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英漢對照文學叢書
新出三種

現代英文選

盧克斯等著
錢歌川譯
定價二元

本書精選現代英美散文名著凡十篇，結構緊嚴，文字優美，諷刺人生，反映社會，實為現代隨筆小品之楷模。各篇皆附流利之漢譯及中英雙解之註釋。一篇在手，既可欣賞文學又可研究英文，有志文學之士，復可用作範本，模仿其筆法以從事寫作。故研究英文愛好文藝者不可不備此書。

美人呢，猛虎？

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這是英漢對照的文藝讀本，包括短篇小說三篇：(一)美人呢猛虎是一篇最尖銳的問題劇，描寫半開化時代一位嬌貴公主的愛與恨的內心鬥爭。(二)雪裏孤兒是描寫兒童心理的悲劇。(三)兩個亡命者，是敘述封建時代寺院的黑暗。譯文簡練明暢，為最有興味的對照讀本。

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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，不惟無有信個警牙之弊，且可引起讀者興趣，實為不可多得之佳作。

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4. 36 [全] 1796 中

AN APOLOGY FOR DESIRE

BY LOUIS LAVELLE

Every desire¹ means a break in indifference² and indifference is equivalent to death. It arouses the soul from apathy³ by holding out a great promise to it. It is the principle of all joy and all suffering, it gives every event of our life a special personal meaning and *forces us to trace the graphic curve of our existence.⁴

Desire is *the secret of all births and all growths.⁵ Desire itself *is born in the darkest recesses of the being.⁶ It may invade our consciousness suddenly or *insinuate itself into it⁷ slowly, almost unnoticed, but no sooner has it taken shape than we become *a prey to emotions⁸ and discover unsuspected possibilities in ourselves. Desire is the road leading from nothing to being. Nobody can sight this road without venturing onto it.

Desire is a void⁹ produced in the soul in order to reveal its capacity of absorption. From the moment when desire is born *nothing counts¹⁰ except that which we have not. Desire makes us forget what we are and possess, it ends resignation¹¹ and disturbs our peace of mind, so that we live in *a state of suspense¹² and expectation

Desire makes us enjoy life. When there is no more desire life loses all attraction for us, everything becomes dull and uninteresting, and we enter the hell of boredom¹³ which may be worse than

1. 慾望。 2. 冷淡 (指無所謂的態度)。 3. apathy [ˈæpəθi:], 無情, 冷淡。
4. 迫使我們遵循一定的生存徑途, (graphic curve 為圖示曲線, 常用以表示事物的關係及其變化的軌跡等, 此處所謂“生存的圖示曲線,” 即喻生存必循之路也)。 5. 一切“生”與“長”的祕密。 6. 係長在生命中最黑暗的一隅。(recesses [riˈsesɪz], 幽處) 7. 潛入其中。 8. 感情的犧牲品。 9. void [vɔɪd], 空虛的場所。 10. 沒有一件事是重要的; 什麼都不足計。 11. resignation [ˌreɪzɪɡˈneɪʃən], 絕念, 忍受。
12. 懸懸不安的狀態。 13. 煩惱。

the hell of pain. Contrary, therefore, to what Schopenhauer¹ says, not the capacity but the incapacity of having desires is the greatest of evils. You cannot save a man from despair unless you awaken a desire in him.

Desire is a gift that comes to us together with life. It is not in our power to create desires, but it is our duty to watch over them and not let them die from satiety² or inanity.³ A strong man is a man with many keen desires who is aware of them. The man incapable of having desire is unfit for the good that may come to him. He has no eyes to see it nor a tongue to taste it.

Desire is born in the heart of the being who is aware that he does not suffice unto himself and humbly admits it. It is a terrible ordeal⁴ for the ambitious man who dares not confess his desire, for he who hides it and yields to it forfeits his independence. He surrenders to desire and allows himself to be dragged down by it.

Desire and timidity spring from the same source. Desire cannot be born otherwise than in secret and intimacy. It is a secret but it refuses to be jealously guarded as it refuses to be revealed. It is a sting⁵ which we carry within us without knowing it. This sting gradually pierces the fragile⁶ walls between our consciousness and the world outside. In the beginning, desire is merely a need of the soul conscious of *being deprived of something⁷ and striving *to make up for⁸ it.

Desire is always a mixture of hope and fear. It is a beginning of inebriation,⁹ an announcement of coming enthusiasm, the proximity of an unknown joy which we anticipate and fear. Desire instils¹⁰ a mysterious ardor¹¹ into all our doings and makes all tasks easier for us. It changes the face of the world and makes

1. Arthur Schopenhauer (1788-1860, 德國哲學家). 2. satiety [sə'taɪəti], 飽足. 3. inanity [i'nænɪti], 空虛. 4. ordeal [ɔ:'diəl], 刑審. 5. 螫, 刺. 6. fragile [ˈfrædʒaɪl], 脆, 柔弱. 7. 缺少一些東西. 8. 補償. 9. inebriation [in,i:bri'eɪʃən], 醉. 10. 逐漸積聚. 11. ardor [ˈɑ:də], 熱心.

it fit to live in. Desire is a window onto a world similar to the one we live in, but much more alive, luminous and beautiful.

It is therefore surprising that some sort of a curse seems to *weigh on¹ desire. The pessimists condemn it as slavery and torment. They consider it an evil which should be avoided and combated. Only when it becomes too pressing do they yield to it with frenzy,² with the intention not so much to satisfy as to destroy it.

The reasons why desires so often cause disappointments is the mediocrity³ of the aims upon which they are directed and which fail to satisfy us. The particular object is only *a passing phase for desire,⁴ an opportunity for respite,⁵ for drawing fresh forces and marching ahead. Life begins and ends with desire because life is perpetual movement, and because everything in the world exists in order to keep up and kindle the fire which is the motive force of this movement, and prevents it from *going out.⁶ Therefore the reawakening of a desire is a source of discontent to those who do not love life and, even though they demand full satisfaction from it, seek repose,⁷ that is the end of life.

Will is inseparable from desire. It is desire accepted and approved. It is a property⁸ of the will to strive for independence from desire and suffice unto itself. The reason of this is that will is proud and desire humble. Will counts only upon itself and intends to be its own beginning and end, while desire, which comes from afar, makes us look up toward something higher than ourselves. We should never attempt to turn desire into a blind force challenging the resistance of the will or subdued by it, because desire is there to guide the will and direct it toward definite goals.

1. 重壓. 2. 瘋狂狀態, 十分興奮. 3. mediocrity [ˌmɪdɪ'ɒkrɪti], 平庸性.
4. 慾望之瞬時即逝的一面. 5. respite ['respɪt], 休憩. 6. 熄滅. 7. 安息.
8. 特性.

If desire alarms or irritates the will, so that it strives to subdue and not to satisfy it, the reason is that, hidden somewhere in our innermost recesses is another desire more subtle and powerful than the first. The will has a presentiment¹ of it and strives to forestall² it. But always it is desire that makes our soul aspire³ toward its true goal, and any constraint which we would attempt to impose upon it cannot but be a source of unhappiness, bitterness and frustration. Can we say that intelligence does sometimes succeed in bending or convincing desire? No, it merely teaches it a better knowledge of itself.

Every one forges his own existence insofar as he loves himself. But this love can only be great and genuine if it is equivalent to the love for *our mission on earth⁴ and our contribution to the great work of creation. Here is where desire should *merge with duty.⁵ But so few of us care to delve⁶ deep enough into their conscience to discover the primordial⁷ source of all love and all desire. Who is capable of such a discovery? Yet if we fail *to throw light on⁸ the one great desire, the father of all others, the one for which we are ready to sacrifice everything *life included,⁹ life will never be worth living. It is then only a passing distraction for us, something to which we surrender from despair.

