

研究現代, 純正, 要用英文的

# THE CHING WEN ENGLISH MAGAZINE

## THE CHING WEN ENGLISH MAGAZINE

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- A Tribute to Confucius 孔子世家贊
- Elliptical Sentences 省略句子
- Questions and Answers 問答
- The Editor's Page 編者之頁

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# 現代英文選注 第二集

PRESENT-DAY ENGLISH PROSE—II

葛傳槩選注 八角

本書第一集(定價八角),因其文字均為現代名家之作,注解詳盡無出其右,故一般自修者閱讀可以無師自通;學校採作教本 教學兩便;出版以來,風行一時。現第二集業已出版,選入之作家,有 William Somerset Maugham, Hilaire Belloc, H. E. Bates, G. K. Chesterton, Pearl S. Buck, John Galsworthy, E. V. Lucas, Saki, Stephen Leacock, Liam O'Flaherty, Lord Dunsany 等人,文體有小說,論文,問訪記,書信等,並附相當詳盡之英文注解:注重文義之詮釋。另出中文講解本,供自修者作更進一步之研究。

## 兒童的智慧 桂紹盱編注 一冊 二角五分

TOLSTOY'S THE WISDOM OF CHILDREN

近代俄國大文豪托爾斯泰,其短篇小說,大部份為鼓吹無抵抗與愛的主義;主張「為人生的藝術」此種思想,在其晚年著作中,尤為明顯。本書為托氏最後之遺作,共包括 Religion, War, The Fatherland, Taxes, Condemnation, Kindness, Drunkenness, Capital Punishment, Prisons, Riches, Loving Those Who Injure You, The Press, Repentance, Art, Science, Going to Law, Criminal Law, Private Property, Children, Education 二十篇 每篇約一二百字。以劇本對話體裁,發表作者之思想。作者藝術手腕高超,文筆純熟,使人百讀不厭 而不覺其為宣傳文字。頗合於初中學生練習會話之用。茲由桂紹盱先生率先介紹,並加詳注,以便閱讀。

◎ 競文書局最近出版 ◎

## Hackneyed Phrases

There are a great number of<sup>2</sup> idiomatic phrases that are widely objected to<sup>3</sup> not because they are themselves objectionable in any way<sup>4</sup> but because they have been used too much. Each of them was a delightful or lovely one when it was fresh. Also, when one sees it for the first time<sup>5</sup>, one finds it delightful or lovely, and considers it a pleasure to<sup>6</sup> use it in one's own writing. Below are a few such phrases:

	Meanings
better half	wife
young hopeful	boy or girl
psychological moment	nick of time <sup>7</sup>
the cups that cheer but not inebriate	tea
too funny for words	too funny to be described in words <sup>8</sup>
sleep the sleep of the just	sleep soundly
have one's quiver full	have many children
conspicuous by one's absence	notably absent <sup>9</sup>

I would advise the avoidance of such phrases not only because they are widely objected to but also<sup>10</sup> because they might produce a ridiculous<sup>11</sup> effect when used by inexperienced writers in an unsuitable context<sup>12</sup>.

On the other hand<sup>13</sup>, a knowledge of hackneyed phrases should be of very real use to all Chinese students of English. For they are frequently met with in newspapers and other publications<sup>14</sup>, especially in passages<sup>15</sup> that their writers thought might prove humdrum<sup>16</sup> without one or two<sup>17</sup>.—THE EDITOR.

[注] 1. Hackneyed ('hæknɪd), 陳腐的. 2. a great number of, 許多. 3. objected (əb'dʒektɪd) to, 反對. 4. are themselves objectionable (əb'dʒekʃənəbl) in any way, 它們在本身上有可以反對的地方. 5. for the first time, 第一次. 6. considers it a pleasure to..., 把...當作樂事. 7. nick of time, 適當的片刻. 8. too funny to be described in words, 有趣得不可以言語形容的. 9. notably absent, 顯然不在的. 10. not only...but also, 不但...而且.... 11. ridiculous (rɪ'dɪkjʊləs), 可笑的. 12. context ('kɒntekst), 上下文. 13. On the other hand, 在另一方面. 14. publications, 出版物. 15. passages, 文字的片段. 16. prove humdrum ('hʌmdrəm), 被證明為乏味的. 17. one or two=one or two hackneyed phrases.

## Some Interesting Advertisements

By Z. K. ZIA (謝頌羔)

I have made a collection of interesting advertisements recently. This one appeared in a Cape Town<sup>1</sup> newspaper:

Competent stenographer<sup>2</sup> desires intelligent employer. Must have some knowledge of business routine<sup>3</sup>, clear dictation<sup>4</sup>, and civilized manners<sup>5</sup> in office.

The magazine which printed this called it "Typist Hits Back<sup>6</sup>". I suppose typists have a right to demand ideal bosses<sup>7</sup>.

The other day<sup>8</sup> I found the three following interesting advertisements in the same issue of *The North-China Daily News*:

1. Would an attractive tall serious gentlemen of good social standing<sup>9</sup> be willing to act as social escort<sup>10</sup> to an attractive, independent<sup>11</sup>, blond<sup>12</sup> lady of 29?

2. Chinese lady wishes to meet a gentleman pianist (British or American) for friendship. Serious reply only<sup>13</sup>.

3. To the girl who sat across gangway<sup>14</sup> with girl-friend Nanking Cinema<sup>15</sup>, Friday, May 27, 9 o'clock, \$1.00 seat. Never saw you before; am looking forward to<sup>16</sup> meeting you. Please be at Jessfield Park<sup>17</sup> near pond, between 2-3 Sunday June 5.

These three advertisements were copied down in my note-book, and I have copied them once more<sup>18</sup> for you to read. They are interesting because they are rather unusual.

I intend to collect more of such interesting advertisements; for they cost me nothing but give me material for talk.

[注] 1. Cape Town, 非洲城名. 2. stenographer (ste'nəgrəfə), 速記員. 3. routine (ru:'ti:n), 例行的事. 4. dictation, 口述而使他人筆錄. 5. manners, 舉止. 6. Hits Back, 還擊. 7. bosses, 主人. 8. The other day, 不久以前的某天. 9. social standing, 社會上的地位. 10. escort ('eskɔ:t), 保護者. 11. independent, 可以自己生活的. 12. blond, 膚色潔白的. 13. serious reply only, 祇要正經的解答(不要沒有誠意的). 14. gangway, 兩排座位中間的通路. 15. Nanking Cinema ('sinimə) 南京大戲院. 16. looking forward to, 盼望. 17. Jessfield ('dʒes:fi:ld) Park, 兆豐公園. 18. once more, 再.

