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本書描寫第二次世界大戰中德軍佔領巴黎時之故事，有只圖苟且偷安不識大體的貴族夫人，有賣國求榮殘害愛國志士的敗類。書中重要人物則為一貴族小姐，不滿其母之行為，寧棄當前之享受而走出家庭，參加復國運動。英文詞句清新，譯筆流利暢達，不惟無有信偏警牙之弊，且可引起讀者興趣，實為不可多得之佳作。

中華書局出版

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## DON'T LAUGH

Don't laugh!

That may seem strange advice to give. Nearly everybody will tell you what a tonic<sup>1</sup> laughter can be; how it, in its turn, can make for merriment and happiness in others.

Why, then, do I say "Don't laugh"?

Because there are different kinds of laughter. Laughter can be soothing; laughter can be rousing,<sup>2</sup> and laughter can be cruel.

I know, for it has nearly broken the heart of a man who came to see me some time ago. He had an idea for making boots and shoes that wouldn't \*wear out.<sup>3</sup> I'm not going to tell you what it was, for that's his secret at present.

But he had mentioned it to several of his friends, and they had all clapped him on the back and laughed at the idea as impossible.

They didn't tell him he was a fool. That would have made him want to prove he wasn't! They laughed, and it made him blush<sup>4</sup> a little for shame, and determined him to put his idea down in the dark cellars<sup>5</sup> of his mind where it might lie forgotten for ever—or until someone else had the same idea and \*"got away with it."<sup>6</sup>

Yet why should he blush for shame? And what is such laughter worth?

Did not folks laugh at the man who first walked out with an umbrella? Did not folks laugh at \*General Booth<sup>7</sup> when he sang his hymns in the streets? Did not people laugh at the builders of the first underground railway, saying it was sure to collapse?

---

1. 補藥. 2. 激勵的. 3. 穿壞, 用損. 4. 面紅. 5. cellars ['seləz], 地窖. 6. 遂其心願, 得勝. 7. 即 William Booth, (1829-1912) 英人, 致力宗教復興, 爲救世軍之創始者.

Yes, they laughed, knowing that few except \*the strongest-minded<sup>1</sup> can withstand<sup>2</sup> the laughter of the scoffers.<sup>3</sup> Criticism they might bear, but not \*the laughter of ridicule.<sup>4</sup>

And yet I wonder how many truly great ideas are lying around today, hidden by ordinary thinking men and women like \*lights under a bushel,<sup>5</sup> because they are afraid of the laughter with which they might be greeted?

And so often this laughter is based on nothing but prejudice,<sup>6</sup> or even an inability to grasp the possibilities in an idea or invention.

Ask the laughers for criticism, and mostly they will just say that the idea is "impossible." But that is a word which the history of the last twenty years<sup>7</sup> is beginning to rob of much of its finality.<sup>7</sup>

But it's not only in the big things that laughter \*has its way,<sup>8</sup> I know a woman who gave away a new dress which she had only worn twice, because her family didn't care for it, and used to joke and laugh about it when she wanted to \*put it on.<sup>9</sup>

My advice to her was: "Wear it, if you like yourself in it. Don't \*for goodness' sake<sup>10</sup> be laughed out of it."

But she was,<sup>11</sup> and has told me many times how much she regretted it.

Laughter was meant for fun. Don't let it be used, or abused,<sup>12</sup> to force you to hide your aspirations,<sup>13</sup> to discard<sup>14</sup> the things you love, to change your ideals.

\*Above all,<sup>15</sup> don't be guilty of \*laughing to scorn.<sup>16</sup> That is an abuse of one of life's greatest gifts and most saving graces.<sup>17</sup>

---

1. 心地最堅強的人。 2. 受得了, 担承。 3. scoffers ['skɒfəz], 譏笑者。  
4. 嘲笑, 諷笑。 5. 遮蓋了的亮光。 6. prejudice ['predʒudis], 偏見。 7. 最終一定不變的狀態。  
8. 得逞, 如其所願。 9. 穿它。 10. (專為加重語氣無甚意義之字)。 11. = was laughed out of it. 12. 濫用。 13. aspirations [æspə'reiʃənz], 渴望。  
14. discard [dis'kɑ:d], 丟棄, 拋去。 15. 最切要者。 16. 以笑藏人。 17. 美質。

## QUEER KINKS OF GREAT MEN

BY K. W. G.

Probably no one is entirely normal! You and I have our little mental quirks.<sup>1</sup> \*If we keep them to ourselves<sup>2</sup> we pass as rational; but if we exhibit them our friends touch their heads significantly.<sup>3</sup>

Celebrities,<sup>4</sup> however, are permitted to indulge in such things, which, in their cases, become merely "eccentricities."<sup>5</sup>

Tolstoy,<sup>6</sup> the famous Russian writer, became convinced that he could fly as well as, if not better than, a bird. His friends failed to deter<sup>7</sup> him from trying it, and one day he was seen to climb out of a second-story window, flap<sup>8</sup> his arms, and make the attempt. Fortunately, there was a soft flower-bed below, so his experiment wasn't fatal.

\*Gérard de Nerval,<sup>9</sup> the French poet, had the same delusion,<sup>10</sup> but had sense enough to start his flights from the ground. \*In other ways<sup>11</sup> he was not quite so reasonable. Goldfish<sup>12</sup> invariably poked<sup>13</sup> their heads out of the water and asked him to descend to the bottom with them in order to meet the Queen of Sheba.<sup>14</sup> He said so himself!

While his friends were taking their dogs for a walk, De Nerval used to appear with a \*live lobster<sup>15</sup> on the end of a lead instead of the then fashionable poodle.<sup>16</sup> If that may be construed<sup>17</sup> as madness, his reason was rational enough. "A lobster," he informed an inquirer, "does not bark!"

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1. quirks [kwɜːks], 怪脾氣, 特有的行爲. 2. 假使我們把這些怪脾氣保持住. 3. 有所示意地. 4. 名人. 5. eccentricities [ˌɛksən'trɪsɪtɪz], 怪癖. 6. 托爾斯泰. 7. deter [di'teɪ] 阻止. 8. 鼓(翼), 揮擊. 9. Gérard de Nerval, 原名 Gérard Labrunie, 1808-1855 法作家. 10. delusion [di'ljuzən], 妄念. 11. 在別些方面. 12. 一種金色的小魚. 13. 突然伸出. 14. Sheba [ˈʃi:bə], 阿拉伯南部古時國家之名. 15. 生的龍蝦. 16. 一種長叢厚而彎曲的毛的聰明的犬. 17. 解釋.

\*Emile Zola,<sup>1</sup> the novelist, always counted the lights along any street in which he walked, while to Dr Johnson<sup>2</sup> \*iron railings<sup>3</sup> held a fascination. He would run his cane<sup>4</sup> along them as he passed, keeping strict count of their numbers.

\*Oliver Cromwell<sup>5</sup> had his own personal and imaginary fortune-teller. As Oliver told the story, a woman over six feet tall appeared regularly in his dreams, informing him that his destiny was to be the greatest figure in England. And, whatever else the lady may have been, she wasn't a bad guesser.

Mozart<sup>6</sup> also had an imaginary visitor, who used to stand over him commanding him to compose his own funeral march. Musicians seem particularly susceptible to queer ideas. Chopin<sup>7</sup> could never seem to realise why a fly should cast a shadow—the sight caused him to indulge in \*spasms of anger.<sup>8</sup>

Beethoven<sup>9</sup> always insisted in washing in ice-cold water, splashing it about to the great detriment<sup>10</sup> of the floor and ceiling below, at the same time beating the water in a loud voice, because it wasn't warm.