True desire is inseparable from life and like life it is undergoing *a process of perpetual renewal.¹⁰ Habit does not consume and destroy the great desire as it does the small sterile¹¹ ones. On the contrary, habit stimulates¹² and refines it. The satisfactions which desire receives kindle and revive its flame. The greatest mistake is the idea that possession kill desire. The opposite is true, for possession is a stimulus¹³ to desire.

1. 預覺. 2. forestall [fɔːstɔɪl] 先佔, 先取. 3. 有志於, 渴求. 4. 我們在人世間的使命. 5. 與義務融合起來. 6. delve [delv], 掘. 7. primordial [praɪ-'mɔɪdiəl], 原始的. 8. 說明. 9. 連生命包括在內. 10. 一種永續的更新程序. 11. sterile [/'sterail] 不生長的, 不毛的. 12. 刺激, 使興奮. 13. 興奮劑.

THE FIRST RETURNED CHINESE STUDENT

By 盛大同

The first returned Chinese student is a Cantonese,¹ named *Yung Hung.² In his publication **"The Removal of Learning from the West to the East,"*³ he mentioned a great deal about his life. However, the book is now hardly obtainable.

He was a poor boy in Amoy.⁴ Since his parents could not feed him, he was sent to a church. It was at that time he began to study in a *missionary primary school⁵ in a small island near Amoy *where the Taiping Rebellion cracked.⁶

Later on, he was sent to America to receive his middle school education. When he was studying in Yale University, he aimed that the Chinese students should hereafter pursue their advanced studies in America.

Just as the Civil War broke out in 1861 in America, he married an American lady, and became thus qualified for having America as his second nationality. Under the registration of the country, he had to enlist in the Army. A few years were spent in the war.

As we know, *Hung Hsiu-chuan,⁷ the leader of the Taiping Rebellion, believed in Christianity. In the very beginning, many missionaries went to help him. Yung Hung, heralded the news, and intended to return to China. By the introduction of the church, he could be brought back to Shanghai. A special pass⁸ was given to him by the local church. He took a small boat with a British flag on it, and finally arrived at Nanking. He first

1. Cantonese [kʌnto/nɪz], 廣東人. 2. 特闕. 3. 西學東漸記. 4. Amoy [ə/mɔɪ], 廈門. 5. 教會小學校. 6. 太平天國爆發之地. 7. 洪秀全. 8. 許可證, 通行證.

visited *King Loyal, Li Shih-hsien.¹ Because of the actual corruption of the Taiping Government, he became hopeless, and went to America again.

After the surrender of the Taiping Rebellion, someone introduced him to *Tzeng Kuo-fang,² one of the big Governors of China. He urged Tzeng to send some Chinese students to America. Owing to the admiration of the western ammunition, which was far better than that of China, Tzeng led Yung Hung to the Emperor. Soon after the approval of his plan, 12 Chinese boys under 15 years of age were selected to study abroad. *Tang Shao-I,³ a famous diplomat and *Chien Te-yu,⁴ a famous engineer, were then to be sent to study in America. Yung Hung was *in charge of the affairs.⁵ His plan was successfully put into fact.

In the meantime, he supported Governor Tzeng to establish *the Kiang Nan Machine Works,⁶ and *the Mamoi Boat Works.⁷ Many machines were bought to China through his help. Unfortunately the cultivation plan was only favorable to the only group we mentioned above, and stopped afterwards. But they left a great influence in the Chinese political circles when they got back.

1. 忠王李世賢. 2. 曾國藩. 3. 唐紹儀. 4. 詹天佑. 5. 負責管理其事.
6. 江南製造局 (現改爲江南造船所, 在上海, 隸海軍部). 7. 馬尾造船廠.

QUIZ

1. How did the cuckoo learn its trick?
2. How is it that strawberries are not berries?
3. What is "Boxing Day"?
4. What is a Roman nose?
5. Do fish swim backwards?

(Please turn to page 15)

(Concluding)

THE USE OF EMPHASIS

8. Effective Repetition of Words

The simplest and most natural way to emphasize a word or an idea is to repeat it. The Bible, the best standard of simplicity and dignity in the English language, uses repetition constantly. A word or idea that is repeated must, of course, be important enough to deserve emphasis.

Fairly emphatic: He works and toils and labours, but he seems never to get anywhere.

Very emphatic: Work, work, work, all he does is work, and still he seems never to get anywhere.

Idea not emphasized: How did the general meet this new menace? He withdrew before it.

Idea made emphatic: How did the general meet this new menace? He withdrew! He ran away!

Note:—The repetition of words, phrases, or ideas in threes is an effective rhetorical device. The device may be applied in the construction of paragraphs or of larger divisions of a composition, but when used carelessly or frequently, it becomes grossly artificial.

Unless a word or phrase is repeated deliberately to gain force or clearness, its repetition is a blunder. Get rid of recurring expressions in one of three ways: (a) by substituting equivalent expressions, (b) by using pronouns more liberally, (c) by rearranging the sentence so as to say once what has awkwardly been said twice.

(a) Repetition cured by the use of equivalent expressions (synonyms).

Bad: *Just* as we were half way down the lake, *just* off Milwaukee, we *began* to feel a slight motion of the ship and the *wind began* to freshen. The *wind began* to blow more

fiercely from the south and the waves *began* to leap high. The boat *began* to pitch and roll.

Right: Just as we were half way down the lake, opposite Milwaukee, we began to feel a slight motion of the ship, for the wind had freshened. Before long a gale, blowing from the south, kicked up a heavy sea and caused the boat to pitch and roll. (Notice how compining the last two sentences helps to solve the problem of the last *began*, besides giving firmer texture to the construction.)

(b) Repetition cured by the use of pronouns. (In using this method, one should take care that the reference of the pronouns is clear.)

Bad: The *Law Building*, the *Commerce Building*, and the *Science Building* are close together. The *Commerce Building* is south of the *Law Building*, and the *Science Building* is south of the *Commerce Building*. The *Law Building* is old and dilapidated. The *Commerce Building* is a red brick *building*, trimmed in terra-cotta. The *Science Building* resembles the *Commerce Building*.

Right: The Law, Commerce, and Science Buildings are close together in a row. The first of these is old and dilapidated. South of it stands the Commerce Building, which, because of its red brick and terra-cotta trimmings, somewhat resembles the Science Building.

(c) Repetition cured by rearranging and condensing.

Bad: The *autumn* is my favorite of all the *seasons*. While *autumn* in the *city* is not such a pleasant *season* as *autumn* in the country, yet even in the *city* my preference will always be for the *autumn*.

Right: My favortie season is autumn. I like it best in the country, but even in the city is the best time of the year.

(Concluded)

(Continued)

THE TWELVE-POUND LOOK

By SIR JAMES BARRIE

十二磅的神氣

錢歌川譯註

KATE (*who is getting it ready for use.*) Yes (*not 'Yes, madm,' as it ought to be.*) I suppose if I am to work here I may take this off. I *get on better¹ without it. (*She is referring to her hat.*)

LADY SIMS. Certainly. (*But the hat is already off.*) I ought to apologise for my gown. I am to *be presented² this week, and I was trying it on. (*Her tone is not really apologetic. She *is rather clinging to the glory of her gown,³ wistfully,⁴ as if not absolutely certain, you know, that it is a glory.*)

KATE. It is beautiful; *if I may presume to say so.⁵ (*She frankly admires it. She probably has *a best,⁶ and a second best of her own: that sort of thing.*)

LADY SIMS (*with *a flush of pride⁷ in the gown.*) Yes, it is very beautiful. (*The beauty of it gives her courage.*) Sit down, please.