## Some Biblical Phrases with Possible Chinese Equivalents

BY WANG I-TING (王翼廷)

I have jotted down some biblical words and phrases that I came across in my reading, and have put the Chinese equivalents thereto, not exactly according to the Chinese version of the Bible, as I desire to bring home the beauty and richness of the English Bible. But the list below is only a drop in the bucket, and the reader is advised to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the Bible after reading the list:

A good Samaritan (Luke 10:35) 急公好義者

Ismael (Genesis 16: 12) 遊浪兒

Ichabod (I Samuel 4: 21) 家破人亡者

(Hand) writing on the wall (Daniel 5) 宗室將傾之兆

Armageddon (Revelation 16:16) 世界大戰(之場)

Salt of the earth (Matt. 5:13) 中堅份子

Naboth's vineyard (I Kings 21:1) 祖上遺產

Wedding garment (Matt. 22:11) 資格

A stranger in a strange land (Exodus 2:22) 身居異國者

Sounding brass or a tingling cymbal (I Corinthians 13:1)  
空言無補

A camel to go through the eye of a needle' (Matt. 19:24)  
難如登天

Apples of gold in pictures of silver (Proverbs 25:11) 錦  
上添花

Widow's mite (Mark 12:42) 養命之錢

Window's cruse (I Kings 17:12-14) 聚寶盆

An ass's head sold for fourscore pieces of silver (II Kings  
6:25) 米珠薪桂

A voice crying in the wilderness (Isaiah 40:3) 大聲疾呼;  
曲高和寡

- Wolf in sheep's clothing (Matt. 7:15) 人面獸心者
- Filthy lucre. (Titus 1:7) 不義之財
- He being dead yet speaks (Hebrews 11:4) 雖死猶生
- Feet of clay (Daniel 2:33) 紙老虎
- The eleventh hour (Matt. 20:6) 最後關頭; 最後五分鐘
- Judas' kiss (Matt. 26:48) 口蜜心劍
- The blind leading the blind (Luke 6:39) 盲人騎瞎馬
- A drop in the bucket (Isaiah 40:15) 滄海一粟
- Jacob's voice in Essau's hand (Genesis 27:22) 魚目混珠
- The weaker vessel (I Peter 3:7) 女子
- The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak (Matt. 26:41)  
心有餘而力不足
- The years have passed as a watch in the night (Psalms 90:4) 韶光易逝
- To cast pearls before swine (Matt. 7:6) 對牛彈琴
- To kill the fatted calf (Luke 15:23) 殺雞備飯
- To see the mote in your brother's eye, but forget the beam in your own eye. (Matt. 7:3) 責人也重以周, 責己也輕以約
- To sow in tears, to reap in joy. (Psalms 126:5) 先吃苦, 後享福
- To reap where one has not sowed. (Matt. 25:26) 刻薄待人
- To shake off the dust of one's feet. (Matt. 10:14) 悻悻而去
- To walk through the valley of the shadow of death. (Psalms 23:4) 過難關
- To make brick without straw. (Exodus 5:7) 無米為炊
- To sound one's trumpet before others. (Matt. 6:2) 大吹法螺
- Tell it not in Gath. (II Samuel 1:20) 不足為外人道
- To eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow we die. (22:13)  
今日有酒今日醉, 明天愁來明天當
- To beat swords into ploughshares and spears into pruning-hooks. (Isaiah 2:4) 化干戈為玉帛
- To kick against the pricks (Acts 26:14) 碰釘子

## On Telling Lies

BY F. S. TIEN

天津進修中學英文教員

Practically no-one would think much of those who are in the habit of telling lies. As we all know, "Honesty is the best policy". One who is in the habit of telling lies can hardly get the confidence of others, but is in constant danger of being banished from society.

But at times I do think that one has to be a little dishonest. You must be much amazed at this. I do not mean to encourage you to tell lies. But dishonesty has its great use, especially in polite society.

If you are a clerk and your work earns you less than thirty dollars per month, and if you have to live on this small sum of money, well, I would advise you to be dishonest. I mean that you should say something not in keeping with the truth to your employer in order to get yourself a rise. And you have to give a friend who has just come from a distant place a most cordial welcome; you have to say that you are much honoured by his visit no matter how disgustful you may find your friend. Such remarks as "Oh, my angel, how beautiful you are!" and "You are the most beautiful girl on earth!" may make a girl crazy about you.

In short, whether you can win friends and influence people depends upon whether you can tell lies or not, and whether you can tell them "beautifully". If you can tell lies on proper occasions, you will have good results. The fact is that

living in this age of shams, we have to learn some of the art of telling lies (not serious ones, of course). If you wish to be a perfectly honest man (in the truest sense of the phrase), you might as well shut yourself up from the outside world, and confine yourself within doors. But in case you desire to move in social life, I would heartily advise you to tell lies when necessary.

## WIT AND HUMOUR 滑稽和幽默

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

SELECTED AND ANNOTATED BY NATES WONG (王耐之)

The wealthy old lady was very ill and sent for<sup>1</sup> her lawyer to make her will<sup>2</sup>. "I wish to explain to you" she said weakly "about disposing of my property<sup>3</sup>".

The lawyer was sympathetic. "There, there<sup>4</sup>, don't worry about it;<sup>5</sup>" he said soothingly "just leave it to me<sup>6</sup>".

"Oh, well," said the old lady resignedly<sup>7</sup> "I suppose I might as well<sup>8</sup>. You'll get it anyway."

[注] 1. sent for, 請 2. make her will, 做她的遺囑. 3. about disposing of my property, 關於我的財產的處理. 4. There, there, 噯, 噯, (有阻止人說下去的意味). 5. don't worry about it, 不要爲了這事 (指財產的處理問題) 擔心. 6. just leave it to me, 一切由我來替你擺佈. 7. resignedly (ri'zainidli), 依順地. 8. might as well, 索性; 不妨. (還是把財產全交代給律師的好; 下文說「橫豎終要給你吞沒的」, 就是說律師替人立遺囑, 往往替自己設法發財. 這個老太太把 "leave it to me" 解釋作「把它(指財產)落給我」了; 原來這語作這解釋也還.)