\*Edgar Allan Poe,<sup>11</sup> the American author, had an hallucination<sup>12</sup> which was perhaps reflected in his writing. He thought that huge vermin<sup>13</sup> were always on the point of attacking him while Dostoevski,<sup>14</sup> the Russian novelist, was always in deadly fear of *something*, but could never define what that something actually was.

Mathematicians have also been very subject to eccentricities, \*Sir Isaac Newton,<sup>15</sup> one of the greatest \*wizards at figures<sup>16</sup> the world has ever known among them. Sir Isaac, after making a purchase and receiving his change, would count it again and again.

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1. 左拉, 1840-1902 法小說家. 2. Samuel Johnson, 1709-1784 英大字典家兼作家. 3. 鐵欄干. 4. 手杖. 5. 克倫威爾, 1599-1658 英政治家. 6. 莫差特, 1756-1791 奧國作曲家. 7. 蕭邦, 1809-1849 波蘭鋼琴家兼作曲家. 8. 大陣的怒氣. 9. 悲多芬, 1770-1827 德名作曲家. 10. detriment ['detrɪmənt], 損傷. 11. 1809-1849 美國詩人小說作家. 12. hallucination [həˌluːsiˈneɪʃən], 精神錯亂, 幻想. 13. vermin ['vɜːmɪn], 鼠類蟲類等可厭之動物. 14. 1821-1881 俄小說家. 15. 牛頓. 16. 數字的巫師 (擅於數學者).

The picture of the world's greatest mathematician tendering sixpence for a twopenny article and unable to decide whether the fourpence he received in change was correct or not is almost incredible—but it sometimes took him twenty minutes to check and re-check his figures.

Pascal,<sup>1</sup> who was a great writer, theologian,<sup>2</sup> and philosopher, as well as a mathematician, had troubles of a different kind. The sight of water caused him to suffer convulsions,<sup>3</sup> in addition to which he was a confirmed hypochondriac.<sup>4</sup>

Brahe,<sup>5</sup> the famous astronomer, fainted if he saw a fox, while no less a person than King Henry II collapsed in an unconscious condition whenever a cat entered the Royal presence.

\*Lord Roberts<sup>6</sup> also disliked cats intensely, and could not bear to be in the same room as one of these animals.

\*James VI of Scotland and I of England,<sup>7</sup> who was so wise in some ways that he was compared to Solomon,<sup>8</sup> was one of the most superstitious<sup>9</sup> men even in a superstitious age. He was also slovenly and unking-like in dress, and so timid as to be accused of cowardice.

So you and I, when we "just can't stand" something, may not be so crazy after all. \*Anyway, we're in good company.<sup>10</sup>

1. 1623-1662 法哲學家兼數學家. 2. theologian [θiə'lədʒiən], 神學家.  
3. convulsions [kɒn'vʌlʃənz], 痙攣. 4. hypochondriac [ˌhaɪpə'kɒndriæk], 憂鬱病者.  
5. Tycho Brahe, 1546-1601 瑞典天文學家. 6. 1832-1914, 英國陸軍統帥.  
7. (1566-1625, 係一個人兼二個職位者, 既以 James 一世的名份為英王, 又以 James 六世的名份為蘇格蘭王). 8. (一個非常聰明睿智的國王). 9. 迷信的.  
10. 無論如何, 我們正有許多的人為伍, (非獨我為然也).

## QUIZ

1. Do editors really use blue pencils, and if so, why?
2. Is there any special meaning for wearing rings on different fingers—apart from the engagement and wedding rings?
3. What causes white specks on fingernails?
4. Which is correct, "Siam" or "Thailand"?
5. Can there be sound without an ear to hear it?

(Please turn to page 16)

## SKIN DEEP

By J. A. BUNKER

## 膚 淺

## 歌 願 譯 註

“Five thousand pounds, and you won't have to wait until I die for the legacy.” said Samuel Click to his nephew, Josiah Click. “Find a woman as ugly as yourself—marry her—and on that day I'll pay up!”

Then Samuel Click laughed—lagu<sup>h</sup>ed as though it were all a huge joke.

To Josiah, however, it was anything but a joke. He knew that his face unfortunately resembled his uncle's. But whereas<sup>1</sup> Samuel despised beauty, and even seemed to gloat<sup>2</sup> over his own and his nephew's lack of good looks, Josiah had a marked preference for beauty.

This promise of £5,000 was effective in quietening the yearnings<sup>3</sup> of Josiah's artistic soul—temporarily, \*at all events<sup>4</sup>. So much so that he returned to his lodgings with the firm resolve to

『五千鎊的遺產，不必等到我去世你就可以得到它。』生彌爾克力克對他的姪兒約賽兒克力克說。『你只須去找個像你一般醜陋的女人——和她結婚——就在結婚那一天我把錢付清給你!』

生彌爾說過之後在笑——就好像在笑他所說的是一個很大的玩笑似的。

但這對約賽兒却決不是一個玩笑。他知道他的面容不幸像了自己的叔父。叔父是蔑視美貌的，甚至對他姪兒之容貌不揚似乎還引為可喜，但約賽兒却對美觀有顯著的愛好。

這五千鎊答應下來的款子算是抑平了約賽兒藝術心靈的渴望——無論如何，暫時總是如此。所以他回去寓所竟下着堅強的決

1. —while. 2. gloat [glout], 驕視, 視為滿足. 3. yearnings [jɔɪnɪŋz], 渴望, 焦急. 4. 畢竟, 無論如何.



begin his search for a woman answering to the stipulation<sup>1</sup> immediately. And that same evening saw at a fair which happened to be in the vicinity.

Fortune favoured him from the start. He wandered up to a sideshow where a crowd had just emerged from a wooden building, followed by a man in gaudy<sup>2</sup> clothes. The man stood at the entrance and sounded some shrill notes on a trumpet. Then he began shouting as if he had to be heard in the next town.

• “\*Roll up!<sup>3</sup> Roll up! Roll up! The biggest thrill in creation! Come in and see the ugliest woman in the world! The chance of a lifetime! The price is only tuppence! Two pennies to see the ugliest woman ever born! Roll up! ROLL UP! ROLL UP!”

Josiah rolled up. He rolled up so quickly that he was the first to enter.

In the centre of the building was a large glass cylinder, open at the top. This was placed on a raised platform, beneath which was a

心要立刻去尋求一個合於這個規定的女人，當天晚上他便跑到一個鄰近的市場上去了。

他從一起頭就交着好運。他跑到路邊看熱鬧的地方，那裏正有一羣人從一座木房子出來，後面跟着一個穿着極華麗的人。那人站在進口地方吹着尖利的號角聲。然後便大聲叫喊，好像要叫到鄰近的市鎮上都能聽見。

『來呀！來呀！來呀！造物中駭人的奇蹟。請進來看世界上最醜陋的女人。這是千載一時的機會。只消兩辨士！兩個辨士便可看見世界上曾經有過的最醜陋的女人！來呀！來呀！來呀！』

約賽兒跑上前去。他跑得很快，第一個走將進去。

房屋中央是一個上端開口的大圓筒。這圓筒安置在一個平台上，平台下面就是世界上最醜陋的女

1. 規定事項. 2. gaudy ['gɔ:di], 炫耀的. 3. roll up, 走上前來.

compartment where the ugliest woman in the world remained, guarded by a padlocked<sup>1</sup> door, during the periods between each exhibition. A rail encircled the whole structure, and acted as a barrier<sup>2</sup> to keep the general public from getting too close to the exhibit.