愷德 (她已經在準備打字了). 是 (本應該說「是的, 太太」, 她却沒有那樣說). 我想如果我要在這裏工作, 我可以把帽子脫掉吧. 我不戴它要好些. (她是指她的帽子).

西姆斯夫人 當然. (但那帽子早已脫掉了). 我穿着這樣的袍子應當道歉的. 本星期我就要去進謁, 所以我現在穿來試試看. (她的語調實際上並沒有道歉. 她好像不能確信那是一件極漂亮的袍子似的, 但切望那是的, 所以固執地作為是那樣的在想着).

愷德 如果我可以放肆說一句的話, 這是很美呀. (她老實讚賞着. 她大概自己也有一襲頂好, 和一襲次一點的: 那樣的袍子).

西姆斯夫人 (對那袍子的誇耀而感到一點興奮). 是呀, 這是非常美. (那袍子的美麗給了她不少的勇氣). 請坐.

1. 弄得更好. 2. 晉謁國王. 3. 一直在想着她的衣裳的漂亮. 4. 切望地是那樣想着. 5. 如果我可以大膽地這樣說. 6. 一襲最好的衣裳. 7. 變成得意的氣概.

KATE (*the sort of woman who *would have sat down in any case.*)¹ I suppose it is some copying *you want done?² I got no particulars. I was told to come to this address, but that was all.

LADY SIMS (*almost with the humility of a servant.*) Oh, it is not work for me, it is for my husband, and what he needs is not exactly copying. (*Swelling,³ for she is proud of HARRY.*) He wants *a number of⁴ letters answered—hundreds of them—letters and telegrams of congratulation.

KATE (*as if it were all *in the day's work.*)⁵ Yes?

LADY SIMS (*remembering that *HARRY expects every wife to do her duty.*⁶) My husband is a remarkable man. He *is about to be knighted.⁷ (*Pause, but KATE *does not fall⁸ to the floor.*) He is to be knighted for his services⁹ to —¹⁰(*on reflection*)—for his services. (*She is conscious that she *is not doing HARRY justice.*¹¹) He can explain it so much better than I can.

愷德 (她是不待別人請她坐就坐下的那種婦人), 我想你要我做的是照了打點什麼東西吧? 我沒有得到什麼詳細的指示. 他們只要我到這個地址來, 並沒有說別的.

西姆斯夫人 (差不多像僕役一樣地謙遜着). 啊, 並不是替我來做什麼, 而是替我丈夫做, 他所要請你做的, 並不完全是照着打字. (得意洋洋, 因為她由於哈利而覺得榮耀). 他有許多信件要回答——好幾百封信——都是道喜的信和賀電.

愷德 (好像這是當然的事一般) 是嗎?

西姆斯夫人 (記起哈利希望做太太的人都要盡職). 我的丈夫是一個了不起的人. 他就要當爵士了. (停頓了一下, 但愷德聽了並未嚇倒). 他因為有功於——(想着)——因為有功就要當爵士了. (她覺到還沒有充分表示出哈利的偉大). 他本人比我能够說明得更清楚呀.

1. 在任何情形之下都會坐下的. 2. (前面省去 that 字). 3. 由身體的膨脹轉而有得意洋洋之意. 4. —a large number of, 許多的. 5. 在日常工作之中, 意即普通的事. 6. (模仿 Nelson 的名言: England expects every man to do his duty). 7. 就要當 Knight 了. 8. 對於這種偉大並不驚倒. 9. 功勞, 功勳. 10. (to—, 想要說明什麼有功, 但未說出). 11. 未給哈利以公平的待遇, 意即未能充分表示其偉大.

KATE (**in her business-like way.*¹)
And I am to answer the congratulations?

LADY SIMS (*afraid that it will be a hard task.*) Yes.

KATE (*blithely.*)² It is work I have had some experience of. (*She proceeds to type.*)

LADY SIMS. But you can't begin till you know what he wants to say.

KATE. Only a specimen letter. Won't it be **the usual thing?*³

LADY SIMS (*to whom this is a new idea.*) Is there a usual thing?

KATE. Oh, yes.

(*She continues to type, and LADY SIMS, half-mesmerised,⁴ gazes at her nimble fingers. *The useless woman⁵ watches the useful one, and she sighs, she could not tell why.*)

LADY SIMS. How quickly you do it. It must be delightful to be able to do something, and to do it well.

KATE (*thankfully.*) Yes, it is delightful.

LADY SIMS (*again remembering *the source of all her greatness.*⁶) But, excuse me, I don't think that will be any use. My husband

愷德 (辦事地) 那末要我來替他回答那些賀信吧?

西姆斯夫人 (以為那是一件很困難的工作). 是呀.

愷德 (快活地) 這是我有經驗的工作. (她開始打字).

西姆斯夫人 但是你還不曉得他要說些什麼, 你怎樣就可以開始打呢?

愷德 這只打一個樣子. 難道不是一般照例的套語嗎?

西姆斯夫人 (這對於她是從來沒有想到的). 有照例的套語嗎?

愷德 啊, 有的.

(她繼續打字, 而西姆斯夫人好像半入催眠狀態, 呆望着她那靈活的手指. 而無用的婦人凝視着那有用的婦人而歎息了, 但她說不出是為什麼).

西姆斯夫人 你打得多快呀. 能够做一件事情, 又做得好, 一定是很愉快的.

愷德 (感謝地) 是呀, 那是很愉快的.

西姆斯夫人 (再想起她一切偉大的根源), 請原恕我不過我覺得那並沒有什麼用處. 我的丈夫

1. 照着做事的辦法; 處理事務般地. 2. 快活地. 3. 照例的套語. 4. 半催眠狀態. 5. (指 Lady Sims). 6. (指 Harry).

wants me to explain to you that his is *an 'exceptional case.¹ He did not try to get this honour *in any way.² It was a complete surprise³ to him—

KATE (*who is a practical KATE and no *dealer in sarcasm.*⁴) That is what I have written.

LADY SIMS (*in whom sarcasm would meet a *dead wall.*⁵) But how could you know?

KATE. I only guessed.

LADY SIMS. Is that the usual thing?

KATE. Oh, yes.

LADY SIMS. They don't try to get it?

KATE. I don't know. That is what we are told to say in the letters.

(*To her at present the only important thing about the letters is that they are *ten shillings the hundred.*⁶)

LADY SIMS (*returning to *surer ground.*⁷) I should explain that my husband is not a man who *cares for⁸ honours. So long as he does *his duty—⁹

要我向你說明他的情形却異乎尋常。他並沒有去求這個榮譽。那對他完全出乎意外——。

愷德 (她是一個講實際的人而非諷刺者)。那正是我所寫的。

西姆斯夫人 (在她諷刺也要碰壁)。但是你怎樣會曉得的?

愷德 我只是猜測出來的。

西姆斯夫人 那是一般照例的套語嗎?

愷德 啊, 是的。

西姆斯夫人 世上的人都沒有想要去求那個嗎?

愷德 我不曉得。不過在寫信的時候, 他們都教我是這樣說。

(對於她現在關於信件的唯一重要的事情, 就是打一百封信可以得到十個先令)。

西姆斯夫人 (回到她那更確實的立場上), 我所要說明的是我的丈夫並不是一個沽名釣譽的人。只要他能盡職——

1. 特殊的情形。 2. 在任何的方法上。 not.....in any way 決不。 3. 意外。 4. 諷刺家。(此處說她不是諷刺家實際就是一種諷刺)。 5. —unbroken wall 通不通的牆壁。 6. 打一百封信可得十個先令。 7. 更安全的立場。 8. 欲求。 9. 只要能盡職。

KATE. Yes, I have been putting that in.