## The Table of English Sounds

(Compared with the Webster Symbols)

By D. Z. ZIA (謝大任)

### I. Consonants

organs of obstruction classification		upper lip and lower lip	upper teeth and lower lip	upper teeth and tip of tongue	tip of tongue and upper gum	hard palate and middle of tongue	soft palate and back of tongue	glottis
mouth	Stops	p b			t d		k g	
	Fricatives	w	f v	θ ð	r l s z ʃ ʒ	j	ʌ	h
Nasals		m			n		ŋ	

#### Simple Consonants

Key words	International Symbols	Webster Symbols
	<u>Upper lip and lower lip</u>	
	[p]	[p]
pin, cup	(pin), (kʌp)	(pɪn), (kʌp)
	[b]	[b]
big, rib	(big), (rib)	(bɪg), (rɪb)
	[w]	[w]
west, week	(west), (wi:k)	(wɛst), (we:k)
	[m]	[m]
man, lamp	(mæn), (læmp)	(mæn), (læmp)

Upper teeth and lower lip

	[f]	[ɸ]
fish, brief	(fiʃ), (bri:f)	(fiʃh), (bref)
	[v]	[v]
vase, love	(vɑ z), (lav)	(vāz), (lūv)

Upper teeth and tip of tongue

	[θ]	[th]
thin, bath	(θin), (bɑ:θ)	(thīn), (bāth)
	[ð]	[th]
this, smooth	(ðis), (smu:ð)	(thīs), (smōōth)

Tip of tongue and upper gum

	[t]	[t]
tent, fat	(tent), (fæt),	(tənt), (fāt)
	[d]	[d]
dog, end	(dɔg), (end)	(dōg), (ənd)
	[r]	[r]
rat, try	(ræt), (traɪ)	(rāt), (trɪ)
	[l]	[l]
lamp, shell	(lamp), (ʃel)	(lāmp), (shəl)
	[s]	[s]
sun, rice	(sʌn), (raɪs)	(sūn), (rɪs)
	[z]	[z]
nose, does	(nɔuz), (dəz)	(nōz), (dūz)
	[ʃ]	[sh]
ship, dish	(ʃɪp), (dɪʃ)	(shɪp), (dɪʃh)
	[ʒ]	[zh]
vision, measure	(ˈvɪʒən) (ˈmeʒə)	(vɪzh/(ǔ)n) (mēzh/ūr)
	[n]	[n]
nest, men	(nest) (men)	(nēst), (mēn)

Hard palate and middle of tongue

	[j]	[y]
yes, yard	(jes), (jɑ:d)	(yēs), (yārd)

Soft palate and back of tongue

	[k]	k'
cap, book	(kæp), (buk)	(kǎp), (bōók)
	[g]	g'
gas, beg	(gæs), (beg)	(gās), (bég)
	[ʌ]	[hw]
what, when	(ʌət), (ʌen)	(hwöt), (hwén)
	[ŋ]	[ng]
ink, long	(iŋk), (lɔŋ)	(iŋk), (lɔng)

glottis

	[h]	[h]
hat, hen	(hæt), (hen)	(hăt), (hén)

## b. Double Consonants

	[tʃ]	[ch]
child, catch	(tʃaɪld), (kætʃ)	(chɪld), (käch)
	[dʒ]	[j]
page, judge	(peɪdʒ), (dʒʌdʒ)	(pāj), (jūj)
	[ts]	ts]
hats, notes	(hæts), (nouts)	(hătts), (nôts)
	[dz]	[dz]
lads, sends	(lædz), (sendz)	(lădz), (sëndz)
	[ks]	[ks]
axe, excuse	(aks), (ɪks'kju:z)	(ăks), (ɪks-kus')

	[gz]	[gz]
examine, exact	(ig'zæmin), (ig'zækt)	(ig-zäm'in), (ig-zäkt')
	[kf]	[ksh]
luxury, anxious	('lakfuri), ('æŋkjəs)	(lük'shōō-ri), (ängk'shūs)
	[ŋg]	[ngg]
finger, linger	('fiŋgə), ('liŋgə)	(fiŋg'gēr), (liŋg'gēr)
	[ŋk]	[ngk]
ink, bank	(iŋk), (bæŋk)	(iŋk), bāŋk)
	[hw]	[hw]
what, white	(hwət), (hwait)	(hwöt), (hwit)
	[tr]	[tr]
train, track	(trein), (træk)	(trān), trāk)
	[dr]	[dr]
drive, drum	(draiv), (drəm)	(driv), (d.üm)
	[kw]	[kw]
queen, quite	(kwii:n), (kwait)	(kwēn), (kwit)

## 2. Vowels

	Front	Mixed	Back
Close	i:, i		u:, u
Half-close	e		o
Half-open	ɛ	e:, e	ɔ
Open	æ		ə:, ɒ
	a		ɑ, ɔ

### a. Simple Vowels

Key words

International Symbols

Webster Symbols

Front Vowels

	[i:]	[e]
see, eat	(si:], (i:t)	(sē), (ēt)
	[i]	[i]
big, still	(big), (stil)	(big), (stīl)
	[e]	[ē]
egg, nest	(eg), (nest)	(ēg), (nēst)
	[ɛ]	[ā]
air, there	(ɛə), (ðɛə)	(ār), (thār)
	[æ]	[ä]
man, flag	(mæn), (flæg)	(männ), (fläg)
	[a]	the first vowel sound in [ɪ] or [ou]
nice, cow	(naɪs), (kau)	(nīs), (kou)

Back Vowels

	[u:]	[ū]
too, school	(tu:], (sku:l)	(tū), (skūl)
	[u]	[ū]
book, put	(buk), (put)	(būk), (pūt)
	[o]	[ō]
obey, November	(o'bei), (no'vembe)	(ō-bā')(nō-vēm'bēr)
	[ʌ]	[ü]
cup, but	(kʌp), (bʌt)	(küp), (büt)
	[ɔ:]	[ô]
all, horse	(ɔ:l), (hɔ:ls)	(ôl), (hôrs)
	[ɒ]	[ö]
box, stop	(bɒks), (stɒp)	(böks), (stöp)
	[ɑ:]	[ä]
card, ask	(hɑ:d), (ɑ'sk)	(hård), (äsk)

Mixed Vowels

	[əɪ]	[ɑ]
bird, purse	(bɛɪd), (pɛɪs)	(bɑrd), (pɑrs)
	[e]	[ɛ, á, ě, ěr, ǝ, ŭ]
England, husband	(ˈɪŋɡlənd), (ˈhʌzbənd)	(ɪnˈɡlænd), (hʌzˈbænd)
sofa, China	(ˈsɒfə), (ˈtʃaɪnə)	(sɒˈfá), (chíˈná)
recent, novel	(ˈriːsnt), (ˈnɒvəl)	(rɛˈsɛnt), (nɒvˈ(ɛ)l)
honour, teacher	(ˈɒŋə), (ˈtɪːtʃə)	(ɒnˈɛr), (tɛchˈɛr)
control, connect	(kənˈtrɒl), (kəˈnɛkt)	(kɒn-trɒlˈ), (kɔ-nɛktˈ)
circus, blossom	(ˈsɜːkəs), (ˈblɒsəm)	(sɑrˈkʌs), (blɒsˈʌm)