Josiah took up his stand against this rail, and it was not long before the place was full to capacity. The loud-voiced showman entered and promenaded<sup>3</sup> round the enclosure inside the rail as he resumed his shouting, though with slightly less vigour.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am just about to introduce to you the ugliest woman in the world. In a few moments she will be on show. Her claim to being the ugliest woman in the world has never been disputed. And, ladies and gentlemen, we are willing to pay any person who can prove this is not the case, the sum of one hundred pounds."

人所在的房子，有一道房門通平台，每當展覽完了這門便鎖着。有一條扶手環繞着這整座建築物，這條扶手同時並防止觀眾不致太靠近展覽物。

約賽兒揀定個靠住扶手的位置，不久這地方就擠滿了人。那嗓了響亮的展覽者進來，繞着圍繞的扶手行走，同時又開始叫喊了，雖然叫聲不及在外面時來得強大。

「諸位看官們，我就要介紹那世界上最醜陋的女人了。在數分鐘內她就要給大家看。她為世界上最醜陋的女人是無可爭論的。諸位看官們，如果你們有那個能證明不是如此，我們極願意賠償他一百鎊的金錢。」

1. 洋鎖鎖住了的。 2. 欄止物。 3. promenaded [ˌprɒ-miˈneɪdɪd], 散步，遊步。

“ONE HUNDRED POUNDS!” he repeated, and then paused impressively to allow the generosity of the offer to soak in.

“Apart from her appearance, ladies and gentlemen,” he went on, “she is just an ordinary woman. She eats, drinks, and sleeps the same as we do.”

The showman then walked over to the glass cylinder to where was situated a gong,<sup>1</sup> and his voice rang out with triumphant fervour.<sup>2</sup>

“Ladies and gentlemen, the ugliest woman in the world!”

A crash on the gong and the lights shot up. From an opening in the platform the ugliest woman in the world began to rise. A shudder went through the assembly. The woman was clothed in a many-coloured, loose-fitting garment; but it was the face which held the attention, for it bulged<sup>3</sup> with such distortion as to render its facial qualities almost unrecognisable.

Josiah felt that his search was ended. Marry this creature before him and five thousand pounds

『一百鎊!』他重覆的叫喊。然後以極打動人心的姿態停了下來，讓他這慷慨的賠償深感觀衆。

『諸位看官們，除開她的容貌不論外，』他繼續說下去，『她完全是一個普通的女人。她要吃要喝要睡覺，正和我們一樣。』

展覽者於是過去到那玻璃圓筒旁邊。那裏放着一面鑼，他帶着勝利的熱忱喊出來：

『諸位看官們，世界上最醜陋的女人呀!』

銅鑼一敲，燈光熄滅，從平台的開口處，開始上來那個世界上最醜陋的女人。大家都打了個寒噤。那女人穿着五顏六色而又不合身材的衣裳；但却是她那副面孔頂使人注意了，因為那臉孔臃腫歪扭得簡直使人認不出還有臉孔的形狀。

約賽兒覺得他尋求至此便算結局。——只要和他面前這個生物結

1. gong [gɔŋ], 鑼. 2. fervour [ˈfɜ:və], 熱忱. 3. bulged [bʌldʒd], 臃出, 腫脹.

would be his. The artistic soul within him revolted<sup>1</sup> at the idea. But then, in his humility he could not imagine any other woman ever consenting to become his wife.

To the accompaniment of sighs of relief from the audience, the ugliest woman in the world began to sink back into her retreat, and the lights above the glass cylinder were switched off.

"This way out!" ordered the showman.

Josiah followed the crowd out and joined up with those standing at the entrance.

"Roll up! Roll up!" again began the showman.

A few minutes later, having paid another two-pence, Josiah was pressing himself against the rail, once more listening to the showman's preliminary<sup>2</sup> remarks.

The ugliest woman in the world did not cause the same feelings of revulsion<sup>3</sup> this time. Josiah experienced an interest in studying the unusual lines caused by the

婚，則五千鎊便是他的。內在的藝術心靈對他這種思想激起反感。然則他虛心想實在也未嘗有別的什麼女人答應過嫁他呀。

隨着觀眾們寬慰的嘆聲，這位世界上最醜陋的女人退下去休息了，玻璃圓筒上的燈光也便關掉了。

『打這裏出去。』展覽者指示着說。

約賽兒跟着大家出去，隨又站進那等在進口的行列裏去。

『來呀！來呀！』那展覽者又開始叫喊了。

幾分鐘後，約賽兒再付出兩辨士，於是又靠在扶手旁邊，聽着那展覽者開演前預有的說明。

這一次那世界上最醜陋的女人已不像當初那樣惹人反感。約賽兒對那顯然分佈得奇形怪狀的肌肉線條感到研究的興趣，每次競

1. revolted [ri'vouldid], 背叛, 操忌. 2. preliminary [pri'liminəri], 預備的, 作為引子的. 3. revulsion [ri'valsən], 情感之突然轉變, 反感.

apparent haphazard<sup>1</sup> distribution of flesh. And after rolling up each time in response to the trumpet's call for several hours, he could even find a certain beauty of outline in the freakish<sup>2</sup> curves and sweeps.<sup>3</sup>

At midnight the showman announced the last exhibition for the day. By this time Josiah had conceived quite an affection for the exhibit, and influenced, no doubt, by the thought of five thousand pounds, requested an introduction from the showman.

"Can't do that, sir," replied the gaudy gentleman, "she is not allowed to speak to anyone outside."

Determined to marry the ugliest woman in the world, however, the following evening saw Josiah rolling up afresh, and paying twopence every few minutes for the privilege.

It was a curious courtship. He wondered if any man before him had ever done his courting with the object of his attentions encased in glass.

角叫喚時他都應着進去觀看，這樣接着看過幾個鐘頭以後，他在那古怪的曲線輪廓之上甚至發現了某種的美點。

到了夜半展覽者宣佈當天最後一場的展覽。但這次約賽兒對這展覽物已大感愛好，無疑是受着五千鎊金錢的影響。他竟請求那展覽者爲他介紹。

『這不能夠，先生。』那衣着華麗的人說，『她是不許與任何外界的人談話的。』

然而他已決心要和這世界上最醜陋的女人結婚了，第二天晚上只見約賽兒又重新跑回那裏去，每隔幾分鐘便付出兩辨士的代價買那參觀的權利。

這是一種滑稽的求愛。他奇怪在他以前是否曾有誰向着關牢在玻璃室中的意中人這樣求愛呢。

1. haphazard ['hæp'hæzəd] 不幸的，偶然的。 2. freakish ['frikɪʃ], 古怪的，有趣好玩的。 3. sweeps [swi:ps], 曲線。

But whether or not he was a pioneer in this direction he certainly made some progress. Eyes which had been denied of expression came to life. And Josiah saw curiosity give way to recognition, which in turn changed to welcome.

Shut inside the glass case, however, the lady was unattainable. He wondered if she ever came out, and reflected that he could hardly take to himself a wife who spent her entire existence in a glass case.

And while he was thus reflecting, a smell of 'something burning wafted<sup>1</sup> across to him. Almost at once there were screams of "Fire! Fire!" The audience stampeded<sup>2</sup> towards the exit.

The ugliest woman in the world, on show at that moment, was forgotten, self-preservation being the first instinct of the crowd. They had no desire to stay and take part in any real drama, even though it were free, but surged<sup>3</sup> through the exit bearing Josiah with them, while behind him he could hear the crackling of burning wood.

(To be concluded)

1. wafted [wɑ:ftɪd] 傳送. 2. stampeded [stæm'pɪdɪd], 倉惶奔逃 3. 如浪般滾動.