LADY SIMS. Have you? But he particularly wants it to be known that he would have declined a title *were it not—¹

Kate. I have got it here.

LADY SIMS. What have you got?

KATE (*reading*.) 'Indeed I would have asked to be allowed to decline had it not been that I want to please my wife.'

LADY SIMS (*heavily*.) But how could you know it was that?

KATE. *Is it?²

LADY SIMS (*who *after all³ is the one with the right to ask questions*.) Do they all accept it for that reason?

KATE. That is what we are told to say in the letters.

LADY SIMS (*thoughtlessly*.) It is quite as if you knew my husband.

KATE. I assure you, I *don't even know his name.⁴

LADY SIMS (*suddenly showing that she knows him*.) Oh, he wouldn't like that.

(*And it is here that HARRY re-enters in his *city garments,⁵*

愷德 是呀，那個我也寫進去了。

西姆斯夫人 真的嗎？但是他特別想要別人知道的，是他早想辭去那個頭銜如果不是爲得——

愷德 那意思我也寫好在這裏了。

西姆斯夫人 你是怎樣寫的呀？

愷德 (唸着)「真的，我很想請求讓我辭去，如果不是爲得我要取悅拙荆的話。」

西姆斯夫人 (嚴厲地) 但是你是怎樣曉得是那樣的嗎？

愷德 不是那樣的嗎？

西姆斯夫人 (她畢竟是一個有權發問的人)。世間的人都能接受那樣的理由嗎？

愷德 寫信的時候他們都教我是那樣說的。

西姆斯夫人 (不假思索地) 你簡直像很知道我丈夫似的。

愷德 老實說，我連他的名字都不曉得。

西姆斯夫人 (突然表示她是知道他的)。啊，他不會喜歡那樣說的。

(這時哈利穿着普通的衣服，面呈喜色很快活地走將進來，使我

1. —if it were not. 2. 反問是不是那樣。 3. 竟畢。 4. (在英國只對有地方家屋的號數，就可找到其居住者，用不着知道姓名，故有此語)。 5. 平常與穿的衣服。

looking so gay, feeling so jolly that we *bleed for him.¹ However, the annoying KATHERINE is to get a shock also.)

LADY SIMS. This is* the lady,² Harry.

SIR HARRY (*shooting his cuffs.³) Yes, yes. Good morning *my dear.⁴

(Then they see each other, and their mouths open, but not for words. After the first surprise KATE seems to find some humour in the situation, but HARRY lowers⁵ like a thundercloud.)

LADY SIMS (who has seen nothing.) I have been trying to explain to her—

SIR HARRY. Eh—what? (He controls himself.) Leave it to me, Emmy; I'll attend to her.

(LADY SIMS goes, with a dread fear that somehow she has vexed *her lord,⁶ and then HARRY *attends to⁷ the intruder.)

們爲他悲痛。然而那討厭的愷塞琳也就爲之一驚)。

西姆斯夫人 哈利，這就是那個婦人。

哈利爵士 (扯出袖口) 是呀，是呀。你早，愛彌。

(如是他們面面相覷，張着口但並非爲着發言。當最初的驚訝過去，愷德好像在這個情況之中發見了一點滑稽味道，但是哈利像一片陰雲似的羣眉帶怒)。

西姆斯夫人 (她什麼都沒有看到)。我正在要向她說明——

哈利爵士 呃——什麼？(他抑制着感情)。愛彌你還是讓我來吧；我來對她說。

(西姆斯夫人不知道爲什麼觸怒了主人，懷着恐怖走出去了，於是哈利便來應付這位外來者)。

1. =very sorry for him. 2. 剛纔說的那個婦人。 3. 把襯衫的袖子拿出上衣的外頭來。 Cf. shoot one's linen. 4. 對親人的喚法。 5. [laueɪ] 羣眉。 6. her Lord 主人。(指其丈夫)。 7. 作爲對手而與之接洽。

A rich woman who liked to gather as many celebrities together at her home as possible had showered invitations upon Bernard Shaw for months, but without success. One day she sent him still another card inviting him to tea. It read: "Lady X will be at home Thursday between 4 and 5."

The author sent the card back. Underneath he had written: "Mr Bernard Shaw likewise."

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 6

1. A new answer has been offered to the question so often asked about the egg the cuckoo lays.

With unexampled cunning the cuckoo lays her egg in nests of other birds whose own eggs are so like those of the intruder that the birds do not recognise them as different. Consequently the birds thus persuaded to act as fostermothers hatch out a cuckoo among their own offspring, and are as much discomfited as these offspring at finding a cuckoo in the nest.

But the peculiar cleverness of the cuckoo appears in the way it contrives to lay eggs of various colours to suit the occasion and match the eggs the rightful owners of the nest lay there. How can the cuckoo possibly know what she is doing, and how can she lay eggs now of one colour and now of another—bluish green, white with brown spots, speckled, or unspeckled?

The answer offered by a former Berlin professor, Dr J. A. Loeser, is that it is not the same cuckoo which deposits these various eggs.

Each cuckoo has been bred in a certain kind of nest, and has been fed with a certain kind of food. This influences the colour of the eggs, producing, for example, the bluish-green colour of the redstart's eggs.

Now, when the grown-up cuckoo comes in her turn to lay eggs she generally only chooses a nest like the one in which she has herself been reared, and so knows by sight as well as by that peculiar tendency of all birds to return for breeding or for nesting to the same locality every year.

So her eggs are laid beside eggs of a different nature, but of the same colour as the eggs laid there by her own fostermother; and are therefore not thrown out of the nest by the involuntary hosts, as otherwise they would be if a different colour led to suspicion.

But how the cuckoo learned the trick of avoiding the trouble of building a nest of her own, or of conducting her own maternal obligation of hatching her eggs, nobody knows—not even the cuckoo.

2. Botanists say that the *strawberry* is not strictly a *berry*, because its seeds are on the surface of the fruit, and are not scattered inside its pulp, like raspberries and gooseberries.

It was not until about Shakespeare's time that men began to cultivate the wild strawberry. The *straw* got into *strawberry* for a simple reason; the growers put straw around the plants to prevent the fruit from being damaged by mud thrown up by heavy rain.

3. *Boxing Day* has no reference to things pugilistic. In England the day after Christmas is so called because on that day the Christmas boxes placed in the churches for casual contributions are opened and the contents distributed to those who render small services without pay. The night of the same day is known as *Boxing Night*. *Boxing Day* is a survival of an older custom. In medieval times the monks of certain orders used box on each ship to receive contributions from the sailors. Carrying a box from door to door for the collection of Christmas money and presents was an early custom, and in the course of time alms boxes were placed in churches for donations to be distributed to the poor on Christmas morning.
4. A high, convex nose with a pointed tip like the beak of an eagle is called a *Roman nose* because it is popularly supposed to have been characteristic of the ancient Romans. Whether the aquiline nose actually prevailed among the Romans is a disputed point. The evidence indicates, however, that at least many members of the ruling class had noses distinguished by their prominent bridges. But there is no reason for supposing that this type of nose was typical of the Roman people as a whole. Shakespeare, in *II King Henry IV*, has Sir John Falstaff refer to Julius Caesar as "the hook-nosed fellow of Rome," and in *Cymbeline* Cloten says that other Caesars besides Julius may have had "crooked noses."
5. Fish can and occasionally do back up in the water, and many species regularly face the current and drift downstream tail first, but no known species is equipped to swim backwards at full speed for any considerable distance.

When men converse about women it is, of course,
figuratively speaking.