## b. Diphthongs

	[ei]	[ä]
name, day	(neɪm), (deɪ)	(nām), (dā)
	[ou]	[ō]
no, home	(nou), (houm)	(nō), (hōm)
	[ai]	[i]
nice, my	(naɪs), (maɪ)	(nīs), mɪ)
	[au]	[əu]
round, town	(raʊnd), (taʊn)	(round), (toun)
	[ɔi]	[oi]
boy, oil	(bɔɪ), (ɔɪl)	(boi), (oil)
	[juː]	[ū]
use, unit	(juːs), (ˈjuːnɪt)	(us), (uˈnɪt)
	[tʃeə]	[á]
chair, there	(ˈtʃɛə), (θɛə)	(chár), (thár)
	[iə]	[ér, á/á, é/ǔ, etc.]
here, dear	(hɪə), (dɪə)	(hēr), (dēr)
idea, serious	(aɪˈdɪə), (sɪˈrɪəs)	(ɪ-dé á), (séˈrɪ-ǔs),
	[əʊ]	[ör]

more, door	(mæ), (dɔː) [juə],	(mɔːr), (dɔːr) [ar]
pure, lure	(pjue), (ljue) [ue]	(pɜːr), (lɜːr) [ɔː]
poor, sure	(pue), (fue)	(pɔːr), (shɔːr)

## c. Triphthongs

	[aie]	[ɪr, ɪ'á, ɪ'ǎ, ɪ'ò, etc.]
wire, liable	(waie), (laiebl)	(wir), (li'á-b'l)
science, violet	(saiens), (vaielit)	(si'ǎns), (vi'ò-ilit)
	[aue]	[our, ou'ǎ, ou'ér etc.]
sour, coward	(sauə), (kauəd)	(sour), (kou'ǎrd)
vowel, power	(vauəl) (pauə)	(vou'ǎl), (pou'ér)
	[oie]	[oi'ér, oi'ǎ, etc.]
employer, royal	(im'ploie), (roiəl)	(im-plo'ér), (roi'ǎl)
	[eie]	[ǎ'ér, ǎ'ò etc.]
player, bayonet	(ple'e), (be'nit)	(plǎ'ér), (bǎ'ò-nit)
	[oue]	[ó'ér, ó-ǎr]
sower, follower	(souə), (foloue)	(só'ér), (fól'ò-ǎr)

## Notes

1. [b], [w], [m], [v], [ð], [d], [r], [l], [z], [ʒ], [n], [j], [g], [ŋ], [dʒ], [dz], [gz], [ŋg], [dr] are voiced sounds and [p], [f], [θ], [t], [s], [ʃ], [k], [x], [h], [tʃ], [ts], [ks], [kj], [hw] are voiceless sounds.

2. R is half a vowel, half a consonant. It often adds a vowel glide of obscure sound to the vowel before it. Hence the formation of almost all the diphthongs and triphthongs.

3. In the international phonetic system, the principal accent is indicated by [ˈ] and the secondary by [ˌ] before the syllable, while in the

Webster system, the principal accent is indicated by a heavy mark [ˈ] and the secondary accent by a lighter mark [ˊ] at the end of the syllable, and syllabic division, by a hyphen.

Examples: pronunciation (prəˈnʌnsiˈeɪʃən) (prō-nūnˈsi-āˈshān), undergraduate (ˌʌndəˈgrædʒuət), (ūˈdēr-grādˈū-at).

4. The italics [ə], [ɪ], [i] and others are sounded or are not sounded at all.

Examples: servant (ˈsɜːvənt), mention (ˈmenʃən), player (ˈpleɪə), grandeur (ˈgrændʒə).

5. The sign [ː] is added to indicate length.

Examples: It is *he* (it iz hiː) Does *he* eat too much? (dʌz hiː iz iː tuː mʌtʃ).

6. Vowels in unaccented syllables are relaxed, unclear, indeterminate sounds.

7. When the letter *r* is at the end of a word and the next word begins with a vowel, the *r* is generally pronounced.

Examples: It is *far away* (faɪr əˈweɪ)

They are *sister and brother* (ˈsɪstər ənd ˈbrʌðə)

8. The unaccented vowels [ā] and [ē] in the Webster system are represented by [i] in International system and [ū] in the Webster system is by [ju] the international system.

Examples: preface (ˈprefɪs) (prɛfˈās); belong (bɪˈlɒŋ) (bē-lōngˈ)  
unite (juˈnaɪt) (ū-nāɪˈ)

9. The Webster symbol [d̄ʊ] is equal to [dʒə] in the international system.

Examples: verdure (ˈvɜːdʒə) (vārˈd̄ʊr); grandeur (ˈgrændʒə) (grānˈd̄ʊr).

10. The Webster symbol [t̄ʊ] is equal to [tʃə] in the international system.

Examples: nature (ˈneɪtʃə) (nāˈt̄ʊr); picture (ˈpɪktʃə) (pikˈt̄ʊr)



## From Shanghai to Ishan

By H. M. Koo (顧學民)

*(continued)*

On the 16th, in the afternoon, one of my school-mates and her two relatives asked me to visit the most beautiful place in Hongkong with them. I was anxious to know how beautiful it was and, besides, I had felt very dull during the last two days; so I went with them without hesitation. We went to the Hongkong Hotel by tram and waited for the special bus of this hotel. Near by we saw many shops selling clocks and watches. We had a look at many watches of modern styles. Some were on rings, some on pins, some on seals, and some set in spiral rolls. They cannot be found in Shanghai these days. At half past two we got into the bus and went up the mountain. We saw marvellous sights all along. We reached the top in half an hour. Then we walked down to the beach. Many Chinese and foreigners were swimming in the sea; some were doing exercise in the sunshine. Most of them were strong and muscular. We returned after four.

The next day we left Hongkong. We were again on the sea. There were no seats in our ship and no place to lie down. How uncomfortable, cold, and sleepy we were through the night!—Then a terrible long day passed away. The steamer anchored at six. We got on a large boat with much difficulty and went to 西營 and again to 赤坎 by bus. No electric lights were allowed along the highway. With the dim light of a solitary lamp in our bus we saw short trees planted at equal distances on both sides. We saw but indistinctly many black things standing high and low in the distance. I imagined them to be hills and tombs. We were quite alone. Fortunately, we had ten more fellow travellers in another bus and ours made a loud noise, but the other bus was lagging behind. Our bus soon got into the comparatively busy streets. As there had come many refugees from Canton, it was not easy for us to find a satisfactory hotel. At last we put up at the Eastern Chinese Hotel. The rooms were nice and clean and the waiter rendered very good service. We were very much contented.

First of all, we should have something to eat as we had not taken anything for more than twenty-four hours. We were very much pleased with the low price for our supper.