但姑不論他是不是這裏的第一個先鋒，他實在做得很有點進展就是。一雙無表情的眼睛現在生動了。約賽兒始由好奇而轉為認許，繼由認許再轉而成為歡迎了。

那女人關在玻璃室中，沒人能夠挨近。他奇怪她以前是否曾經出來過，他想他不能娶一個一生在玻璃室中過活的女人為妻室。

正當他這樣想着的時候，一股燃燒東西的氣味傳送到他那裏，幾乎立刻就有「火呀！火呀！」的叫聲。觀眾都往出口奔逃。

那時正在展覽着的世界上最醜陋的女人已經被遺忘了。保全自身畢竟是大家的第一個天性。他們都不願停留下來演實際的戲劇，即使要演的人都儘可自由參加。約賽兒跟着他們朝出口擠湧出去，只聽見後面木材燒裂的響聲。

## THE CHOICE OF WORDS

### Foreign Words

Do not use foreign words if there are good English equivalents. As a rule such words are either superfluous or unintelligible. There is no gain, for example, in writing *au pied de la lettre* for "literally," *bien enten du* for "of course", *distrain* for "absentminded," or *chef d'oeuvre* for "masterpiece."

There are some purists, however, who would forbid us to use foreign words in any circumstances whatever; but this is a counsel of perfection which is not likely to be followed; for there are some foreign words, such as *chic*, *tout ensemble*, and *entente cordiale* for which there are no exact equivalents in English. Hence, when you feel the need for such words, use them.

After all, your main object in writing English is to make your meaning clear to English-speaking people. The broad test as to whether you should use a foreign word instead of an English one is therefore this: Does it help to make the meaning clearer? If it does, use the word. But more often it does not. We have all heard of the schoolboy who thought that *hors de combat* meant war-horse, but even such an experienced writer as John Morley, author of a great *Life of Gladstone*, took *esprit d'escalier* (wit of the staircase) to mean spirit of the staircase, which, as the authors of *The King's English* happily observe, rather suggest a goblin lurking in the hall clock.

If you should have occasion to use a foreign word or expression, be careful that you use it correctly. Do not write *ignorami* as the plural of *ignormus*, or *artiste* as the feminine of *artist*. *Bona fides*, again, is singular, not plural. Remember that *beau ideal* is not the "beautiful ideal" (which would require *bel*) but the "ideal

beautiful," the highest type of beauty or excellence. The word *propaganda* is not a Latin neuter plural but a feminine singular, being an excerpt from "Congrégatic de *propagandâ fide*," committee for preparing the Faith. Do not speak of a woman as a *protégé* or an *employé* or a *fiancé* or a *nouveau riche*, but use the feminines, *protégée*, *employée*, *fiancée*, *nouvelle riche*. Similarly a woman is not *distrain* but *distrainée*, and a woman singer should be applauded with *brava* not *bravo*. *Nom de plume* is wrongly believed to be a French expression and frequently used by English writers for "pseudonym," the fictitious name that an author choose to be known by, whereas the true French term is *nom de guerre*. *Cui bono?*, again, is often wrongly used in the sense of "to that purpose?", "What is the good of it?" instead of in its proper meaning of "Who profited by it?, Who is the gainer?"; implying that the person who benefits by a thing is most likely the person who brought it about.

All foreign words fall into three classes: (1) Naturalised words, which are printed in roman type, such as *trait*, *prestige*, *surveillance*, *chauffeur*, *mirage*, *sepoy* (*sipahi*), *naivety* (*naïveté*), *acme*, *status*, *langau*, *taboo* (*tabu*), *fête*; (2) Non-naturalised words, which are printed in italics, such as *rôle*, *petichant*, *feuilleton*, *borné*, *atelier*, *élite*, *femme de chambre*, *toto caelo*; (3) Semi-naturalised words, which are found sometimes in roman type, sometimes in italics, such as *ennui*, *négligé*, *naïve*, *curriculum*, *soirée*, *ménage*, *trousseau*. Non-naturalised foreign words follow their own rules: "These are mere *bruta fulmina*" (not *brutum fulmens*); "They must go *nolentes volentes*" (not *nolens volens*). Naturalised words follow English rules; "These forces are in *equilibrium*" (not *equilibrio*); "Many *millenniums*" (not *millennia*).



- a. { *faulty*: This matter is *entre nous*.  
*right*: This matter is between ourselves.
- b. { *faulty*: His determination to conduct them to a successful issue *coûte que coûte* might result in complications.—Times.  
*right*: His determination to conduct them to a successful issue at all costs might result in complication. (or cost what it may).
- c. { *faulty*: So, one would have thought, the fever of New York was abated here, even as the smoke of the city was but a gray *tache* on the horizon.—E. F. Benson.  
*right*: So, one would have thought, the fever of New York was abated here, even as the smoke of the city was but a gray stain on the horizon.
- d. { *faulty*: The city was *au pied de la lettre* destroyed.  
*right*: The city was literally destroyed.
- e. { *faulty*: I have invited them to a *dejeuner* at Foo Loo Zoo.  
*right*: I have invited them to a luncheon at Foo Loo Zoo.
- f. { *faulty*: I may remark *en passant* that I am *aufait* at cricket; *on dit* that I shall soon be in the First Eleven. *Jupiter pluvius* stopped our game yesterday, but I was *hors de combat* at the time with a sprained ankle. We could not have lunch *al fresco*, for which fine weather is a *sine qua non*.  
*right*: I may remark by the way that I am a good hand at cricket people say that I shall soon be in the First Eleven. Rain stopped our game yesterday, but I was disabled at the time with a sprained ankle. We could not have lunch out of doors, for which fine weather is indispensable.

Love at first sight often ends with divorce at first slight.

## ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 5

1. Let's answer the second half first. When writing on a manuscript or a proof, an editor requires a pencil of a colour which will stand out against ordinary ink or black pencil, or the printing ink of proofs. Blue has, from long use, proved the most successful. Moreover, blue is the only colour which can be used for marking illustrations without any risk of the marks being reproduced. Any photographer will know that blue photographs as white. But in these days when manuscripts are typewritten and not done by hand, black pencil writing is almost as effective. So people don't believe that the use of the blue pencil is quite so general as it once was.
2. It is believed that most people wear rings on the fingers where they are most comfortable or effective, but perhaps this is the "code" one is thinking of. A ring on the first finger of the left hand signifies a haughty, bold, and overbearing spirit; on the second finger, prudence, dignity, and discretion; on the third finger (the marriage finger), love and affection; and on the little finger, a masterful spirit.
3. White spots and lines appearing on the fingernails are popularly known as "good luck spots" and they are said to be a sign of coming good fortune. These spots are merely imperfections in the nail. Nails are formed by the gradual fossilization of living cells into the nonliving tissue called "keratin." The specks result when some of the cells near the root of the nail fail to be converted completely into nail substance. As the nail grows these blemishes are pushed outward. They may be natural imperfections or they may be produced by any slight cut, bruise or injury near the line where the fresh nail is being formed. Not infrequently they are caused by careless manicuring or the nervous habit of "biting one's nail."
4. For hundreds of years *Siam* has been regarded by foreigners as the name of the country in southeastern Asia. *Siam* (*Sayam* to the natives) was also used by the government as the name of the region dates back at least a thousand years. But the natives themselves generally called their country *Muang T'ai*, which means literally "land of the free" and figuratively "land of the Thai race." In English *Muang T'ai* is rendered *Thailand*, pronounced *tie-land*. On June 24, 1939, Prince Aditya Dirabha, regent of the country, affixed the royal seal to a decree changing the official name from *Sayam* to *Muang T'ai*. Most governments, including the United States, immediately adopted in official

usage. However, on February 18, 1942, Richard K. Law, British undersecretary for foreign affairs, told the House of Commons that instructions had been issued to British officials to use *Siam* instead of *Thailand* "so far as is practical." On September 8, 1945, shortly after the end of the Second World War, abandoned all efforts to induce foreigners to call the country *Thailand* and that *Siam* would again be used in all external affairs. Accordingly *Siam* remains the correct foreigner's name of the country, while the natives continue to call their country *Muang T'ai* or *Thailand*.