THE CHOICE OF WORDS

Slang

An extreme form of colloquialism is slang. It is of course not regarded as good English. A small part of it is good and will one day be adopted. A large part of it is temporary, local, and weak in its power of expression. The proper attitude toward slang in conversation is an attitude of discrimination. If you wish to decorate your language with a few flowers of slang, do not be afraid to do so; if you use much, your chances of good speech are lost. But in formal writing and formal speaking slang should be resolutely avoided.

It is the business of a good writer, without being priggish or pedantic, to be exceedingly cautious with regard to slang. First, it is ephemeral; secondly, it is not in good taste. Cultured people do not use it, and it never makes its way into the best periodicals. Its innate vulgarity leads refined persons to avoid it as they would chewing gum or wearing gaudy clothes.

Slang is dangerous for two reasons. In the first place, since it is new language, since it is not sanctioned by good use, it is almost sure to be local, and narrow in its application. Oxford slang is not the same as Yorkshire slang. College slang differs from the slang of the streets. Baseball slang is unintelligible except to the baseball enthusiast. Therefore, every bit of slang you use in writing or speaking intended to carry beyond a very small circle, imperils your chance of clearness. Slang in a business letter sent from one part of the country to another might result in a costly misunderstanding. "I've got you," the man wrote to his broker, using the phrase in its current meaning of "I understand you." But his correspondent thought that he meant, "I've caught you"; and it took a dozen letters to patch up the quarrel that followed.

A still greater danger comes from the indefiniteness of slang. A slang word has not been cut and polished by usage until it denotes a definite thing. It is made up of commonplace words employed by persons with meagre vocabularies to express a multitude of sensations. Such words are the deadly foes of precision in speech. We happen at this moment to be in the midst of a glorification of the little word *some*, which is being used as an adjective to describe any deviation, good or bad, from the normal standard; thus, if we keep our ears open, we may hear of "some girl," "some crime," "some day," "some artist," "some preacher," "some pudding," the exact degree of emotion being indicated by the spoken emphasis on the magic word *some*. There is no object, institution, or person to whom this word may not be applied successfully, particularly if the right modification of the voice be given. Slang of this kind is the outgrowth of a poverty-stricken vocabulary. Through its use, language is reduced to a few elementary sounds, and approximates the means of communication resorted to by beasts, with whom a bark or a whinny seems to be sufficient to indicate a feeling.

Slang is a language in the making. Occasionally a phrase will become idiomatic, and make its way into reputable circles; more often, it will simply die away, as the wind passes at the close of a summer afternoon. It is a good rule never to resort to slang unless you are perfectly certain that you can *paraphrase it into good English*, that is, *reproduce its equivalent in standard English*, immediately after you have used the slang expression.

- a. { *faulty*: My watch is at Uncle's.
 right: My watch is at a pawnbroker's. (i. e. it is in pledge
 —left as security—at a pawnbroker's.)
- b. { *faulty*: He gave her the glad eye.
 right: He gave her a friendly glance. (usually from a
 stranger to a person of the opposite sex.)

- c. { *faulty*: Don't get your shirt out.
right: Do not lose your temper.
- d. { *faulty*: What price a trip down the river?
right: What do you think of a trip down the river? (considering a holiday one might say to his friend. The question may be carried on as follows: "Splendid, whom shall we ask to go with us? What price Wang?" You can also say "Where shall we go this evening? What price the new cinema?"
- e. { *faulty*: He was rigged out in his best clothes.
right: He dressed in his best clothes. (also, He went to the out fitter's and had a good rig out, i. e. a suit of clothes, some shirts, collars, underwear, etc.)
- f. { *faulty*: You are a caution.
right: You are an odd fellow. (strange.)
- g. { *faulty*: He's a rum cuss.
right: He is an old fellow. (questionable, strange.)
- h. { *faulty*: No other horse but "Shanks pony" was available, and those "in the know" told me that the best thing I could do, in the circumstances, was to walk to a certain bridge, as the deer, when roused, almost invariably came straight down the combe and entered an oak coppice, to the left of the high road and adjoining this very bridge.—W.N.P. Barbellton.
right: We had to go on foot, as there was no horse available, and those having special information told me that the best thing I could do, in the circumstances, was to walk to a certain bridge, as the deer, when roused, almost invariably came straight down the combe and entered an oak coppice, to the left of the high road and adjoining this very bridge.

CHARACTERS AND BOOKS

人物和書

許多書本上的非真實的人物，在人們心目中早成了一種典型，比實際存在的人，還要膾炙人口。中國讀過書的人，沒有不知道林黛玉的，現在阿Q也成了一個家喻戶曉的人名。在英國的情形也是一樣，在普通英語中，常帶着許多固有名詞，在他們聽來，和普通字沒有兩樣，我們却很不容易了解。知道英國人所親近的那些書本中人物的名字，實大有助於英語的理解。現在我把這些人物的代表意義和出典，擇要寫出，對讀者當不無裨益。

在英國被引用最多的，是 Shakespeare 的作品。所以我現在先就 莎翁說起。

Sir John Falstaff (*Henry IV, Merry Wives of Windsor*), 是一個天性好撒謊，富於談諧，好酒無賴的老騎士。

Othello (*Othello*) 是一個頭腦單純，容易被感情衝動的武夫，同時也可算是情種。他中了兇惡的 Iago 的奸計，把自己貞淑的愛妻 Desdemona 殺了，悔恨之餘便自殺了。在自殺之前，他有一句批評他自己的名言：——“one that loved not wisely but too well.”

Cordelia (*King Lear*) 是一個悲慘的女性的典型。她是 Lear 王的第三女，而真正愛着她的父王的。

Jaques (*As You Like It*) 是一個厭世者，諷刺地批評着人生，說出許多警句，例如以 “All the world's a stage” 開始的那有名的二十八行，就是出自其口。

Bottom (*A Midsummer Night's Dream*) 是一個自以為無論什麼都可以比別人做得好些的滑稽人物。

Benedick (*Much Ado About Nothing*) 是一個抱獨身主義而終於與 Beatrice 結了婚的男子，所以我們對於那些多年主張獨身而終於結了婚的男子，可叫作 Benedick 或 Benedict。

Hamlet (*Hamlet*) 是個一味冥想而無行動的的憂鬱的人物的典型。

Shylock (*The Merchant of Venice*) 是一個放高利貸的貪慾的人。

Romeo and Juliet (*Romeo and Juliet*) 是代表一對宿命的情侶，即所謂 “pair of star-cross'd lovers.”

Caliban (*Tempest*) 醜惡殘廢的半人半獸的怪物。

Puck (*A Midsummer Night's Dream*), 又名 Robin Goodfellow, 是生有翼膀的半人半獸的小妖精, 英國民間的傳說, 夜間到普通人的家中來, 做種種的惡作劇。

在莎翁之後, 也還有不少的劇中人, 值得我們知道的。

Peter Pan (Barrie 名作 *Peter Pan*) 是一個住在幻想之國的永遠不大的孩子, 有所謂 the boy who wouldn't grow up 者。

Crichton (Barrie 作 *The Admirable Crichton*) 是一個年輕的學者, 詩人, 劍客, 旅行家, 多才多藝之士。

Mrs Malaprop (Sheridan 作 *The Rivals*) 是一個濫用難字著稱的女人, 後來文法上就用她這名字作誤用解的術語 Malapropism. 她誤用字的例子, 如 "Sure if I reprehend anything in this world it is the use of my oracular tongue, and nice derangement of epitaphs. (句中斜字皆用錯了, 應用 apprehend, vernacular, arrangement, epithets.)

a gay Lothario (Nicholas Rowe 作 *The Fair Penitent*) 放蕩者。

Paul Pry (John Poole 作 *Paul Pry*), 好管閒事的人. (inquisitive person).

