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錢歌川主編

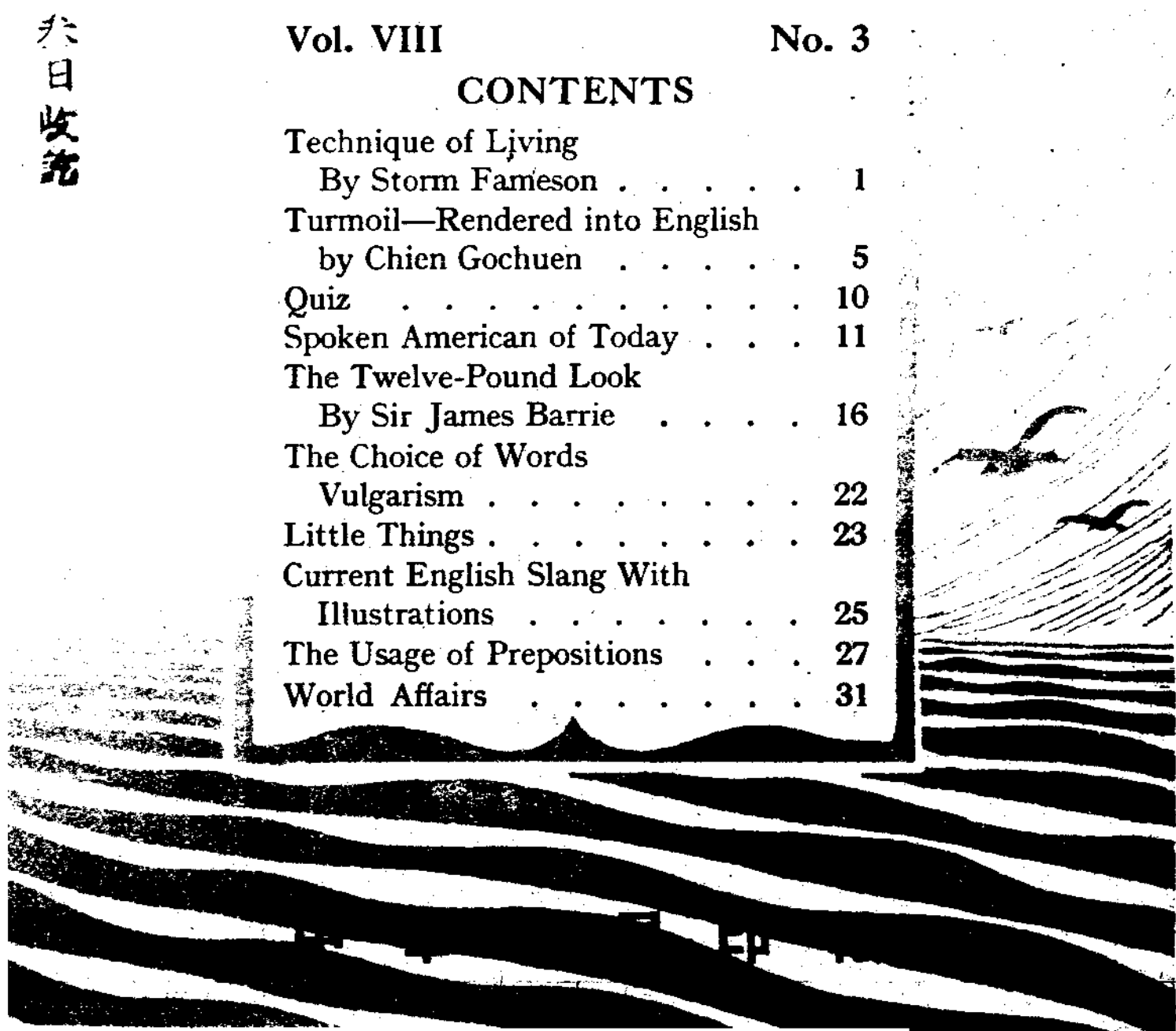
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英文研究小叢書

錢歌川編著

要學會一國的語言文字，決不是一回輕而易舉的事，尤其是英國的語文，似乎更難精通。中國學生在中學六年，大學四年，一共要學十年英文，但學到大學畢業，學通了的人，似乎並不多。這當然應該歸咎於學校中要學的課程太多，無法專修，而讀書時不求甚解，只顧大體，忽視小節，實為失敗的主因。編者不揣謏陋，就平日個人研究的心得，分題寫出這許多小冊子，各書均自成段落。茲編印成冊，彙為叢書。解釋詳盡，例證豐富，使初學者有無師自通之便，已有門徑者有登堂入室之樂，學習英國語文者，均應購備，以為參考。全部共三十冊，陸續出版，茲將已出者列下：

英文主詞及其敘述詞	定價七角
英文雜誌	定價八角
英文拼字法	定價八角
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中文英譯舉例	定價八角

TECHNIQUE OF LIVING

By STORM FAMESON

What is happiness? What is a good life?