The people take two meals a day. Men and women wear wooden shoes. We could always hear the monotonous "ti—ta" in the streets. The business is not very prosperous. The most attractive larger shops are groceries, which deal mainly in cloths and foreign goods. After a little observation and investigation we soon came to know that the people were mostly engaged in such shameful things as opium-smoking and gambling. The women who wear gay dresses are nothing but prostitutes. Every night they sing songs to amuse their guests, and we were disturbed in our sleep.

The next morning most of us wrote letters in their rooms and some went to the bus station. When they returned they brought us the bad news that all the buses had been seized for military use. We tried every possible means to get a bus, but fortune did not favour us. At last we had to decide to go on by water. We planned to sail for 東橋 and then go on to Limkong (廉工) on foot, and by boat or bus to 石角 and 盤龍, which is on the boundary between Kwangtung and Kwangsi. After that we thought there might be buses to take us to Ishan. It was said that there were bandits on the way. As we could have no better course to follow, we had to run a risk.

(to be continued)

## Certainly It is only a Fancy or a Dream

By 鄭冠漢

Three years ago I was studying in a certain middle school in Shanghai. Although I was in the senior second class, yet I could not even write a simple sentence in English, not to say a readable composition. As far as my English was concerned, I was behind the class, and I was neglected by my teacher and class-mates as a hopeless boy.

Mr C. Z. Koo, a friend who possessed a fair knowledge of English, used to jeer at me with such phrases as "childish English", "embroidered pillow", "hopeless fellow". How angry and ashamed I was! But I think I should thank him for his invaluable "instruction"; for it was just like a tonic for a weakling.

Being impressed with Mr Koo's advice I have devoted myself to studying English these two years. I can now read and write with more ease than before. First of all, I greatly appreciate the words of Mr Hertz C. K. Kê, the editor of *The Ching Wen English Magazine*, who has given me much help through this publication. Now I have a desire to master English literature; so I often dream that I shall be an English walking dictionary or at least a Kê in the near future. Certainly, it is only a fancy or a dream. But whether I may or may not be successful is another question. At any rate, I will never say die.

## The Editor's Letter to Mr H. W. Horwill

JUNE 1, 1939

DEAR MR HORWILL,

I greatly appreciate your comments on my comments on certain points in your Dictionary<sup>1</sup>, and I must thank you for so patiently considering and answering my questions. You spoke of a "revised edition". I sincerely hope that it will be ready before very long. I am writing to raise some further points, which I hope will prove useful when you prepare the revised edition.

Now that<sup>2</sup> I have used the term "revised edition", I cannot help<sup>3</sup> mentioning a point of English grammar that has nothing to do with<sup>4</sup> differences between English and American usages. It is an *amusing* point, perhaps, to anyone but<sup>5</sup> a serious foreign student of your language<sup>6</sup> like me. As you are aware, a "revised edition" is not the edition that has been revised but the edition that has been produced by revising the previous edition. In *exact* English it would be correct to call the first, not the second, edition of a book the "revised edition", though it is certainly contrary to<sup>7</sup> actual usage. I wonder why no-one has ever discussed this point in any grammar or dictionary. What do you think?

Your explanation of the difference between *at hand* and *to hand* is of course correct. My point, however, was that while an Englishman would hardly ever write "Your letter is *at hand*" in acknowledging a letter, *at hand* seemed to me to be the more usual form with Americans.

About *student* I remember I mentioned the more general use of the word in America than in England. You say that you Englishmen speak of Oxford or Cambridge undergraduates<sup>8</sup>. Oxford or Cambridge *students* is also English, I believe. But

[注 1 your dictionary, 指 H. W. Horwill 編的 *A Dictionary of Modern American Usage*. 2. Now that..., 既然.... 3 cannot help, 不能免. 4. has nothing to do with, 和.. 沒有關係. 5. but 除...以外. 6. your language, 指英文. 7. contrary ('kɒntrəri) to, 違背...的. 8. Oxford ('ɒksfəd) or Cambridge ('keɪmbrɪdʒ) undergraduates, 英國牛津或劍橋大學的學生.

*Rugby*<sup>9</sup> or *Eton*<sup>10</sup> students would be unEnglish, perhaps. Now in American usage, *student* seems to be applied even to school-children.

Professor H. C. Wyld's *Universal English Dictionary*<sup>11</sup> calls *teach school* "now archaic" (s. v.<sup>12</sup> *school*).

I was surprised to learn that you did not know the American *review lessons*. It is interesting to note that neither *revise* nor *review* in the said sense is mentioned in any dictionary. I wonder if the said sense of *revise* is the King's English.

It seems to me that *department* is much more used in America than in England. An American college may have a number of *departments*. Also an American magazine.

You mention the Americanism *plan* followed by an infinitive. I have more than once seen in American English *plan* followed by *on* and a gerund, as in "I planned on visiting him". Do you think it may be called an Americanism?

Under *tell* in the *Concise Oxford*<sup>13</sup> there is the illustrative sentence "cannot tell you how glad I was". Perhaps Englishmen do not say "I cannot tell how glad I was; for with them *cannot tell* without *you* usually means *do not understand*. But the American usage seems different; I mean that "cannot tell how glad I was" (without *you*) is good American, though not good English.

Under *shut* in your Dictionary the first sentence of the last paragraph reads "A person who is confined to the house by illness or other cause is. . .". I should think that "some" ought to have been inserted before *other* according to ordinary usage. This point of course does not relate to<sup>14</sup> the material of your Dictionary. If you find me wrong in this little piece of fault-finding<sup>15</sup>, please pardon me.

[注] 9. Rugby ('rʌgbi), 英國公立學校 (public school) 名。10. Eton ('i:tn), 英國公立學校名。11. Professor H. C. Wyld's (waɪldz) *Universal English Dictionary*, Wyld 是英國語言學家, 生在一八七零年。12. s. v. = sub. voce, (拉丁文) 在...字的下面。13. *Concise Oxford* = *The Concise Oxford Dictionary*. 14. relate to..., 和...有關係。15. fault-finding, 尋錯頭。

The *Concise Oxford* calls *memorize* in the sense of *commit to memory*<sup>16</sup> "U.S.". Your Dictionary does not mention this. What do you think of that label<sup>17</sup>?

I make notes of usages in my reading and editing, and hope that I shall be able to send you some points once in a while<sup>18</sup>, seeing that<sup>19</sup> you are looking forward to<sup>20</sup> a second edition of your Dictionary. If you are very busy, please don't trouble to reply to this letter—though I should be only too<sup>21</sup> glad to hear from<sup>22</sup> you. Incidentally, an American friend of a Chinese friend of mine sent me about a year ago *A Glossary of American English* by Cyril Musgrave<sup>23</sup>. It ends with the word *graft*. It mentions your Dictionary among the works that he has consulted in compiling the glossary. Have you ever seen it?

