed to the press that the formal proposals for economic collaboration with Free China are similar to those offered to the Soviet Union. He said the move was designed to obtain closer trade relations and wartime cooperation between China and the United States. He also revealed

(60)

that the proposals made to China and Russia resembled those accepted by Britain on February 21.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull revealed to the press that the formal proposals for economic collaboration with Free China are similar to those offered to the Soviet . . . proposals made to China and Russia resembled those accepted by Britain on February 20.

Current Terms:—

1. Secretary of State Cordell Hull 美國務卿赫爾。 2. Revealed to the press 接見記者。 3. Formal proposals 正式建議。 4. Economic collaboration 經濟合作。 5. Offered to 提交。 6. Move 建議目的。 7. Closer trade relations 更密切貿易關係。

THE ASTERISKS

396

Asterisks (****) indicate omissions. Asterisks are convenient for separating complete paragraphs.

1. (Text.) Soviets withdrew a large number of the attackers on the Kharkov front in order to stem the Nazi tank thrust.

So the Soviet offensive on the Kharkov front has become a question of hack and thrust.

Marshal Timoshenko's men, battling their way through heavy opposition, are smothering Nazi attempts to stab a hole in the Soviet front and then curl up the Soviet flanks.

Soviets withdrew a large number of the attackers on the Kharkov front in order to stem the Nazi tank thrust.

* * * *

Marshal Timoshenko's men, battling their way through heavy opposition, are smothering Nazi attempts to stab a hole in the Soviet front and then curl up the Soviet flanks.

Current Terms:—

1. Withdrew 抽調. 2. Stem 遏阻. 3. Tank thrust 坦克車突擊. 4. A question of 'hack and thrust' 時退時進問題. 5. Timoshenko 蘇聯陸軍大將提摩盛科. 6. Heavy opposition 堅強抵抗. 7. Smothering 撲擊. 8. To stab a hole 錐形戰術. 9. Curl up the Soviet flanks 迂迴側擊.

THE HYPHEN

397

The hyphen (-) divides a word at the end of a line. It separates syllables. It comes at the end of the line.

1. The general situation on all Pacific fronts was discussed in a ninety-minute meeting of the Pacific War Council.

Note 1. A word of one syllable is never split.

Note 2. The hyphen never come at the beginning of a line.

Current Terms:—

1. General situation 一般局勢. 2. All Pacific fronts 太平洋各戰線. 3. Pacific War Council 太平洋作戰會議.

The hyphen is used to separate those parts of compound words which have not yet become single words.

1. A three-month trial is required of every new chauffeur.
2. A fierce counter-attack is launched by Chinese cavalry.

Current Terms:—

1. A three-month trial 三個月試用.
2. Chauffeur 開駛摩打車之人.
3. Fierce counter-attack 猛烈反攻.
4. Cavalry 騎兵.

The hyphen is used to separate those parts of compound words wherein it is convenient to keep the prefix distinct from the rest of the word.

1. We fought unprecedented offensive engagements with enemy infantry.
2. The Japanese want to create a 'co-prosperity sphere' in Greater Eastern Asia.

Current Terms:—

1. Unprecedented 空前.
2. Offensive engagements 攻勢戰.
3. Infantry 步兵.
4. Create 造成.
5. A 'co-prosperity sphere' in Greater Eastern Asia 大東亞共榮圈.

THE APOSTROPHE

The apostrophe is used to mark the plural of figures and letters.

1. The first prize number contains seven 8's.
2. An old lady likes to use many and s whenever she intends to deliver a lecture.

Questions for Exercise:—

505. There are four Ss in the word Mississippi.
 506. My phone number is 2 and four Os.

Current Terms:—

1. First prize 頭獎
2. To deliver a lecture 講演
3. Mississippi 美 密士失必河
4. Phone number 電話號碼

401

The apostrophe marks the omission of figures in dates.