5. The question is often asked: "If a tree should fall in a forest thousands of miles from any living creature, would any sound be produced?" The question owes its continued popularity to a confusion of two distinct definitions of *sound*. Ordinarily *sound* is defined as the sensation stimulated by waves set in motion by a vibrating object. Consequently there is no such sound unless there is some kind of ear to receive the sensation. In this sense, then, if a tree should fall thousands of miles from any living creature, there would be no sound. This the psychological sense of the term. But in physical science *sound* is defined as the cause of the sensation; that is, the waves which are set in motion by a vibrating object and which produce the sensation popularly called sound. So the answer to the question is, in the psychological sense of the term, no sound is produced unless there is an ear to hear. But in the physical sense sound is produced irrespective of the presence of a living creature with auditory organs. In the one case sound is a sensation; in the other, the waves that stimulate the sensation.

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After a few words, mostly spoken by the young wife, her hubby sprang to his feet.

"You've gone too far!" he exclaimed, angrily. "This is our last quarrel. I'm going right out of your life."

"Oh, Henry, darling, where are you going?" she cried.

"Where I'll never trouble you again," he replied, as he started to open the door. "I'll find a place where wild adventure will wipe out the memories of this moment—perhaps in the jungle—or on the stormy seas—"

As he spoke he opened the door, then closed it again and turned sternly to his wife.

"It's lucky for you it's raining," he said.

(Continued)

## TURMOIL

SECOND PART OF THE *ECLIPSE* BY MAO TUN

TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE BY CHIEN GOCHUEN

## 動 搖

茅盾原著——錢歌川英譯

『林子冲你這孩子，多麼壞！』孫舞陽微怒的說。

『你知道外邊人怎樣說來？』林子冲還在笑，『他們說：孫舞陽公妻榜樣！』

『呸！封建思想。史俊，這裏的婦女思想很落後，停刻你到婦協的茶話會就知道了。你看，我在這，裏簡直是破天荒。』

『不做點破天荒給他們看看，是打破不了頑固的壁壘的。』史俊說的很用力。

『但是朱民生只是一個無聊的糊塗蟲！』林子冲冷冷的說。

孫舞陽還在團團轉的跳，聽得這一句話，立刻煞住腳轉身問道：

“You naughty boy, Lin Tze-chung! How bad of you!” said Sun Wu-yang, irritated.

“You know how people talk of you?” said Lin Tze-chung, still laughing. “They say: Sun Wu-yang, the model of a public wife!”

“P’sh! The feudal idea! The ideas of the women here in this town are very much behind the times, Shih Chün. You will find this out for yourself when you go to the tea party of the women’s association later. You know I’m absolutely the limit here.”

“If we don’t go the limit somehow to show them, we cannot break down their stubborn barriers,” said Shih Chün incisively.

“But Chu Ming-sen is only a muddle-headed person,” said Lin Tze-chung coldly.

Sun Wu-yang, who was still twirling about, stood still when she heard this, asking as she turned:

『朱民生怎樣？我也知道他是個糊塗蟲。不過因為他像一個女子，我有時喜歡他。你妒忌麼？我偏和他親熱些。你管不了我的事！』

她又跳着，接下去唱『到明天——』了。

『不管你的事，但是，小姐，你還跳什麼？我們該到婦女協會去了。』

林子沖這話提起了史俊的躁急的老脾氣，他立刻逼着孫舞陽一同走了；雖然孫舞陽再三說：『時間還早。』

婦女協會的茶會是招待史特派員的，縣黨部委員們是陪客。照例的去過，沒有意外，茶會後時間尚早，孫舞陽請方羅蘭和史俊到她房裏坐坐，方羅蘭略一遲疑，也就欣然遵命了。

這是一間狹長的小廂房，窗在後面；窗外是一個四面不通的小

“How is Chu Ming-sen? I know he is muddle-headed. But I sometimes like him because he looks like a girl. Are you jealous? I shall keep on good terms with him whatever you say. You can't interfere with my affairs!”

She danced again, continuing her song: “Till tomorrow—”

“I'll not interfere with your affairs! But, my dear, stop your skipping about. It's time for us to go to the women's association.”

The words of Lin Tze-chung roused Shih Chün's perturbed temper, so that he forced Sun Wu-yang to go with them at once, although she said again and again that it was too early.

The tea party of the women's association was to entertain Shih Chün, the specially despatched envoy, and the committee of the town headquarters of the party were guests. It went off placidly. After the tea party, because it was early, Sun Wu-yang invited Fang Lo-lan and Shih Chün to her room to have a talk. At first Fang hesitated, but soon yielded.

It was an oblong side chamber with windows at the rear. Outside the window there was a walled

院子，居然也雜栽些花草。有一棵梅樹，疏疏落落開着幾朵花，牆上的木香花僅有老幹；方梗竹很頹喪的倚牆而立，頭上滿滿是蜘蛛網。這裏原是什麼人的住宅，被作為「逆產」收了來，現在婦女協會作了會所。房裏的傢具大概也是「逆產」。很精緻；孫舞陽的衣服用具就雜亂地放着，方羅蘭在靠窗的放雜物的小桌旁坐下。就聞得一陣奇特的香。他忍不住吸着鼻子，向四下裏瞧。

『你找什麼？』孫舞陽問。

『我嗅到一陣奇怪的香氣。』

『噢，奇了。我素來不用香水的。你嗅我的衣服就知道。』

方羅蘭一笑，到底沒會嗅衣服，就和史俊談起婦女協會來了。他們同意的惋惜婦人運動太落後；

courtyard with flowers and trees in it. A plum tree was blooming scantily. The magnolia lifted only its bare gnarled boughs to the sky, and the bamboos seemed leaning against the wall in melancholy, full of cobwebs. It was originally a residence of some ex-official and was confiscated as a property of the rebels. But now it was the office of the women's association. Most of the furniture in the house had belonged to the old owners of the house; it was very good. The belongings of Sun Wu-yang were scattered everywhere. Fang Lo-lan, who sat beside the small table near the window, smelt a scent of rare fragrance. He could not but smell and look at every corner.

"What have you found?" asked Sun Wu-yang.

"I have smelt a sort of rare fragrance."

"Why, that's funny. I've never used any perfumed water. You'll see if only you smell my clothes."

Fang Lo-lan laughed without smelling her clothes, but began to talk about the women's association with Shih Chün. They agreed with each other in regretting that the women's movement was behind

因爲縣城裏女學生不多，而且大多未成年，女工是沒有的，家庭婦女則受過教育的太太們尙且不大肯出來，餘者自不用說。

方羅蘭突然想到自己不大肯出來的太太，便像做了醜事似的不安起來。幸而談話亦就換了方向，又談到縣黨部方面去了。史俊以爲縣黨部不健全，只看沒有女子擔任婦女部長，便是老大一個缺點。方羅蘭也以爲然，他說：

『下月初，縣黨部應當改選了。那時可以補救。』

『有相當的人才麼？』史俊問。

『我想起一個人來了。』孫舞陽說，便是『張小姐。』

the times. It was because the girl students were not numerous and most of them were under age. There were no women workers there. As to the women with families, they did not like to go out, even those who were educated; and as to the rest of them, it went without saying that they did not like to go out either.