With best wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

HERTZ C. K. KÊ

[注] 16. *commit to memory*, 把...記牢. 17. *label* ('leib), 標記; 說明 (指 "U.S."). 18. *once in a while*, 偶然. 19. *seeing that...*, 因為... 20. *looking forward to*, 盼望. 21. *only too*, 却很. 22. *hear from*, 接到...的信. 23. *C. Cyril* ('siril) *Musgrave* ('mazgreiv), 姓名.

投稿簡章

- 1 本誌以指導自修者及中等學生研究英文為志，尤選材範圍極廣；凡關於教學所得之經驗，均擇期登載，而尤注重由實際教學所得之經驗。在學期使自修者藉得以外讀，以自補正。並為不足之來稿，不論其或翻譯，均所歡迎。來稿以精短之作品，能一二次刊出者為最合宜。英譯漢之稿，以現代英文為限，十九世紀之作品一概不收。原文見於何書何頁，均請說明。
- 2 來稿每頁勿寫二面，英文最好用打字機打出，中文務請寫清楚；拼法及hyphen之使用，請以 *The Concise Oxford Dictionary* 為依據，如該書與 *H. W. Fowler* 所編 *A Dictionary of Modern English Usage* 有不同之處，請以後者為依據。注音請以 *Daniel Jones* 所編 *An English Pronouncing Dictionary* 為依據。
- 3 稿費在來稿刊出後，於月底由本社酌定寄奉，分現金及本局書券二種；凡欲自定稿酬者，請於投稿時聲明數目，以便核對。如欲保留稿，仍有自刊之權，但本誌欲選用出單本時，仍須由刊先聲明之。
- 4 來稿不論刊登與否，恕不退還；如欲退還者，請附足掛號郵費，恕不退還；如欲退還者，請書中英文姓名及詳細地址，并加蓋圖章。稿上不書姓名及詳細地址者，作却論。
- 5 來稿請寄上海、愛文義路（卡德路四）七九六號、一競文英文雜誌社。信封上請書「投稿」。

## A Prize Essay

### My Favourite Novel

By 沈永才

My favourite novel is *The Family* (家) by Pao Chin (巴金). It narrates the history of the decline of a "big" family in an inland province. It has so many charms that once taking it up the reader will breathlessly go on to the last page, as if held by a spell.

The heroes are Kao Chio Hui and his two elder brothers named Kao Chio Hsin and Kao Chio Ming. Hsin loves his cousin, Mei, but his grandfather commands him to marry another girl. He dare not refuse. About one year after his marriage, his father dies. His grandfather is old. Being the first son of the first branch of the family, he becomes the real householder. Though he feels dissatisfied with the system of the "big" family, he lacks the courage to make any reform in his household.

Ming loves his cousin, Chin. When his grandfather has got him engaged to another girl, he disappears. This makes a great stir in the family. Neither threats nor entreaties can make Hui tell Ming's whereabouts. The ultimate victory belongs to Ming. The engagement is annulled. Ming returns just when his grandfather breathes his last.

Hui loves his housemaid. She is ordered to be the concubine of an old esquire. She commits suicide. Hui is nothing daunted. On the contrary, he gives all his time up to a students movement. Partly because he has received a higher education and partly because he despises the cursed family, he leaves home for Shanghai.