1. He is in the class of '44.
2. The class of '42 have a football match with the class of '43.

Questions for Exercise:—

507. Some predict that the world war will end in 45.
 508. May be Japan will not be able to fight in 45.

Current Terms:—

1. Class of '44 = class of 1944 公元一九四四年班
2. Football match 足球比賽
3. Predict 預言
4. World war 世界大戰
5. May be 或許

402

The apostrophe marks the omission of a letter or letters.

1. I can't do that.

2. You wouldn't hold that true.

Questions for Exercise:—

509. Couldn't you imagine what would happen 50 years afterwards.

510. It doesn't matter whether you stay here or not.

Current Terms:—

1. Hold ... true 當以爲眞. 2. It doesn't matter 無關緊要.

THE PERIOD

403

Every declarative or imperative sentence should be ended with a period.

Declarative.

1. Union is strength.

Imperative.

2. Close the door.

Note 1. If a declarative or imperative sentence is emphasized, it may be ended with an exclamation point.

1. Union is strength! (emphatically read).

2. Close the door! (emphatically read).

Note 2. A period should follow every abbreviation.

1. Dr. (Doctor).

2. Jan. (January).

(65)

Note 3. The period should separate a number or a heading from the words which follow.

1. 104. Every sentence should begin with a capital letter.
2. The Period. Every sentence must end with a period.

Answers Section

301

411. Before the drunkard had time to come to himself, he was stripped of his overcoat.
412. Once started the wheel never ceases.
413. The Japanese troops have the advantage of equipment, but when vice versa, the Chinese forces could beat them.

302

414. The younger brother, whom you have met, was here.
415. The brother whom you have met was here last night.

303

416. What we expect of the way air war is, that it may turn the Japan Proper into ashes; that it may cause a dispersal of her air strength; and that it may cripple her sea power.
417. That it may turn the Japan Proper into ashes; that it may cause a dispersal of her air strength; and that it may cripple her sea power, is what we expect of the way air war.

(67)

418. Men and women, old and young, high and low, rich and poor, all have to submit themselves to the Mobilization Act.
419. Shrieking of alarms or sound of anti-aircraft artillery, roar of defenders or crash of bombs, the Chungking public took the raid very bravely.

420. He is an honest, upright man.
421. His horse was a big black thoroughbred.
422. We have had a long, hard, uninteresting journey.
423. I like apples, pears, and peaches.
424. "But" may be used as a preposition, as a conjunction, or as an adverb.
425. I don't know who he is, what business he runs, and where he lives.

426. All possible landing places have been barricaded with concrete strong points; all paths, with masses of barbed wire.
427. Enemy losses to date include the following: one capital ship has been damaged, another light cruiser, seriously; and a third destroyer, lightly.

428. You will have, I think, a bright future.
429. I caught a glimpse of John, his brother.
430. His brother John came here,

431. In addition to the wiping out of the 1,000 men, half of the other unit, numbering about 400 to 500 men, are trapped.
432. Well, you may be right.

433. Answering another question, the spokesman said that the rainy season was about to commence in Burma.
434. Outlining an overall programme to prevent ruinous inflation, President Roosevelt proposes the following.

435. I am convinced that the final victory will be ours in the not too distant future, the Allied navy and air outnumbering the enemy three to one.
436. Chancellor of Exchequer Kingsley Wood, announced to-day substantial increases in taxation, calling for more revenues and further curtailment of luxury consumption.

437. The engagement having taken place Thursday morning, the Japanese troops advanced along the highway northeastward from Wanting.
438. The sun having set, we went home

439. Hurrah, hurrah, the men will cheer!

315

440. Tommy,
To-night we have a garden party and your
presence is welcome.

316

441. General Ho said, "we are now going to mobilize
strategic and natural resources.

318

442. His five suits of serge are navy-blue, coffee-
brown, black, white, and gray.

319

443. Fellow-citizens, you have all got to make
sacrifices.

320

444. You return him the book, or he pays you money.

445. The Sino-American treaty of amity was con-
cluded, but that stands to the credit of Dr. T.
V. Soong.

323

446. Only one thing we can use in holding the tank
in check, namely, the mobile anti-tank gun

324

447. "We have met no Japanese opposition whatever
in Burma," Colonel Chennault of A. V. G. in

an interview with the United Press, said, "although we only have strafed the advancing Japanese columns."