Now I know one answer, but it is not complete. The good way of life is that one which leads us to live in our world (which perhaps we did not choose and can *by no means¹ alter) with the least possible unpleasantness between it² and us, and the finest use for our energies. An excellent answer. The more I look at it the better I like it, and the drier³ it appears. My quarrel with my world goes on, and tired of it I see that any tree has a better *discipline of life,⁴ knows what it wants—that is, to grow—and finds means to do that without a noise.

What I desire and what my world offer me have not fitted. If this conflict should not be settled before I am, I mean before my death—I can think of more than one way of ending this sentence but none of which is worth writing *at my age.⁵

The world is moving at terrific speed on a course for which no chart⁶ have been drawn, and as if it were not anxiety enough not to know where we are rushing we must always fear being left behind, as too old or too slow. Anxiety kills more than war. The race of men has grown vastly rich and powerful—the feeblest of us with his fingers on a switch commands hellish⁷ powers—and vastly, fearfully insecure. Where can we find leisure? What shall we hope? What do we believe? What, if you were a writer, would you name⁸ success? To be read by a great many persons? Then you must write only what a great many persons

1. 一點也不. 2. (指 our world). 3. 更枯燥, 更呆板. 4. 生活的紀律. 5. 在我這個年紀. 6. (指示航海地形途徑等的) 航行圖. 7. 極大的. 8. 稱之爲, 名之爲.

wish to hear—you must persuade them that their lives have a meaning, a splendour;¹ if they are afraid—and who is not? you must soothe² their doubts; ignorant³ you may lead them into the world; and you may make them laugh or cry if you know the motions. Confide in them, be very friendly and open. Above all, do not think what few wish to hear, or feel what most miss. The devil of it is that not one of us, not the stupidest and the least sensitive, but thinks at his most secret of what he would much rather forget, and feels, when he is feeling freely and not as he has been told to, an agony or an ecstasy he cannot use.

When I was a child I had already looked round me to be famous, to see the world, *in a word,⁴ to be free. For years I, striving with my savage company of wants,⁵ made a battle-field of my life. I wanted learning with fame, and great possessions with peace. *An apt pupil,⁶ I learned anything I could about a way of life, of living, traditions, that are supported by money and cannot exist without it, and there were times when I was determined *at any cost⁷ to have money.

For a poor man to become rich needs more than energy, greed, discontent. It needs *a single mind,⁸ and that I had not. There are values in living which are strictly incompatible⁹ with success. These I knew by sight. They came between me and my ambition, yet ambition would not stand aside for them, and I *wore myself out¹⁰ serving as many masters as I had at that time minds.

This grew impossible—not only for me. In the world these years something is abroad¹¹ which can be called *‘‘The sense of the abyss.’’¹² All men feel unsafe. At an earlier moment in history

1. splendour [ˈsplendə], 榮光. 2. soothe [su:ð], 安慰. 3. (ignorant 形容後面的 them 字). 4. 簡而言之. 5. 慾望. 6. 一個聰明伶俐的學生, —being an apt pupil. 7. 無論如何. 8. 專心致志, 一心一意. 9. 不諧的, 矛盾的, 不相容的. 10. 竭盡其力. 11. 普遍流行着. 12. 無所寄託之感.

men threatened with disaster they did not know how to fight might resign themselves and their will and spirits into the hands of God. But God has withdrawn out of mind. The only hands held out are those of a Leader.

For me, and for all *who are of my mind,¹ a Leader is nothing, useless, an impertinence. We cannot live in the life of another man, or of a State, or any other inhuman abstraction.² Yet we don't like being lonely. We should like company, to be one of many; if we can have it with freedom. We cannot engage ourselves to march blind. We must know what threatens or saves, inquire freely the order of the day.

Now here is one thing I am certain of, amid much that is uncertain. This is a time not to gather possessions, but to discard³ what can be discarded. If we are to have change, a new journey, let us travel light.