Fang Lo-lan, who suddenly thought of his own wife, who did not like to go out, felt anxious, as if he had done something shameful. Fortunately the subject was changed; they began to talk about the town headquarters of the party. Shih Chün thought that headquarters was not sound and it was an obvious defect that no woman would come forward to preside over the women's department. Fang Lo-lan who agreed with him, said:

"At the beginning of next month there will be a re-election in the headquarters of the party. We can make amends for that then."

"Is there any suitable person?" asked Shih Chün.

"I thought of one," said Sun Wu-yang, "that is Miss Chang."

(To be continued)

(Continued)

## THE TWELVE-POUND LOOK

By SIR JAMES BARRIE

## 十二鎊的神氣

錢歌川譯註

KATE. I propped<sup>1</sup> it against the decanters.<sup>2</sup> I thought you would be sure to see it there. It was a room \*not unlike<sup>3</sup> this, and the furniture was arranged \*in the same attractive way.<sup>4</sup> Now it all comes back to me. Don't you see me, Harry, in hat and cloak, putting the letter there, taking a last look round, and then stealing out into the night to meet—

SIR HARRY. Whom?

KATE. Him. Hours pass, no sound in the room but the tick-tack of the clock, and then about midnight you return alone. You take—

SIR HARRY (*gruffly*<sup>5</sup>). I wasn't alone.

KATE (the \*picture spoilt<sup>6</sup>) No? Oh. (*Plaintively*) Here have I all these years been conceiving it wrongly. (*She studies his face*) I believe something interesting happened?

凱德 我把那封信靠着水瓶放了。我想你在那裏一定可以看到的。那是一間和這個並無什麼不同的房子，而傢俱也是同樣惹人地布置着。現在全都回到我心頭來了。哈利，你不能想像得到嗎，我戴上帽子，穿着外套，把信安放在那裏之後，最後把那房子環顧了一下，於是便悄悄地走出到暗夜之中去會——

哈利爵士 誰？

愷德 他。經過了好幾個鐘頭，房間裏除的搭的鐘聲外別無聲息，於是快到夜半時分，你才一個人跑回來。你拿起——

哈利爵士 (粗暴地) 我並不是一個人。

愷德 (想像被破壞了)。不是？啊呀。(悲痛地) 我這麼多年來一直在想像的原來錯了。(她審視着他的面孔) 我相信一定發生了什麼有趣的事情吧？

1. 支撐. 2. 有塞小頸的水壺(多為玻璃製品). 3. 並非不像. 4. 令人喜愛地; 吸引人地. 5. 粗暴地. 6. 把他心上所描繪的情景破壞了.



SIR HARRY (*growling*) Something \*confoundedly annoying.<sup>1</sup>

KATE (*coaxing*) Do tell me.

SIR HARRY We won't go into that. Who was the man? Surely a husband has a right to know with whom his wife bolted.<sup>2</sup>

KATE (*who is \*detestably ready with her tongue*<sup>3</sup>) Surely the wife has a right to know how he took it. (*The \*woman's love of bargaining*<sup>4</sup> comes to her aid) A fair exchange. You tell me what happened, and I will tell you who he was.

SIR HARRY You will? Very well. (*It is the first point on which they have agreed, and, forgetting himself, he takes a place beside her on the fire-seat.*<sup>5</sup> He is thinking only of what he \*is to tell<sup>6</sup> her, but she, woman-like, is conscious of their proximity.<sup>7</sup>)

KATE (*tastelessly*) Quite like \*old times.<sup>8</sup> (*He moves away from her indignantly*) Go on, Harry.

SIR HARRY (*who has a manful shrinking from saying anything that is \*to his disadvantage.*<sup>9</sup> Well, as you know, I was dining at the club that night.

哈利爵士 (呻吟地) 非常討厭的事情。

愷德 (甘言引誘地) 你告訴我吧。

哈利爵士 我們不必再去說那個。那人到底是誰呀? 一個丈夫確實有權知道他妻子是和誰一道逃去的。

愷德 (她是非常善於應對的) 那妻子也確實有權知道她丈夫是怎樣看待那事情的。(女人的好講交易的心思來救駕了) 一個公平的交易。你告訴我發生什麼事情, 我就告訴你他是誰。

哈利爵士 真的嗎? 好吧。(這是他們兩人所同意的最初之點, 他忘其所以地竟在她身邊爐畔椅子上坐下了。他只一味在想着他要對她說些什麼, 而她却像平常的女人一樣意識到他們兩人靠近着的那回事了)。

愷德 (無風緘地) 真像往日一般。(他勃然動怒從從她身邊走開了) 講吧, 哈利。

哈利爵士 (對他不利的時候他是決不喜歡說的) 好吧, 如你知道的, 那天晚上我正在夜總會用餐。

1. 非常討厭的。 2. 逃走。 3. 應對如流至令人嫌惡的程度。 4. 婦女的愛好講價或交易。 5. 爐畔的坐位。 6. —will tell. 7. 接近。 8. 從前爲夫婦的時候。 9. 對他不和。

KATE Yes.

SIR HARRY Jack Lamb drove me home. Mabbett Green was with us, and I asked them to come in for a few minutes.

KATE Jack Lamb, Mabbett Green? I think I remember them. Jack \*was in Parliament.<sup>1</sup>

SIR HARRY No, that was Mabbett. They came into the house with me and—(with sudden horror)—was it him<sup>2</sup>?

KATE (bewildered) Who?

SIR HARRY Mabbett?

KATE What?

SIR HARRY The man?

KATE \*What man?<sup>3</sup> (Understanding) Oh, no. I thought you said he came into the house with you.

SIR HARRY It might have been a blind.<sup>4</sup>

KATE Well, it wasn't. Go on.

SIR HARRY They came in to finish a talk we had been having at the club.

KATE An interesting talk, evidently.

SIR HARRY The papers had been full that evening of the

愷德 是呀。

哈利爵士 賈克·蘭姆驅車送我回家。馬伯·格林也和我們在一塊，我便請了他們進來坐一會。

愷德 賈克·蘭姆，馬伯·格林嗎？我想我記得他們。賈克是一個議員。

哈利爵士 不是，那是馬伯。他們和我一道走進屋來於是——(帶着突然的恐怖)——就是他嗎？

愷德 (莫名其妙地) 誰？

哈利爵士 馬伯？

愷德 什麼？

哈利爵士 那人？

愷德 什麼人？(懂得了) 啊，不是的。我以為你說他和你一道走進屋子來。

哈利爵士 那也許是一種蒙蔽的烟幕。

愷德 不，那不是的。講下去吧。

哈利爵士 他們進來是要把我們在夜總會沒有講完的話講完。

愷德 那一定是一個很有趣味的話題。

哈利爵士 那天晚上的報紙正滿載着一個伯爵夫人和琴師私奔

1. 在議會裏，即當議員。 2. 指與 Kate 逃走的男子。 3. Kate 還未懂的 Harry 發問的意思，故云。 4. 即 pretext, 蒙蔽，欺騙。

elopement<sup>1</sup> of \*some countess woman<sup>2</sup> with a fiddler.<sup>3</sup> What was her name?

KATE Does it matter?

SIR HARRY No. (*thus ends the countess.*) We had been discussing the thing and—(he \*pulls a wry face<sup>4</sup>)—and I had \*been rather warm<sup>5</sup>—

KATE (*\*with horrid relish<sup>6</sup>*) I begin to see. You had been saying it \*served the husband right,<sup>7</sup> that the man who could not \*look after<sup>8</sup> his wife deserved to lose her. It was one of your favourite subjects. Oh, Harry, say it was that!