338

448. What is disclosed by Brigadier General Doolittle is, that the fliers were instructed not to bomb the Imperial Palace; that the crews were not aware of their mission until they were ready to hop off; that the American planes were faster than the Japanese interceptors except the Zero fighters; and that the Japanese anti-aircraft fire shot down many of their own barrage balloons.

339

449. Allied air force has passed from defensive tactics to offensive one; the Japanese air force had been successful only during the first stage of the war, due to numerical superiority and surprise attacks.

340

450. Guns of our beach defenses shelled the enemy barges, due to the advantages of our strong points; heavy casualties are believed to have been inflicted thereon.

341

451. The Earth is divided into five continents; as, Asia, Europe, Africa, America, and Australia.
452. The American press have viewed "April 18th Raid on Tokyo and other chief cities," in a serious

(71)

light, that is to say, they displayed news of the Raid with banner-lines.

342

453. (a) One unit which harassed the Enemy's rear is 1st Division of the Fifth Army; another, which attacked his flanks is 3rd Division thereof.
- (b) One enemy fighter, which is of Zero type, scared into the very zenith; another, which is a Messerschmitt, was shot down by our anti-aircraft fire.

349

454. Prime Minister Mac Donald said: "All stabilization or adjustment of wages would be settled by the War Labour Board machinery which was generally accepted by industry and labor."

350

455. Disengagement can be achieved only in two ways: one is by proper cover for the retiring Japanese troops; the other, by seizure of local initiative while they are withdrawn.

352

456. The Tokyo radio announces: "As a result of April 18th air raids on Tokyo and other Japanese cities, there will be a further shake-up in the Tokyo War Office."

353

457. Philippine theatre: the Allied air attack resulted in direct hits on ships, wharves, runways, and airdrome installations.

458. Two raids are worth our noticing: one force of United States aircraft carried out a successful attack on a concentration of 40 cruisers in Port Yokohama; another, had devastatingly blasted all Japanese navy bases.

459. A carpenter must bring with him the following tools: two or three chisels, an ax, some nails, a tape, and a saw.

460. British armoured formations broke through: the Vichy Army Commander was captured, a shot pierced through Colonel Plaste's breast, and the last strong point fell.

461. He used to ask himself these questions: could Mitsubishi aircraft plant produce a complete military aircraft every eight and a half minutes? If so, why so? If not, why not?
462. These questions must be taken into consideration: Shall we hold a meeting? When shall we hold? Where shall we meet?

463. Two hundred thousand Japanese soldiers, converging on Kinhwa from East, West, and South,—under an artillery barrage and with the support of planes, started to storm the city with terrific force.

464. The United States planes swarmed rattling over Tokyo—rattling, rattling, rattling.

366

465. Tremendous losses on the Soviets!—how comes the rumour?—the intense fire of Soviet anti-tank artillery forced the Nazi troops to retreat!
466. What?—why?—how?—it means me death!—I don't think easy like that!

367

467. The whole staff—senior members and junior members—participated in the National War Council.
468. Hundreds, nay, hundreds of thousands—men, women and children—rushed out to see the parachute display.

368

469. Fierce battles—heavy casualties are believed to have been inflicted on both sides—interlocked throughout the Kharkov arc.
470. The general situation on all Pacific fronts—emphasis were laid on critical developments in China—was discussed in a 40-minute meeting of the Pacific War Council.

371

471. Summer is gone,—days get shorter; the chilling north wind blows; trees and flowers fade,—this is a sign of Autumn.

(74)

472. A fierce battle raged in Rangoon between the United Nations and the Enemy,—both sides were using much artillery supported by tanks and planes.
473. The air raid came one early morning under cover of low clouds,—it is the first one experienced by Tokyo ever since the Sino-Japanese Hostilities.

474. Our leader is the greatest figure of present-day world,—he must be somebody, who is worth something,—one who really sacrificed for the welfare of his masses,—where could we find a leader like him?

475. The demeanor of the Chungking public (they had enough experience in the previous raids) during the raid was excellent.