Then one must learn, and the sooner after leaving childhood the better, not to rely completely on any other human being. The longer this lesson costs to learn the harder, not the easier, it is, but once learned it becomes lighter. We learn our deepest emotions young at the beginning of our lives, even if at first we are not very adroit.⁴ I can change at any time my taste in books, but not my way of falling in love or of being deceived.

I now realize that life must be lived in its present moments—I have wasted half a lifetime in the future. I wanted to live more than people ordinarily do. I can scarcely remember or believe how violent my hunger was. Its violence defeated it. Life is only intense when we allow it to live through us, and in its own time—just as the moments of ecstasy always come uninvited and from the simplest things.

1. 與我意見相同的. 2. 抽象物. 3. 丟開, 丟却. 4. 活潑, 機巧.

A few people are born who know at once how to live. D. H. Lawrence had a genius for living—he *went at it¹ naturally, as he wrote, in complete unselfconscious energy. My distrustful awkward nature is the very opposite of his. Yet even to me some aptness has been given with time. I learn, though slowly, not to leave myself naked to the weather moods of those I live with. My weak need to be approved—a child afraid of the incomprehensible anger of others—grows less with each time I ignore it. I learn patience too. Today one should learn not to hate. Hate is a bitter but a necessary astringent,² not to be poured wildly, but to use sometimes if we are not to lose courage to enjoy a world which is destroying itself. Soon shall I learn to welcome each day as a ship coming into my harbour and to watch it leave again with the second tide, with timber of mine on board?

1. 生氣虎虎地生活 (go at it 原為“奮力從事某事”，此處 it 指 living，故有此義)。 2. astringent [æs'trɪndʒənt]，收斂劑。

THE CHOICE OF WORDS

Vulgarism—(Continued from page 22)

- | | | | |
|----|---|----------------|---------------------------|
| g. | { | <i>Faulty:</i> | I don't blame it on him. |
| | | <i>Right:</i> | I don't blame him for it. |
| h. | { | <i>Faulty:</i> | This is not half bad. |
| | | <i>Right:</i> | This is rather good. |
| i. | { | <i>Faulty:</i> | It doesn't signify. |
| | | <i>Right:</i> | It doesn't matter. |
| j. | { | <i>Faulty:</i> | This weather is chronic. |
| | | <i>Right:</i> | This weather is bad. |

(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

『那些無非是恐嚇，不管他。』史俊很不介意的說，『他們看見你們對此事遲疑不決，知道你們顧慮太多，便想利用謠言恐嚇，來騙取勝利，一旦決定了辦法，包你沒事，省裏店東也玩過這種把戲。』

『不怕，再調三百農軍來！』林不平憤然說。

『這也不必，明天開會宣布省裏所定原則，即席商定了具體辦法，就完了。店東有反抗的，土豪劣

“That's nothing but a threat; we need not take any notice of it,” said Shih Chün indifferently. “They saw you were hesitating about it and are convinced that you are too careful, so they want to threaten you by means of rumours to get their victory by trick. If only we had a decisive way to settle it everything would be all right, I'm sure. The shop owners in the capital have also played the same trick.”

“We need not be afraid. Transfer another three hundred of the farmers' army to this place!” said Lin Pu-ping impetuously.

“We need not trouble ourselves to do that. Let's proclaim the principles formulated by the authorities in the capital in tomorrow's meeting, and discuss some practical ways and means at the same time. If any shopowner should object,

紳有搗亂的，立刻拿辦！』史俊輕
鬆鬆的說，似乎事情已經解決了。
大家也不再多言。

於是第二天開會了。果然適如
史俊所預料，辦法宣布了後，並
沒發生意外。然而還有些善後問
題，譬如要求歇業的店鋪實在情
有可憫者應該派人調查以便核
辦，逃跑了店主遺下來的店鋪如
何去管理；加薪的成數分配等等，
因此又推定了方羅蘭，趙伯通，林
不平三人專辦此等善後。

現在史特派員遺下的工作只是
視察民衆團體了。舊曆元宵的翌
日，人家給他介紹，會見那新發
見的革命家胡國光；近來他很努
力，那是不用說的。

or any great landowners and some
of the debased gentry should make
trouble, we can arrest and punish
them on the spot," said Shih Chün
easily, as if the affair had been
settled. So that the assembly
spoke no more.