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吳鐵聲編譯 趣味小品 二角五分

~~~~~ 現已出版 ~~~~~



## SHORT SKETCHES 短篇紀事

[選登趣味濃厚的短篇故事和新聞，精譯詳注。每篇都從外國雜誌或報紙上選來；文字很多被編者刪改過，使得格外淺顯。]

TRANSLATED AND ANNOTATED BY WU T'IEH SHEN (吳鐵聲)

### Strange Illness of a Young Man 一個青年的奇病

A young man of 22 has just returned to work on recovery from what is stated to have been<sup>1</sup> foot-and-mouth disease<sup>2</sup>, for which he was treated<sup>3</sup> by a veterinary surgeon<sup>4</sup>.

For a human being to be afflicted with this disease<sup>5</sup>, almost peculiar to cloven-hooved cattle<sup>6</sup>, is very rare. When the young man was taken to a hospital, the medical staff was mystified by his symptoms. So, too,

一個二十二歲的青年，患了據說是傳染性鵝口瘡，新近痊愈而回來工作，因了這種病他曾經被獸醫所診治着。

人類患着這種病——差不多是分趾的家畜所特有的病——是少有的。當這青年被送到一個醫院的時候，醫生們都不明白他的病徵。就是

[注] 1. is stated to have been, 據說(曾經)是.... 2. foot-and-mouth disease, 傳染性鵝口瘡. 3. treated, 醫治. 4. veterinary ('veturi) surgeon, 醫治獸病的外科醫生. 5. For a human being to be afflicted with this disease, 人類患着這種病, ('to be afflicted' 是全句的 subject). 6. cloven-hooved ('k ouvn-ly, n:vd) cattle, 分趾的家畜.

was a specialist<sup>7</sup>. It was only when his family doctor consulted a veterinary surgeon, that the illness was diagnosed<sup>8</sup>.

The patient was given suitable treatment. Among the tests undertaken was that<sup>9</sup> of injecting some of his serum<sup>10</sup> into a guinea-pig<sup>11</sup>.

專家也覺得奇怪。直到他的家庭醫藥顧問請教了一個獸醫以後，這病才診斷出來。

這個病人被適當地治療着。在所施的各種試驗中間，有把他的血清注射入豚鼠的那種試驗。

[注] 7. So, too, was a specialist=A specialist was mystified by his symptoms too. 8. diagnosed (daɪə'nouzd), 診察. 9. that=the test (這字是全句的 subject). 10. serum, 血清. 11. guinea-pig ('ɡɪnɪpɪɡ), 豚鼠(產在南美洲).

### ★ 本局代售下列各書 ★

- |                                                                          |        |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 1. 葛傳槩英文集                                                                | 第一集二角  | 第二三集各三角 |
| 2. 英語讀音一助                                                                | (謝大任著) | 三角      |
| 3. 英文修辭格                                                                 | (謝大任著) | 四角五分    |
| 4. 高中英語語法實習教本                                                            | (謝大任著) | 一元八角    |
| 5. 英文三十故事                                                                | (謝頌羔編) | 一角五分    |
| 6. 青年的人生問題                                                               | (謝頌羔著) | 一角五分    |
| 7. 處世之道(中文本) 即 Dale Carnegie's "How to Win Friends and Influence People" | (謝頌羔譯) | 四角      |

### ▲ 介紹「雷峯塔的傳說」(中文本) ▲

「雷峯塔的傳說」係本誌編輯謝頌羔先生所著，本局所出之 *White Lady* 「白娘娘」即根據是書，該書本局代售，價一角五分。

## THREE TRANSLATIONS

[

回 憶

Recollections

魯迅原作

TRANSLATED BY WILSON K. Y. YUI (俞允詠)

節選吶喊自序

我有四年多，曾經常常，——幾乎是每天，出入於質鋪和藥店裏，年紀可是忘却了，總之是藥店的櫃台和我一樣高，質鋪的是比我高一倍；我從一倍高的櫃台外送衣服和首飾去，在侮蔑裏接了錢，再到一樣高的櫃台上給我久病的父親去買藥。

回家之後，又須忙於別的事了，因為開方的醫生是最有名的，以此所用的

For over four years I often—or almost daily—went to pawnshops and drug-shops. I do not remember how old I was, but I remember that I was just as tall as the counters of the drug-shops and that those of the pawnshops were twice my height. Over a counter twice my height I handed to the men behind it clothes and personal ornaments, and under contempt I received the money for the things I pawned. Then I went to a counter of the same height as I was, to buy drugs for my father, who had been ill for long.

Returning home, I had other things to attend to. As the doctor who had prescribed for my father was among the best-known, the “drug companions” required in the pre-

藥引也奇特：冬天的蘆根，經霜三年的甘蔗，蟋蟀要原對的，結子的平地木，...多不容易辦到的東西。

然而我的父親，終於日重一日的亡故了。

## 賢 妾

TRANSLATED BY SU CHAO LUNG (蘇兆龍)

有遠爲吏者，其妻私人。其夫且歸，其私之者憂之。其妻曰：「公勿憂也，吾已爲藥酒以待之矣」。後二日夫至，妻使妾奉卮酒進之。妾知其藥

scription were things as rare as white crows: the roots of rushes that grew in winter, sugar-canes that had had frost for three years, couples of crickets, p'ing-ti-mu with seeds, and what not. How difficult were those rarities to obtain!

But father was growing from bad to worse, and died at last.

## II

## A Good Concubine

An officer was long absent from home. His wife loved another man. Afterwards the husband was coming home again, and when the lover heard of this he was very anxious about his affair. But the wife said to him: "Don't be anxious, my darling. I have prepared some poisoned wine for him to drink." Two days later the husband arrived home, and the wife told his concubine to offer him a cup of wine. Aware that the wine

酒也，進之則殺主父，言  
之則逐主母，乃陽僵棄  
酒，主父大怒而笞之。

(錄國策)

was poisoned, the concubine was at a loss what to do. To offer it would kill her master; to tell the truth would have her mistress driven out. So she pretended to faint away and thus threw away the cup of wine held in her hands. This caused the master so much anger that he beat her without mercy.

## 孔子世家贊 A Tribute to Confucius

TRANSLATED BY DUNCAN CHOW (周庭楨)

詩有之：「高山仰止，  
景行行之，雖不能至，然  
心嚮往之。」。余讀孔氏  
書，想見其爲人。適魯，  
觀仲尼廟堂，車服禮器，

The Book of Poems, says: "When one looks up at a high mountain, one wishes to climb it. When one sees a noble example, one wishes to imitate it. Though one cannot climb the mountain or attain what he wishes to attain, yet one has an inclination towards the object in view."

When I read the books by Confucius, I used to think of him as he lived. Once when I was in the State of Lu, I visited the Confucian temple, where I saw a chariot, clothes,

諸生以時習禮其家。余低

回留之，不能去云。天下

君王，至於賢人，衆矣。

當時則榮，沒則已焉。孔

子布衣，傳十餘世，學者

宗之。自天子王侯，中國

言六藝者，折中於夫子。

可謂至聖矣。

and instruments of rites, by means of which the local students frequently practised the usual ceremonials at his home. I loitered round, being reluctant to leave the scene.

There have lived a great many rulers and sages under the sun. They were honoured in their times, but their honour ended with their lives.

Confucius was a common citizen, but his fame has continued for more than ten generations. Scholars respect and honour him. Emperors and princes and all those interested in the six Chinese arts look upon him as their authority. Confucius can be rightly called the supreme man of our country.

### 英文芻言 A WORD TO THE WISE

葛傳榮著 價三角五分

"I have been charmed with much of the descriptive writing which it contains. I should like to add that for the Chinese English-speaking public your work should prove of the utmost value; for besides getting the benefit of your instructive articles the essays will serve as a sort of foundation of numerous lessons to them. Allow me therefore to compliment you on the high standard of this useful educational work. In my opinion, for Chinese students of English it is a permanently useful book and it will become more and more valuable for reference as time goes on." GEO. A. SANGSTER.