Mrs Grundy (Thomas Morton 作 *Speed the Plough*) 喜歡批評物議的人. 如 What will Mrs Grundy say? 世人將作何批評 (不至受輿論非難吧)?

Box and Cox (John Maddison Morton 作 *Box and Cox*) 輪流擔任一部分者 (two persons who take turns in sustaining a part). 兩人輪流充任一職, 便說 to play Box and Cox. 原出自劇中之客棧老闆娘, 非常貪婪, 一間房子, 白天租給 Box 夜晚租給 Cox.

英國的小說最通行的是 John Bunyan (1628-88) 的 *The Pilgrim's Progress*, Daniel Defoe (1661-1731) 的 *Robinson Crusoe* 和 Jonathan Swift (1667-1745) 的 *Gulliver's Travels*. 關於第一部的「天路歷程」, 有許多名字, 早成了英國人的常識了, 例如: Mr Worldly Wiseman, Mr Facing Both Ways, Giant Despair, Vanity Fair, Doubting Castle, Delectable Mountains, the Slough of Despond, the Valley of the

Shadow of Death 等。第二部 Robinson Crusoe 是以漂流到孤島的 Alexander Selkirk 為模型的小說，完全表示出英國人的性格，他的土人僕從 **Man Friday** 是一個忠僕的典型。至於第三部 Gulliver's Travels 中的 Lilliput (小人國) 及 Brobdingnag (大人國) 是童叟皆知的。

十九世紀的書，便以 Charles Dickens (1812-70) 和 William Makepeace Thackeray (1811-63) 兩人的小說最為著稱，尤其是 Dickens 小說中的人，特別膾炙人口，茲舉其人物中之最有名者如下：

Mr Samnel Pickwick (*The Pickwick Papers*) 善良樸實的老人。他自創俱樂部，即命名為 Pickwick Club。會員由彼導游英格蘭，旅次頻遇可笑之冒險事情。會員中有一位 Mr Blotton，在會議席上被 Mr Pickwick 責其有 a vile and calumnious manner，因此他便反唇相譏說 Mr Pickwick 是 a humbug。議長質問 Mr Blotton 用這字是否照普通的意義，他答說 had no hesitation in saying that he had not—he had used the word in its Pickwickian sense，雙方都無惡意，只是照匹克耐克式的意義說的而已。所謂 in a Pickwickian sense 便是由此產生的，即照個中人能懂的特殊意義，常用於辯解在通常意義上為背禮或有損體面的字句。

Sam Weller 即 Mr Pickwick 的從僕，一個富於談諧的單純忠實的人，說 Cockney 的代表者。

Mr Micawber (*David Copperfield*) 一個老是貧困的人，而常說 Something will turn up，以期待有什麼僥倖發生，因此空相的樂天主義，便叫作 Micawberism。

Uriah Heep 是律師事務所的書記，一個笑裏藏刀，表面阿諛，內中陰險的偽善者，他常說 We are so very 'umble。

Barkis 因為想和 David 的乳母 Clara Peggotty 結婚而說 Barkis is willin'。這句話現已成了一句普通的成語，意為準備進行。

Mr Bumble (*Oliver Twist*) 妄自尊大的俗吏，作為普通名詞用有 jack-in-office 之意。所謂 bumbledom 即小官僚根性。

Bill Sikes (*Oliver Twist*) 兇暴殘忍的強盜的典型。

Little Nell (*The Old Curiosity Shop*) 一個純潔可憐的少女，在勞苦之極悲慘地死去。虐待她的是一個名叫 Quilp 的奇怪醜惡的壞蛋。

Pecksniff (*Martin Chuzzlewit*) 是一個宣傳為善而詐取別人金錢的大偽善者。

Mrs Sairey Gamp (*Martin Chuzzlewit*) 是一個看護婦，慣於帶着一把大洋傘到處走，所以 *gamp* 便成了一個大型難看的洋傘的代名詞了。她自己任意妄作主張而說是 **Mrs Harris** 的意見，所以她的好朋友 *Betsey Prig* 說 “*Bother Mrs Harris!.....I don't believe there's no sich a pesron!*” (Chap. XLIX)。因此凡不存在的人，想像上的人物，便稱為 *Mrs Harris*。

Mark Tapley (*Martin Chuzzlewit*) 是 *Martin Chuzzlewit* 的忠僕，無論在任何情況之下，都是 “*jolly*” 的一個幸福的人。

Scrooge (*Christmas Carol*) 吝嗇鬼。

Becky Sharp (Thackeray 作 *Vanity Fair*) 是一個出身貧賤，但極聰慧勇敢的才女，以自己的力量得加入上層社會，而展其享樂生活。

Colonel Newcome (Thackeray 作 *The Newcomes*) 是一個富有義務觀念，且很重名譽的好好先生。

Jekyll and Hyde (Stevenson 作 *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*) 二重人格的代表。

Tom Brown (Thomas Hughes 作 *Tom Brown's School Days*) 中學生的典型。

Eric (Dean Farrar 作 *Eric, or Little by Little*) 學校裏的模範生。

Sherlock Holmes (Conan Doyle 作) 即福爾摩斯偵探案的主腳，世界馳名的名偵探。他的朋友 **Dr Watson** 也是一個可愛的人物。福爾摩斯無論陷入什麼迷宮，都是說 “*Simple, my dear Watson!*” 而困難迎刃而解。因此這句話，或縮短為 “*My dear Watson!*” 便成為 *That's easy!* 之意了。

最後附帶地我想提到一個美國的人物，即：

Rip Van Winkle (Washington Irving 作 *The Sketch Book*) 是一個時代落伍的人。

Virtue is insufficient temptation.

—George Bernard Shaw.

(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

『經過的情形，昨天有林同志詳細講過了』；史俊把談話引到本問題。『兄弟是省工會專派，省黨部加了委的；此來專辦本案，帶便觀察各民衆團體的狀況，逗留的日子不能多，今天可巧大家都來了，我們先交換意見，明天便開個聯席會，解決了這件事。』

但是來客們並不提出意見，只有消息；他們把各種各樣最近的消息——各種人的態度以及請

“As to the development of events, I heard all about it from comrade Lin yesterday;” Shih Chün drew the conversation on to the subject: “I am specially despatched by the provincial workers’ association and commissioned as well by the provincial headquarters of the party. I came here to settle this case especially and to inspect the condition of all the associations of the people in passing. I can’t stay very long, so I am glad I have had the very good fortune to meet all of you together. We can exchange opinions first, then tomorrow we shall have a joint meeting to settle the affair.”

But the listeners did not express an opinion; they simply gave him their news; they filled Shih Chün’s ears with various items of the latest news as well as with reports on the attitudes of different people

言，充滿了史俊的耳朵。至於意見，他們都說特派員自然帶了省裏的『面授機宜』來的。

我們不要忘記，這位史俊綽號『大砲』，是一個爽爽快快，不懂得轉彎抹角，也不會客氣的人兒，他見大家沒有意見，都推尊他，便老老實實說：

『這就更好辦了。省裏現在對於店員問題，一加薪，二不得辭歇店員，三制止店東用歇業做手段來破壞市面。漢口就是這麼辦，外縣自然採用這原則；所出入者，不過是詳細節目，譬如加薪的多寡。』

來客們有的愕然了，有的露出喜氣，也有無表示。林不平和陸慕游幾乎鼓起掌來，陳中看着方繼蘭的臉，似乎有話，但亦不說。

and general rumours. As to opinions, they said the specially despatched envoy must have brought personal instructions from the capital.