The meeting took place next
day. Just as Shih Chün expected,
nothing happened after the settle-
ment had been proclaimed. But
still there were some problems
about remedial measures, such as
that some shops which had asked
to stop business and were really
in a pitiable condition should be
investigated and then settled up;
and how to manage with the shops
which were left by the runaway
owners; and the proportion in rais-
ing salaries, and so forth, so that
Fang Lo-lan, Chao Pai-tung and
Lin Pu-ping were elected to devise
the remedial measures.

The work left for the specially
despatched agent now was to in-
spect the societies and associations
of the people. On the following
day people introduced the newly
discovered revolutionary Hu Kuo-
kwang to him. It went without
saying that the latter had of late
been making all possible effort.

胡國光到了史俊的高所，一眼就見史俊和一男一女在那裏閒談，男的是林子冲，本來認識；那女的可就像一大堆白銀子似的，耀得胡國光眼花撩亂。他竟還不認識這有名的孫舞陽。

這天很暖和，孫舞陽穿了一身淡綠色的衫裙；那衫子大概是夾的，所以很能顯示上半身的軟凸部分。在她的翦短的黑頭髮上，簪了一條鵝黃色的軟緞帶；這黑光中間的一道淺色，恰和下面粉光中間的一點血紅的嘴唇，成了對照。她的衫子長及腰際，她的裙子垂到膝彎下二寸光景。渾圓的柔若無骨的小腳，頗細的伶俐的腳踝，不大不小的踏在寸半高跟黃皮鞋上的平背的腳——即使你不再看她的肥大的臀部和細軟的腰支，也够想像到她的全身肌肉是發展的如何勻稱了。總之，這女性的形相，在胡國光是見所未見。

史俊本已聽得林不平說過胡國光如何革命，如何能幹，卻不料

When Hu Kuo-kwang came to Shih Chün's place, the latter was chatting with a couple, a girl and a man. The man was Lin Tze-chung whom Hu Kuo-kwang knew, but the girl shone like a pile of jewels in his eyes. He had not yet made the acquaintance of the famous Sun Wu-yang.

It was very warm. Sun Wu-yang was wearing a light green dress which was so thin that the curves of her breast could be seen. She had a greenish yellow ribbon in her bobbed black hair. The light coloured ribbon amid the black hair and the blood coloured lips in the white face contrasted vividly. Her jacket hung to her waist and her skirt came to about two or three inches below her knees. Her shapely calves and pretty ankles and her feet in their high-heeled brown shoes—even without seeing her rich hips and slender waist, the perfection of her figure could be well imagined. In short, the shape of Sun Wu-yang was the loveliest that Hu Kuo-kwang had ever seen.

Shih Chün had already heard from Lin Pu-ping that Hu Kuo-kwang was a hot revolutionary and

是這麼一個瘦黃臉，細眼睛，稀鬆鬆幾根小黃鬚的人兒，便很有幾分不快。但是立刻又想到了省工會委員長——自己的「頂頭上司」也差不多是這麼一個面相，便又釋然了。他就很客氣的和胡國光攀談，不上十分鐘，他竟賞識了這位一交跌入「革命」裏的人物。

「胡同志在那裏辦事？我覺得

此地各團體內缺少有計劃有膽量的人，所以辦事總是拖泥帶水的不爽快。」史俊很熱心的說。

「胡同志現在並沒事」林子沖代答。

「那未免可惜了！」孫舞陽嘲笑似的插進來說。

「國光自問沒有多太才力，只是肯負責，澈底去幹，還差堪自信。辛亥那年國光就加入革命，後來時事日非，只好賴嚇待時。現在

very able, but was rather displeased when he saw his withered face, small eyes, and scanty yellowish moustache. This impression however, was dissipated instantly, when he thought of the chairman of the committee of the provincial workers' association—his own superior, who was also much such a figure. He then received Hu Kuo-kwang politely, and in less than ten minutes when he talked with him, he admired the creature who fell into "revolution" so suddenly.

"Where are you working, comrade Hu?" asked Shih Chün earnestly. "I'm sorry that there is a lack of courageous people with plans in the associations of this town, so that plans could not be carried out very swiftly and smoothly."

"Comrade Hu is now unemployed!" put in Lin Tze-chung.

"What a shame!" Sun Wu-yang interjected sarcastically.