## Elliptical Sentences

BY D. F. MIAO

(Soochow University Middle School)

An elliptical sentence is a sentence in which a certain part is omitted but can be readily supplied in order to get grammatical completeness. Such construction occurs so frequently in the English language that in general a properly elliptical sentence is not only idiomatically sound but also rhetorically more economical in words. In direct speech sentences are usually elliptical to a high degree, as can be illustrated in the conversation of two fishermen who met on the road.

“Going?” (=Are you going to fish?)

“Been.” (= have been fishing.)

“Any?” (=Have you caught any fish?)

“Some.” (=I have caught some fish.)

“Big?” (=Are they big?)

“Small.” (=They are small.)

Elliptical expressions are of many kinds. Among those that have become established idioms the following are most common.

(1) Elliptical possessives.

Ex. 1. She is at her mother's (home).

2. Have you been to the grocer's (shop)?

3. Before we left the city, we visited St Paul's (Church or Cathedral).

(2) Elliptical numerals or numerals without the nouns they modify.

Ex. 1. He goes to school at nine (o'clock).

2. The boy's father is past forty (years).

3. I wrote to you on the fifteenth (day of this month).

(3) Elliptical predicate or a predicate in which the verb is implied but not expressed. This ellipsis occurs chiefly in poetry and in exclamation.

- Ex. 1. Where (is) now the ancient greatness?  
 2. Terrible! (=It is terrible!)  
 3. John (be) a thief!  
 4. Success (be) to you!  
 5. Glory (be) to the new-born King!  
 6. My home is in Shanghai, my cousin's, in Hang-chow.

Note that sentence 6 has two independent clauses. In the second clause, because the verb "is" is omitted, a comma is used.

(4) Elliptical clauses: Adverbial clauses of time, condition, concession, manner, comparison, and degree are often elliptical.

- Ex. 1. When (you are) in need of help, let me know.  
 2. While (they were) marching to the front, the soldiers sang war-songs.  
 3. If (it is) so, we have to go at once.  
 4. Though (she is) only twelve (years old), she writes very well.  
 5. If (it is) necessary, you may use the money.  
 6. Come as quickly as (it is) possible.  
 7. Buck's second novel is as good as her first one, if not better (than the first one).  
 8. I could do just as well as they (could do), if I could ever get a chance.  
 9. She stood there motionless, as if (she were) in deep thinking.

Note that with the exception of the impersonal use of "it", the subject of an elliptical dependent clause must be the same person or thing as that of the main clause; otherwise, the clause is dangling.

*Wrong:* Though useless, we still keep it.

*Right:* Though it is useless, we still keep it.

*Wrong:* When but a tiny boy, my parents sent me to school.

*Right:* When I was but a tiny boy, my parents sent me to school.



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 問答

CONDUCTED BY HERTZ C. K. KÈ (葛傳槩)

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

陸文均君

(一) "We are not what we think we are; but what we think, we are!" 中之二 "what" 均係 relative pronoun. 大意謂我人自以為何等人，實非為何等人，真相隨思想而轉移者也。以英文解之，似可作 "We may think we are a certain kind of person, but we are not really that kind. The kind of person to which we belong depends upon our thoughts." What we think, we are—we are what we think. (二) 萬國音符中之 [ə] 隨處發音相同，不因原字拼法不同而異；例如若所舉 "river" 讀 [ˈrɪvə], "China" 讀 [ˈtʃaɪnə], "connect" 讀 [kəˈnekt], 三字中均有 [ə], 雖其代表之拼法各異 (一為 "er", 一為 "a", 一為 "o"), 發音無異也。"police" 中之 "o" 多讀 [o], "policeman" 中之 "o" 多用 "ə", 此係 Jones 依據考察所得而定，並無理由可說。韋氏字典中之 [ə], 相當於萬國音符中之 o], 注此音之字，在 Jones 字典中往往注作 ə], 乃因由 Jones 考察所得，果讀 [ə], 非謂 [o] 等於 ə] 也。[ə] 多用於不重讀 (unaccented) 之音節中，此項不重讀之音節，在談話時往往成爲 [ə], Jones 所注音係談話之音。

某君

(一) 會話中之問句，若有 "why", "when", "who", "what", "where" 等字 (不一定在句首)，則句尾音調下降，否則上升；例如 "Why did you go?" 中之 "go" 音調下降，"Did you go?" 中之 "go" 音調上升。(二) 英文童話劇選係淺近之會話英語；孔雀東南飛劇本係由中文譯入英文，亦淺近易讀，但因係譯文，較爲「文」些；卡利淨之月係美國會話英語，較難讀。近代英美人著之劇本，往往多 slang, 較難讀。英漢對照本請詢各書局。

Mr K. S. Chen

(1) If one cannot buy both C.O.D. and P.O.D., I would recommend the former, which has more materials, though I am well aware that the latter also contains some senses and examples that the former does not contain. (2) It is hardly possible to say which is the best book on the history of English literature or on English grammar. G. E. Saintsbury's *Short History of English Literature* has been considered a standard work. *A Short History of English Literature* written by the French critic Émile Legouis and translated into English by V. F. Boyson and J. Coulson is a "new survey" of the whole history of English literature. As to grammar Otto Jespersen's *A Modern English Grammar on Historical Principles* is the most comprehensive grammar I know of. I don't know anything about the book you mentioned.

周雪文君

(一) "a cotton dress" 作「以棉織物製之女衫」解，與「棉衣」或「棉布衣」有別。(二) 讀者疑問，概在本欄解答；但練習不克批改，所囑未能盡辦爲憾。

盧聖翊君

(一) 記憶生字，鄙意宜與全句或全 phrase 同記；不特較易，且較有用。(二) 全句注音英語會話中之注音 [(h)ɪm], [(h)ɪz] 等表示括弧中之音可有可無；例如 [(h)ɪm] 可讀 [him] 或 [im.]

## THE EDITOR'S PAGE 編者之頁

所謂「淺顯」。本誌「短篇紀事」總標題下面的小字裏說着「每篇都從外國雜誌或報紙上選來；文字很多被編者刪改過，使得格外淺顯。」。有幾位讀者對我們說「並不淺顯」。他們承認句子是簡短的，用字是尋常的，但總覺得不很容易讀。同時他們說有些中國人的英文作品，句子也許複雜些，用字也許生僻些，但靠了字典的幫助，却比「短篇紀事」容易讀，我們很相信這句話。可是我們認為任何研究英文的人，該努力讀懂英美人的英文。我們要向讀者聲明，「短篇紀事」裏的文字實在是淺顯的；靠了譯注，該不難看懂。別以為像中國話般的英文才算「淺顯」啊！

「自讀文選」的材料那裏來的？有幾位讀者問過這句話。回答：從各種雜誌，報紙，和書籍上選來的；有時也會刪改過。

**讀者意見** 任何讀者對於本誌有任何意見，我們都樂於考慮（當然不一定採納）。希望大家都把本誌看作大家合辦的一般，隨時發表意見。我們同人也時常在討論改進的方法，很願得到「集思廣益」的效果。

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## A Word to the Wise

葛傳樂著 三角五分

著者善以精幹之筆，寫作短文，為一般讀者所稱道。本書集其最近所發表之雜文凡五十篇，每篇約二、三百字，文字皆極容易單純，並附有詳注，凡有初中三年級程度者即可閱讀。內容有討論研究英文各方面之問題，有關於青年修養之談話，要皆對於學問與處世，兩有裨益者，實為中等學生優良之英文課外讀物。

## Short Sketches

吳鐵聲譯 二角五分

本書所取短文四十篇，選自新出書籍雜誌，文字均經刪改，並詳加譯注，以期淺顯易懂。凡幽默小語，世界奇聞，趣味記事，無不備拾。書中如「白天能見星的孩子」、「用舌讀書的人」、「沒有腿的跳舞家」、「三十年不說話」、「二十七歲的祖母」、「精通一百十四種語文的人」等等，均富有興味。公餘課畢，手此一卷，既可道愁舒倦，又能增進英文，怡然自樂，幾不知困處孤島之苦悶矣。

## A Collection of Letters—I

第一集 四角

凡讀過「致友人書」者，均知葛氏書信文筆之灑脫自如，清麗可誦。本書集著者自一九二六年至一九三八年與各方友人之通信共四十則，內容或研究英文，或討論事件，或漫談瑣事，讀來至為親切有味。「致友人書」其對像為一人，此書則方面較多，讀者於此，更可明了著者思想及生活之一斑。

## Model English Essays

蘇兆龍譯注 四角五分

本書共選論說文二十篇，計分四編。第一編記敘文，第二編描寫文，第三編議論文，第四編說明文。材料均採自F. Webb 所著之 How to Write an Essay，原者命題之普通，行文之清暢，久已膾炙人口，堪為中等學生英文作文之模範。茲由蘇兆龍君對譯，並詳加注釋，以便研讀。每篇之首，附有提要，使讀者於閱讀本文之前，先得概念。