Shih Chün, whose nickname was "the cannon", was a very straight person. He did not know how to prevaricate nor how to be polite, and when he saw the officers had no opinion but esteemed him, he said frankly:

"It is much the better. As to the problem of the shop assistants, the provincial government considers that (1) salaries should be raised; (2) the shop assistants must not be dismissed; (3) the shop-owners should not be allowed to destroy the market by stopping business. Hankow did the same thing. Other districts should follow her principle; the only difference is in the details, such as the amount of the raised salaries."

At this, some of the delegates were startled, some were delighted, while others showed no sign at all. Lin Pu-ping and Lu Mu-yu almost clapped their hands. Chen Chung, who looked at Fang Lo-lan, seemed to have something to say, but remained silent.

『舞陽，忘記告訴你了，赤珠有東西送給你。』

史俊忽然回頭對了坐在左首正玩弄她的白絲圍巾的孫舞陽說。赤珠就是史俊的戀人，孫舞陽以爲一定同來玩玩的，卻竟沒來。

孫舞陽將她的媚眼向史俊一瞥，微笑點着頭。

『但是，史同志』陳中忍不住不說了，『聽說店東們聚會過幾次，準備積極反抗，誓不承認店員工會的三項要求呢。昨晚已有傳單發散，今天早上，我也看見了。並且土豪劣紳從中活動，和店東們聯絡。敝縣的土豪本就很有勢力，能號召千把人，他們新近收羅了幾百打手，專和黨部中人及民衆

“Oh, I forgot to tell you, Wu-yang, that Chih Chu has sent something for you,” said Shih Chün, turning suddenly to Sun Wu-yang, who sat on his left and was playing with her white silk shawl.

Chih Chu, the sweetheart of Shih Chün, did not come with him, though she was expected by Sun Wu-yang.

Sun Wu-yang looked at Shih Chün with her coquettish eyes and nodded smilingly.

“But comrade Shih,” Chen Chung could not help saying: “I’ve heard that the shopowners have assembled several times, and prepared to protect themselves absolutely. They would never have admitted the three demands of the shop assistants’ association. Last night bills were spreading and I saw them this morning. And, moreover, the great landowners and debased gentry had agitated and joined with them; those of them in our town are rather powerful; they can call more than a thousand people. They have gathered up hundreds of paid fighters of late and especially make trouble with the people

團體爲難，剛才史同志說過省裏的辦法，自然應當遵照，但省裏有大軍鎮壓，辦事容易，做縣情形，似乎不同，如果操之過急，激成了巨變，那時反倒不容易收拾了。』

這一席話，很得了幾人的點頭，方羅蘭也接着起來說：

『店東們反對的空氣從昨晚起特別猛烈，似乎是預定的計劃。大概他們暗中醞釀已久，最近方才成熟。這倒不應該輕視的，況且一律不准歇業，究竟太利害了些；店東中實在也有不少確已虧本，無力再繼續營業的。』

又有幾個人點着頭，表示同意。

(待續)

belonging to the headquarters of the party and the societies and associations of the people. What comrade Shih said just now about the management of the capital, of course, we should obey, but a great number of the army are stationed in the capital to keep order, so it is easy to carry out our plans. The condition in our town is quite different from that; if we make haste, I'm afraid we shall make waste, and it will be more difficult to put things straight then."

His speech won a great deal of nodding approval. Fang Lo-lan said in addition:

"It seems to have been pre-arranged that the shopowners should object to the three demands specially fiercely from last night. Probably they have planned this in secret for a long time and brought it to maturity quite recently. This must not be ignored. Moreover, that no one should be allowed to stop business in any circumstances is rather too severe. Among the shopowners there must be some who have actually lost money and could not continue in business."

Several people nodded to show their agreement.

CURRENT ENGLISH SLANG WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

俚 俗 用 語 例 解

F—(續)

Flash in the pan; A: an ambitious attempt that ends in failure
龍頭蛇尾; 忽告失敗。

After all that talk and advertising I had the impression that the business was rolling in mopey.

Well, that was just *a flash in the pan*. It attracted the public's money, and he cleared off with it.

那樣宣傳和廣告之後, 我認爲那生意一定很賺了錢。不過那只是龍頭蛇尾。那樣吸引了大家的錢他便席捲而去了。

Flesh-pots: material welfare. 物質上的奢侈。

I had little dreamed that she would take back her given word and marry another man for mere *flesh-pots*.

我做夢也沒有想到她會食言而爲得一點物質的享受與別人結婚的。

Flesh and blood; One's own: the members of one's own family.
自己的家人。

He has not only himself to think of but he has to think of how it will effect *his own flesh and blood*.

他不僅要爲他自己打算, 但還要看怎樣對他的家人有好處。

Floopy; To go: to go wrong. 發生障礙; 有了毛病。

There's something the matter with my watch. Everytime I wind it, it *goes floopy* about an hour later.

我的錶有點毛病, 每次我開的時候, 看見總要慢一個鐘頭。

Flop; A: a failure. 失敗。

The excursion to Hanchow was *a flop*. Owing to the bad weather we could hardly go out for sight-seeing.

到杭州的旅行完全失敗了。因爲天氣太壞, 我們簡直不能出外觀光。

Flush; To be: to be in funds. 荷包裏有錢。

Let's go to the hotel and have dinner tonight. I've just had my bonus and *I'm quite flush* at present.

我們今晚到飯店裏去用餐吧。我剛領到了特別津貼，現在手邊很是寬裕。

Fly by night: empty talk. 空談。

He must be quite a connoisseur the way he talks so knowingly on art.

It's just *fly by night*. I wouldn't believe a word he says.

他一定是一個古董賞鑑家，聽他談到關於藝術很在行的樣子。

那只是信口說的。他說的我一點也不相信。

Foot in it; To put one's: to make an embarrassing blunder. 犯着令人難受的過失。

In that elite circle be very careful of what you say. You're sure to *put your foot in it* if you gabble as you do at home.

在那個精華的社交界中，你說話要特別當心。你若照在家裏這樣信口亂說，你一定要使別人難堪的。

Foot forward; To put the best: to make the best display. 注以全力；得意身手。

You ought to have seen him last Sunday. He had his *best foot forward*.

上個禮拜天你應當見到他的呀。他曾大顯其身手。

Syn: in full fig.

Forty winks: a short nap. 假寐。

Sorry to have kept you waiting. I was just having my daily *forty winks*.

對不起使你等待了。我適纔照例地去打了一下瞌睡。

Syn: a siesta.

Fraud; A: something other than what a thing or a person is professed to be. 欺詐；欺詐者。

He had his shingle out as a lawyer but he turned out to be *a fraud*.

Why he's not even a Middle School graduate.

他掛的招牌是律師，但是他却是騙人的。他甚至連中學都沒有畢業。

(To be continued)

THE USAGE OF PREPOSITIONS

III. INSTRUMENTAL "BY"

(6) "By" Of Agency.

America was discovered **by** Columbus.

By after a Passive Verb denotes the Agent, and represents the Subject of the Active Verb.

{ The "Hakken-Den" was written **by Bakin**.
(= **Bakin** wrote the "Hakken-Den.")

Hence its use to denote the Author:—

A novel **by** Dickens.

A painting **by** Hokusai.

Whom is this grammar **by**?

By is used to denote not only Personal, but also Impersonal, Agency:—

The city was destroyed **by an earthquake**.

The house was destroyed **by fire**.

The man was struck dead **by lightning**.

The bridge was carried away **by a flood**.

Note 1:—An Impersonal Agent must be distinguished from a Passive Instrument which is denoted by *With*:—

He was shot **with a pistol**.

He was struck **with a stick**.

He was bound **with a cord**.

He was stabbed **with a knife**.

Note 2:—When the Passive Verb is put in the Active, the Agent denoted by *By* becomes the Subject, while the Instrument denoted by *With* remains in its original position.