"I know I have no great intellectual powers, but I believe I have a sense of responsibility and work as much as I can. In 1911, I joined the revolution, but retired afterwards when I saw the situation was so bad. If there is now a

如果有機會來盡一份的力，便是赴湯蹈火，也極願意的。」

史俊很滿意了。他記起他的好朋友李克的一句話來：『真革命的人是千辛萬苦裏鍛鍊出來。』他覺得胡國光正是這等人。於是史俊便說起省裏的局面，目下的革命策略，工農運動的意義，等等。這個「大砲」只顧滑溜溜地速射，不但胡國光沒有機會插進半句話去，竟連孫舞陽的不耐煩的神氣，也不覺得了。

『史俊已經三點了呢！』孫舞陽再忍不住了。

『呵，三點了麼？我們就去！』

史俊打住他的宣傳，立刻搖搖身體站起來。他預許胡國光先到店員工會裏幫忙，將來是要介紹他到黨部裏去辦事的。他送走了滿意而去的胡國光，回身拉住了孫舞陽的白手膀，直着喉嚨嚷道：

chance for me to do anything for our country I should like very much to sacrifice myself.”

Shih Chün was quite satisfied. He thought of the words of his good friend, Li Kê: “The real revolutionary people come from those who cultivate hard work.” He thought Hu Kuo-kwang was one of them. Then he talked of the situation in the capital, the stratagems of the existing revolution and the meaning of the workers' and farmers' movement and so on. The Cannon was in full blast, and not only afforded Hu Kuo-kwang no opportunity of speaking a word, but took no notice of Sun Wu-yang's attitude of impatience.

“It's three o'clock already, Shih Chün!” Sun Wu-yang could not wait any longer.

“Oh, is it? Let's go now!”

Shih Chün put an end to his propaganda and stood up. He promised Hu Kuo-kwang to work in the shop assistants' association at first and afterwards he would introduce him into the headquarters of the party. After he had seen off the well-satisfied Hu Kuo-kwang, he caught Sun Wu-yang by her white arm when he returned.

『我是說溜了嘴，忘記時候，你爲什麼不早說？』

『還不到三點，騙你的。』孫舞陽掙脫手，吃吃的笑。『現在還只二點，還有三十分鐘呢。我是討厭這瘦黃臉的人，要他早走。』

『像朱民生那樣小白臉，你纔歡喜；是不是？』林子冲代抱不平的說。

孫舞陽不回答，唱着「起來呀！饑寒交迫的奴隸，」在房間裏團團轉的跳，她的短短的綠裙子飄起來，露出一段雪白的腿肉和淡紅色短褲的邊兒。林子冲乘她不備，從身後把她攔腰抱住了。孫舞陽用力一摔，兩個人幾乎都滾在地上。史俊拍起手來大笑了。

(待 續)

"I was chattering along and forgot the time," he cried. "Why did you not tell me sooner?"

"It is not three yet, what I said was wrong." Sun Wu-yang freed herself from his grasp and said laughing: "Now it is only two; there is thirty minutes left. I don't like that withered yellow-faced man, I wanted him to go early!"

"You like fresh-faced young men like Chu Ming-sen, don't you?" Lin Tze-chung complained for his friend.

Sun Wu-yang did not answer, but sang: "Get up, you cold and starving slaves!" as she danced about the room. Her short light green skirt fluttered upward, showing her white legs and the lower parts of her short pink knickers. Lin Tze-chung, taking advantage of her unawares, clasped her from behind. Sun Wu-yang struggled violently and they nearly fell down together. Shih Chün laughed, clapping his hands.

QUIZ

1. Is one named "after" or "for" another person?
2. Who said: "The style is the man himself"?
3. Does rain clear the air?
4. How did "news" originate?
5. Why is "ounce" abbreviated "oz."?

(Please turn to page 14)

SPOKEN AMERICAN OF TODAY

美國現代語概觀

因為有聲電影的流行，美國現代語已廣泛地傳到了世界各國，再加上這次世界大戰，幾乎到處都有了 G I (美國兵) 的足跡，美國話更有了長足的進展，現在我想就美國人口頭常說的字句，做一個簡單的介紹。

名詞。現代美國的新字新辭為數極多，所謂美語辭典，多就名詞詳為收載，故本文不擬多說。在美國話中用得最多的名詞，似乎是 guy (gai) 意即指人，有如英語的 fellow。如云 you guys (你們)，regular guy (有趣的人；愉快的人)，swell guy (漂亮的人；好佬)。信件不說 letters 而說 mail，如云 Any mail for me? (我有信嗎?) 關於 dollar 則常說 buck，如 ten bucks (十塊錢)。小孩子則說 kid，但也像說 old boy 一樣，可用於親友之間，如乾杯時說 Here's looking at you, kid (祝你健康)。以及 Hey, what's wrong, kid (喂，怎樣了)，等等。