SIR HARRY (*sourly*) It may have been something like that.

KATE And all the time the letter was there, waiting; and none of you knew except the clock. Harry, \*it is sweet of you<sup>9</sup> to tell me. (*His face is not sweet. The illiterate<sup>10</sup> woman has used the \*wrong adjective.<sup>11</sup>*) I forget what I said precisely in the letter.

(*To be continued*)

1. 私奔. 2. 一個什麼伯爵夫人, some 表示輕蔑. 3. 彈 violin 的人, 不說 violin 而說 fiddle 也是表輕蔑之意, 所謂 fiddler 是被雇用的彈 violin 的人. 4. 做齜至臉; 現不悅之色. 5. 熱心. 6. 極其高興. 7. 對於丈夫應有的處罰. 8. 照顧. 9. —you are sweet, 你真是好人; 溫柔的人. 10. 無學的. 11. 用錯了形容詞, 指 sweet 而言.

的事。那伯爵夫人叫什麼名字啦？

愷德 那不管它好了。

哈利爵士 不管它 (伯爵夫人名字的事就是這樣結束了) 我們正在談論這件事而—— (他做了一個歪臉)——而我頗為熱心——

愷德 (非常高興地) 我開始懂得了。你是在說一個不能照顧他妻子的男人, 要失掉他的妻子是當然應得之報。這原是你最愛說的話題。啊, 哈利, 你說正是那樣吧!

哈利爵士 (乖戾地) 也許是那樣的一回事。

愷德 而那封信一直就在那裏等着; 除了那時鐘以外你們誰都不知道。哈利, 你這樣告訴我真是好人。(他的面色却一點也不好看。那無學的女人用錯了形容詞) 我在那信中到底寫了些什麼我記不起來了。

## CURRENT ENGLISH SLANG WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

### 俚 俗 用 語 例 解

#### G—(續)

**Grain of salt; With a:** With some reservation. 未可盡信。

The tales of his adventures in New Guinea are too good for words.

If I were you, I'd take them *with a grain of salt*. He's apt at exaggerating things.

他在新畿內亞的冒險談，是言語不足形容的。

如果我是你的話，我就不會完全相信他的話的。他慣愛誇大，故神其說的。

**Goofy about each other; To be:** to be strongly in love. 互相非常愛好。

I hear that they *are goofy about each other*.

我聽說他們兩人愛得火一般熱呀。

**Grease the palm; To:** to bribe. 賄賂。

He got away by *greasing the palm*.

他因受賄去職。

**Greek to me; It's:** unintelligible. 完全不懂。

Did you understand what he was saying?

No, *it was Greek to me*.

你聽懂了他說的什麼嗎？

沒有，我完全不懂。

**Gripe; To:** to complain. Also gripe-day. 鳴不平；抱怨。

He is always *griping*.

他老是抱怨着。

**Syn:** to grouse; to bitch; to kick.

(Continued on page 30.)

## THE USAGE OF PREPOSITIONS

By H. SAITO

### III. INSTRUMENTAL "BY"

#### (7-b) Instrumental "By" With Representative Singular

She took me **by the hand**, and led me to her father..

A Common Noun used in an Abstract Sense either has the Article omitted, as—*by herat, by hand, by train, by steamer, by name*, etc.; or has the Definite Article (*Representative Singular*):—

- (a) **By the ear**:—To learn a language *by (the) ear*.
  - (b) **By the book**:—To speak *by (the) book*.
  - (c) **By the hand (of)**:—He fell *by the hand of* his enemy.
  - (d) **By the sword**:—Those who did not fall *by the sword*, perished by famine.
  - (e) **By the plough**:—He that *by the plough* would thrive Himself must hold or drive.—*Proverb*.
- etc. etc.

Hence the following Idioms:—

<b>To take a man by the hand.</b>	<b>To pull a man by the sleeve.</b>
<b>To seize a man by the arm.</b>	<b>To hold a man by the button.</b>
<b>To catch a man by the hair.</b>	<b>To shake a man by the hand.</b>

I **caught** the drowning man **by the hair**, and drew him out of the water,

He will **hold** you **by the button**, and talk to you for hours together.

He **shook** everybody present **by the hand** (*or shook hands all around*).

**Lift** the kettle **by the handle**.

**Idiomatic Phrases:—**

- (a) **To take time by the forelock:—**We must *take* an opportunity *by the forelock*; for when we once miss it, we cannot recall it.
- (b) **To take the bull by the horns:—**I am perfectly aware of the difficulty, but I will *take the bull by the horns*.
- (c) **To catch the wrong sow by the ear:—**I thought I had caught the right man, but I had *got the wrong sow by the ear*.
- (d) **To set people by the ears:—**He takes a malicious pleasure in *setting people by the ears*.
- (e) **To lay a man by the heels:—**Paralysis *laid him by the heels* when he was yet in his green old age.
- (f) **To tear up a tree by the roots:—**There was a tree lying across the road, *torn up by the roots*.

**Note 1:—**Compare the use of prepositions in this Idiomatic Construction.

To catch or seize a man.....	by the hand.
To pat or strike a man.....	on the head.
To look or stare a man.....	in the face.
To cut or wound a man.....	in the leg.
Etc.	etc.

**Note 2:—**The Representation Singular of Instrumentality is also used with the verbs *to sell*, *to hire*, etc., as—*to sell by the pound*; *to hire by the hour*, *to board by the week*, etc. (See “By of Measure.”)

(To be continued)

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**更正:—**高級本刊八卷 一、二期 “The Twelve-Pound Look” 戲劇譯名應更正為 “十二鎊的神氣”  
 刊八卷三期三一頁註十一，更正為 “中國政府新聞局局長董顯光博士。”

## GRAMMAR IS NOT EVERYTHING

BY WANG I-TING

In the days of my youth I had a very foolish idea that in order to master the English language, I must work hard on its grammar. So I did. I recall that I spent days and nights on diagrammatising phrases, clauses and sentences. But as the years went by, I \*came to realise<sup>1</sup> the foolish course I had taken. Today I realise that the time I put into the study of the English grammar could have been more profitably used in the study of novels and short stories in which idioms abound.

Grammar alone does not make up a language. There must be vocabulary and idioms besides. Vocabulary and idioms were coined long before grammar was written. I wonder who among the readers would be so foolish as to repeat all the rules of how to swim, if he wishes to learn how to swim. He should go to a swimming pool, and have some one who can swim stand by him and teach him how to swim. Or who would be so foolish as to repeat all the rules of football, if he would like to learn how to play football. It would be much better for him to join a football team, play the ball himself, and have a football star, say like \*Mr Li Way-tang,<sup>2</sup> coach<sup>3</sup> him. As a matter of fact, to be able to recite all the rules of football is easy, as it takes only a week or so to memorize all the rules of football, but it does take years of training and practice to become a football star like Mr Li.

So it will be far more profitable for Chinese students of English to pay more attention to readers and idioms than to grammar, to do all the exercises than to repeat the rules and definitions of grammar.

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1. 開始覺悟. 2. 李惠堂. 3. 教.

I do not perceive that the study of the English grammar ever makes the smallest difference in the speech of the people who have always lived in good society. Not one in ten thousand can lay down the rules for the proper use of such Chinese indefinite article as 一個, 一隻, 一位, etc. yet not one Chinese in a million ever misplaces his article before his noun.