{ Goliath was killed **by David—with a stone**.
(= **David** killed Goliath **with a stone**.)

Compare:—

(a) { He was struck dead **by lightning**.
(= **Lightning** struck him dead.)

(b) { He was shot dead **with a pistol**.
(= Somebody shot him dead **with a pistol**.)

(To be continued)

WORLD AFFAIRS

National Mobilization Plan Is Approved By Executive Yuan

A *well-informed¹ source told *the United Press² that *the Executive Yuan³ approved *the national mobilization plan⁴ with the *more rigid restrictions⁵ on the people's rights scrapped⁶ from the original draft.

He said the 24 provisions⁷ of the plan, officially called the "fundamentals of implementation⁸ of mobilization for *the suppression of rebellion⁹ and *completion of constitutional rule,"¹⁰ were *cut down¹¹ to 18 and most of the provisions dropped¹² were restrictions of *civil liberties.¹³

The plan as passed by the Executive Yuan the morning of July 15 stipulated¹⁴ the people's fundamental freedoms should be respected and protected with restrictions ordered only when necessary. The plan which, according to the first provision is based on *the State Council's mobilization resolution¹⁵ and not yet repealed¹⁶ wartime mobilization measures, gave only broad principles. Various ministries were asked to *draw up detailed implementation measures¹⁷ for approval by the Executive Yuan.

Besides the production civil liberties, the plan provided: mobilization of military necessities such as cloth, medicine, gasoline, coal, iron and steel; *strict implementation of the government's conscription law;¹⁸ severe punishment of any obstructionist activities against conscription, control of prices of daily necessities and wages for the stabilization of the people's livelihood; rehabilitation and production factors such as farms and irrigation¹⁹ and increase of *tax revenue²⁰ by upping²¹ the tax rate and opening new tax sources; strict control of banks, both government and private owned; stringent²² conditions for government loans and supervision over utilization of loans; and cutting down non-essential expenditures.

1. 消息靈通的. n. 合衆社. 3. 行政院. 4. 全國總動員計劃. 5. 較硬性的限制. 6. 分開, 摘錄. 7. 條款. 8. —completion, 完成. 9. 平定叛亂. 10. 完成憲治. 11. 節減, 核減. 12. 刪掉的. 13. 人民權利. 14. 規定, 約定. 15. 國務會議的動員案. 16. 廢止, 取消, 收回. 17. 擬就詳細的實行辦法. 18. 嚴格實行政府征兵法. 19. 灌溉. 20. 印花稅. 21. 提高. 22. stringent ['strɪndʒənt], 緊急的, 嚴格的.

The plan offered a formula for *winning over the people of recovered areas¹ which called for granting loans, *suspension of taxes² and administration of social relief whenever local authorities deemed it necessary for securing public order. It also said refugees from Communist areas should be accommodated.

The plan *laid down³ that elections should be held as originally scheduled. The last provision said the plan will *go into effect⁴ when approved by the State Council which is expected to meet on Friday.

To Disband San Min Chu-I Youth Corps

*Standing Committee members of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee⁵ passed a resolution on July 8 *calling for⁶ the disbandment⁷ of the nine-year-old *San Min Chu-i Youth Corps⁸ and *the merging of its functions with those of the Party as a whole.⁹

A reliable source stated that this decision was made primarily "to achieve greater unity¹⁰ for crushing¹¹ the Communist rebels."

Detailed measures for merging the organization, which claims a membership of 600,000 youths, are yet to be drafted.

The resolution was passed on the exact date of the ninth anniversary of the Youth Corps, which was originally founded in 1938 with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as leader "to resist the Japanese invasion, create new strength for furtherance¹² of the Chinese revolution and make *the Three People's Principles¹³ more effective."

*General Chen Cheng, Chief of Staff and Secretary-General of the Corps,¹⁴ in a message to members expressed the hope that the merger¹⁵ with the Kuomintang will be made soon "in order to meet the demands of the present stage of revolutionary activities" and for the *"rejuvenation of the party."¹⁶

He appealed to China's youth to rise and aid the Government in accomplishing "the task of bandit suppression."

He stated that at the same time corrupt and *feudalistic influences¹⁷ which exist in China must be *wiped out.¹⁸

1. 爭取收復區人民. 2. 停徵. 3. 規定. 4. 生效. 5. 國民黨中央執行委員會常務委員會人員. 6. 要求. 7. 解散. 8. 三民主義青年團. 9. 國務與黨務之合併成爲一體. 10. 統一. 11. 粉碎. 12. 增進, 獎勵. 13. 三民主義. 14. 國部主要人員兼國部總秘書長陳誠將軍. 15. (財產, 公司, 業務之) 合併, 歸併. 16. 黨的青年化. 17. 封建勢力. 18. 清除, 掃淨.

Control Yuan Members Impeach Minister Wang

It was learned that over ten *Control Yuan members¹ submitted² a resolution for the impeachment³ of *Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh⁴ for mishandling⁵ China's foreign policy.

The resolution asserted Wang failed to *put up⁶ a successful fight on the basis of an independent foreign policy and of international law against the Soviet *stripping of Manchuria⁷ and *taking over⁸ of *Port Arthur and Dairen⁹ and of *the Outer Mongolian¹⁰ invasion.

The resolution also contained many recommendations¹¹ for a new, vigorous policy. One recommendation requested the Government speedily to open *boundary demarcation negotiations¹² with the Outer Mongolian government.

The impeachment resolution will now be reviewed by a Control Yuan committee.

1. 立法院人員. 2. 提出. 3. 控訴. 4. 外長王世杰. 5. 措置失當, 亂弄. 6. 建立, 產生. 7. 劫掠滿洲. 8. 接收. 9. 旅順和大連港. 10. 外蒙古的. 11. 建議. 12. 邊疆劃定談判.

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陳伯吹先生譯

兒童文學叢書

一家人都飛去了

定價一元八角

這是一本描寫飛機的科學故事：孩子們熱心飛機，母親却不贊成父親去學飛行，老祖母更加反對，……可是後來一家人都飛上天空去玩了，真是一件又驚又喜的事，實在值得閱讀研究一下。

藍花國

定價一元一角

「一位王子親身從大自然中受到訓練；後來他用種藍花的事，使得全國人民都從懶惰污穢之中感動起來，因而造成了一個勤懇、快樂、和平、自由的國家。」這本書的寓意很深，故事却簡淺顯明白地發揮出來，叫小朋友們讀了都能感動，是一本教育的童話。

一文奇怪的錢

定價一元

「小小一文錢，弄得人們顛倒顛」，本書便是描寫金錢的惡作劇。這書中有被錢壓迫的農人，有利用錢去壓迫他人的地主和商人，還有給錢迷了心的貪官污吏，看了真叫人又氣又好笑，又同情。

三兒奇遇記

定價一元七角

這是一本科學童話，把那潮水、太陽、風、火、雨、雪等等的知識，穿插在一個曲折新鮮的故事之中敘述出來。情節非常有趣，文筆非常動人，小朋友們看了此書，誰都會愛不忍釋；就是少年們或成人們讀了，也一定興味盎然。

神童伏象記

定價一元

本書爲著名文學家吉百齡的名著。敘述一個印度孩子小杜梅隨着他的父親去遊象，因此在一個月夜，看見了人們所難得看見的「象舞」。情節有趣，描寫生動，實爲兒童們良好的文學讀物。

出賣心的人

定價九角

這本故事書原本就寫得新奇可喜，不同於其他「黃金故」的型式，正可以諷刺那如今一般心裏正燃燒着「發財熱」的人們。陳伯吹先生用他流利暢達的文筆，譯寫得格外生動有趣。小朋友和大人朋友和大人們看了，都覺津津有味。