476. Britain cannot afford to lose the support of India just as India cannot afford to see Britain go down in ignominious defeat in the current world-wide struggle between Democracy and Totalitarianism. [Why can't Britain do so?]
477. General Marshall United States Chief of Staff wishes to discuss with Britain the question of a second front in Europe, and will try to

243. 俗話說：「丈夫有錢，妻子有勢。」
244. 古話講：「雞鳴早看天，未晚先投宿。」
245. 諺云：「上水思財，下水思命。」
246. 古人有云：「天要下雨，娘要嫁人。」

76

247. 暴日野心勃勃，早就有「囊括南洋一片」的政策。
248. 暴日攻陷阿留申羣島，簡直是威脅堪察加，蘇聯豈可袖手旁觀，而任敵人實現其「各個擊破」之慣策？
249. 英美對日所採取「強而避之」，「佚而勞之」的韜略，已發揮得淋漓盡致。
250. 「土地兼併集中」之風一日不戢，佃農痛苦即一日不除，戰時土地問題仍舊不得解決。

77

251. 大哥說：『斌弟，你來得很巧，我們都猜你一定趕不及今早五點鐘的特別快車，只有三哥堅決地說：「不會，斌弟立刻就要到。」』
252. 東美說：『初如告訴我，「華軍還堵着日寇由緬侵印的門戶。把印度擱置下去，是日寇的缺憾，也是它的威脅。」』

78

253. 蘇聯中夜公報稱：『我們在卡爾科夫方面的「錐形」攻勢，迄發報為止，至少與德方打了平手。』
254. 軍委會發言人云：『中國對遠東大陸的戰鬥，可以說是

485. The Miss Chens invite me to dinner. [Not, the Miss Chen invites me to dinner.]

383

486. The American raiders had better be carrier-based. [Best: the American raiders had better be based in Chekiang Province.]

386

487. A local American resident said, "my wife wrote me, 'it's very lucky that I got on board the last United States plane which carried the record load of 78 persons, including its crew of four, on an evacuation flight from Myitkyina in Burma'."

488. The Central Radio announces, "a report of the War Production Board said, 'United States is going to have the world's largest air force with the finest machines like the Boeing Flying Fortress, the Consolidated Liberator, the new Lockheed fighter, etc.'"

489. Well-informed circles in London stated, "the United States Embassy's press attache said, 'there seems to be much doubt that the Japanese have occupied the Aleutian Islands.'"

387

490. This highway is the Chief German line of communication for switching "reserves and supplies."

491. The Russians have massed their tanks in order to effect "a breakthrough" at some selected point.

492. A certain friend of mine said, "we have to lay much emphasis on "Morale vs Metal" principle."
493. We heard him say, "I'm getting along well now."

494. I don't want to see you any more! you traitor!
(Anger.)
495. In the next raid, let's leave the whole city of Osaka in flames! (Threat.)
496. How would Japan act after dominating the whole world! (Surprise.)
497. I would the Japanese corpses would litter a wider area in the battles to come! (Strong desire.)
498. How rapturous to the Soviets that 50,000 casualties have been inflicted on the Nazis in the Kharkov sector! (Ecstasy.)
499. Japan's "speedy settlement of China's Incident"! Five years have not yet sufficed to do so! (Sarcasm.)
500. That man a coward! He once risked his life at the point of a bayonet! (Doubt.)
501. How glad I am to see my beloved mother! (Joy.)
502. Dear American friends! Give us flying fortressers as soon as possible! (Appeal.)
503. Alas! my beloved mother passed away last night! (Grief.)

392

504. Alas the day! Alas the day!! Alas the day!!!
Tremendous casualty on the Enemy side!

400

505. There are four S's in the word "Mississippi."
506. My phone number is 2 and four o's.

401

507. Some predict that the world war will end in
'45.
508. May be Japan will not be able to fight in
'45.

402

509. Couldn't you imagine what would happen 50
years afterwards?
It doesn't matter whether you stay here or not.

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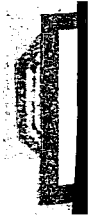
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