Please remember that greatest literature is never written by great grammarians. There is always more beauty in the works of a great genius who is ignorant of rules of grammar than in those of an ordinary talent who knows and observes them. \*Han Yu<sup>1</sup> and \*Su Tung-po<sup>2</sup> were great writers, they were born long before any book on Chinese grammar was written.

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1. 韓愈、 2. 蘇東坡。

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### CURRENT ENGLISH SLANG WITH ILLUSTRATIONS—(Continued from page 26)

**Grit:** pluck, courage, and stamina. 剛勇; 豪邁。

I admire that young man. He's got plenty of *grit*.

我佩服那個青年。他一身是胆。

**Guns; To stick to one's:** to adhere to one's principles. 忠實於其主義。

He is a man who always *stick to his guns*.

他是一個忠於主義的人。

**Syn:** to stick to one's colours.

**Gypped; To be:** to be swindled. 被欺騙。

I thought I was buying a genuine woolen suit but I *got gypped*.

It didn't last me a year.

我以為我是買了一件真羊毛的衫, 誰知是受了騙。一年還未穿得就破了。



## WORLD AFFAIRS

## Two Centuries of British Rule in India Ends

Two centuries of British rule<sup>1</sup> in India ended at midnight on August 14 when \*Lord Louis Mountbatten,<sup>2</sup> in a simple ceremony observed by a few but \*holding momentous significance<sup>3</sup> for millions, transferred power from the British Government to Indian hands and \*retired from the scene as Britain's final Viceroy.<sup>4</sup>

Tomorrow he \*will be sworn in<sup>5</sup> as \*the Governor-General of the Dominion of India.<sup>6</sup>

Addressing a cheering throng<sup>7</sup> in Government House on the same night Lord Mountbatten said: "To the people of India I have only this to say. You have aspired<sup>8</sup> long for freedom; you have laboured many years and suffered hard for it. Today you achieve this freedom. You deserve it.

"You represent one-fifth of the human race. What you do with this freedom will reflect in the history of the world. India is known to be great. But now you must \*achieve a greater stature<sup>9</sup> than ever, and those who know you and love you are certain that India will not \*fail the world<sup>10</sup> \*Long Live Free India!"<sup>11</sup>

Flags and buntings lined the route \*from the Viceroy's house to Government House,<sup>12</sup> where the transfer of power to Pakistan<sup>13</sup> took place. Dense crowds thronged the streets.

\*Mohamed Ali Jinnah<sup>14</sup> drove in an open car to receive power from the Viceroy's hands. He was wildly cheered, and the shout: "Long Live Jinnah! Long Pakistan!" echoed and re-echoed throughout the city.

One minute after midnight to the strains of \*God Save The King<sup>15</sup> the \*Union Jack<sup>16</sup> was lowered and the Pakistan National flag was hoisted.<sup>17</sup> The end of British rule was final.<sup>18</sup>

1. 統治。 2. 蒙巴頓爵士。 3. 具有重大的意義。 4. 作為英國最後一個總督而下場。 5. 將宣誓就職。 6. 印度自治領總督。 7. throng [θrɒŋ], 羣衆。 8. 渴望, 希望。 9. 完成更偉大之任務。 10. 使世界失望。 11. 自由印度萬歲。 12. 自總督官署至政府官署。 13. 巴基斯坦 (原印度回教領袖真納領導成立之新國名稱)。 14. 真納。 15. 英國國歌名。 16. 英國國旗。 17. 升起。 18. 終結。

### New Economic Measures To Be Promulgated

The Chinese government is expected to promulgate<sup>1</sup> within the next few days a set of \*new economic measures<sup>2</sup> which, among other things, will institute what will amount to a free exchange policy in China, \*the United Press<sup>3</sup> learned reliably on the night of August 16.

One of the primary purposes of the measures is to improve \*China's present unfavorable export-import situation.<sup>4</sup>

The measures, which were proposed by \*Dr Chang Kia-ngao, governor of the Central Bank of China,<sup>5</sup> and passed by \*the National Economic Council<sup>6</sup> and approved by \*the State Council<sup>7</sup> on August 15, contain the following important provisions.

1.—The government will designate<sup>8</sup> a certain number of private banks which will be authorized to buy and sell \*foreign exchange<sup>9</sup> for prescribed<sup>10</sup> purposes at the open market rate.

2.—Import trade will still be controlled but the government will \*single out<sup>11</sup> certain items in the permissible import schedule and merchants will be allowed foreign exchange by the Central Bank at the official rate to import these items.

Items will be confined to only those foreign materials or commodities considered most urgently needed for \*China's economic rehabilitation.<sup>12</sup>

For import of other items in the permissible import schedule importers may buy foreign exchange from the designated banks at the open market rate.

By this the government expects to increase imports of necessary materials without increasing the strain on the government's own foreign exchange reserves.<sup>13</sup>

3.—The government will step out of the export field and put export trade into private hands.

The exporters will be permitted to sell foreign exchange to the designated banks at the open market rate. At present exporters are required to sell foreign exchange to the government at the official rate.

By this the government expects to increase China's export trade.

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1. 公佈. 2. 新的經濟方案. 3. 合衆社. 4. 中國目前不利的進出口貿易情勢. 5. 中央銀行總裁張嘉璈博士. 6. 全國經濟會議. 7. 國務會議. 8. 指定. 9. 外匯. 10. 法定的, 規定的. 11. 選拔出. 12. 中國之經濟復興. 13. 準備金.

4.—The official rate of \$12,000 to one United States dollar will remain unchanged.

5.—Cash remittances to China will be handled by designated banks at the open market rate, by which the government hopes to curb<sup>1</sup> smuggling<sup>2</sup> in overseas Chinese remittances.

6.—The present import control board and the export promotion committee \*will be merged into an export-import supervisory committee<sup>3</sup> with similar functions.

The new committee will come directly under the Executive Yuan.

7.—The old foreign exchange balancing committee will be revived to regulate and coordinate the foreign exchange used in imports and that obtained from exports.

8.—Private foreign exchange transactions outside the designated banks will be banned as heretofore.

9.—Travellers to China will be permitted to carry only US\$100 \*in cash.<sup>4</sup> On arriving in China this must be sold to the designated banks at the open market rate.

1. 遏止. 2. 走私. 3. 將歸併為進出口監督委員會. 4. 現錢.

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## 菊隱天亮前的孤島

陶菊隱著  
定價五元

此書為上海淪陷時期的實錄，尤詳於敵偽方面經濟、政治、軍事各部門。對敵軍暴行、奸偽醜態、民衆心理，均有刻畫入微的記載，且包含若干不為人知的政治內幕。內地人士讀之固可洞見當時黑幕，即身歷其境者，亦可當「回憶錄」看。實為趣味雋永之掌故讀物。

## 體育教師手冊

吳文忠編著  
定價四元五角

本書根據教育部頒「各級學校體育實施方案」之意旨加以申述，並以「擬示例」「選實例」之方式編輯而成。取材不在行政學術之探討，重在實際應用。各級學校辦理體育人員備以研究參考，當可減少工作上的困難，而增加實施體育的功效。

## 新編正氣歌本事

趙循伯著  
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本書係據宋文天祥正氣歌中史蹟，編為新型平劇，計分董狐筆、太史簡、張良椎、蘇武節、將軍頭、出師表、遼東帽、侍中血、渡江楫、常山舌、睢陽齒、擊賊笏等十二齣。末附全本柴市淚，為文山先生殉國史蹟，自續州勤王起，柴市殉節止，分為指南錄、指南後錄、正氣歌二本，分場簡潔，唱白雅馴。每齣之首，並附註本事、時間、地點及人物表，服飾、臉譜、音調，亦詳為注出，極便排演。

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