代名詞。在口頭上，他們有用 that 代替 it 的傾向。Is that all right with you? (那樣好嗎?) Don't let that embarrass you. (不要為那個受窘。) That's swell of you, (那真多謝你。) Who's that? (誰呀?) That's too bad (那真糟了。)

形容詞。all right 一語用得很多。如 How're you, all right, Miss? (你好嗎?) 這是用作 very well 之意的。回答 Thanks for coming 則說 That's all right (不要客氣)。附帶說一句，關於謝謝別人時，可說 I appreciate your kindness 或 Thanks, I appreciate it, 回答時，可照上面舉出的說 That's all right 或 Not at all, 或 you are welcome 等。在形容詞中 swell (=excellent) 一字用得很多，如 That's swell of you. Swell dame (交際花)。Swell chance (頂好的機會)。It must be swell (那一定很好)。

在說話時 such...as 那個說法，差不多不用，而專用 like this (that) 的形式。on a cold day like this; a big guy like that (那樣的了不起的人)。Mistakes like that happens all the time(常以 all the time 代替 always)。Who could be miserable on a beautiful day

like this? (在今天這樣好的天氣誰能覺得悲慘呢?) (在應說 as 的地方, 他們口頭也用 like. 如 I guess it's just about like he said (我覺得這正和他說的相同.)

在形容詞中的 many, much 之意, 說話時多用 a lot of 或 lots of (things). 英國人常說 Thanks very much, 美國人則說 Thanks a lot (多謝).

動詞. 說話時多將動詞省去. It is 說 It's, 而 cannot 則說 can't. 作為 You aren't 的 analogy, 甚至說 I aren't. 至於 ain't 則可當作 I am not, you are not, he is not 等用, 有時甚至用以代替 have (has) not, 例如: Ain't you coming with me? He ain't here today. That ain't the idea (並不是那個意思.) 又 have, had 也常省去, 如 I (have) been trying. You (have) been worried. You (had) better go (to) see him. You (had) better hurry or you'll miss that plane. (注意, 飛機不說 the airplane).

在文語用 have 的地方, 口語便用 have got (have 略為 've, has 略為 's). He hasn't got a tail coat. It's got a hole in it. (Have you) got a cigarette? What has that got to do with the song? (那與這歌有什麼關係). 在 have to (=must) 的時候, 也是一樣. You've got to start. We 've got to rush (要趕快). 或省去 've, 而說 I got to close the shop 也可以.

在不定法 (infinitive) 的時候, 如果意思明顯的話, 則只說 to 而將動詞略去, 如: You can believe that if you want to. (你要相信那個, 你是可以相信的, 省去 believe that 了).

口頭常說的短句有 I guess (=I think), I swear, I bet, You'll bet, You can bet (=I am sure), I see, I know 等. 又有 Take it easy (不要慌, 不要着急), Shut up (不要多嘴), Got it? (懂了嗎?) I'd drop in (or by) and pick you up at your hotel, (我到你旅館裏來帶你同去). You were through with him (你和他斷絕來往了). He had a talk with you before you reported to me, (你到我這裏來以前他和你談過了). I'll call you (up) if I've got any news for you, (有什麼消息我一定用電話通知你). May I present Miss A? (我介紹一下這位是 A 小姐).

副詞。美國人說話總是以 sure 代替 surely 用，如 Yes, sure (一點不錯)。英國人說 Certainly 的時候，美國人也說 Sure。而 right 一字，尤其濫用，常拿來代替 just (正是) 和 soon (即刻) 用。I'll be right here, right there, right under that window, right ahead, right out of the book 等是 just 之意。I'll come right back, not right now (不要馬上), right along, He knew right away (=immediately) something was going on (發生了什麼事他馬上就曉得了)。I'll call you in the morning right after he leaves, (他早上一走我馬上打電話給你) 等是 soon 之意。

還有他們常說 kind of 或 sort of 以代 a little 之意。I'm kind of surprised myself (我真有一點兒嚇倒了)。That thing kind of puzzled him, (那使他有一點兒困惑了)。I kind of hate to see you go, (我真有點不想你走)。It's just sort of a bad habit I've gotten into, (這是我染的一點惡習)。It's sort of like I told you (有點像我說過的)。

作為 very, much 之意, mighty, awful (ly) 也用得很多。mighty good thing, awfully cold, awful lovely, you're off to a mighty bad start (你弄了一個真壞的開場), He's a mighty good cook (他真是一個好廚子)。I'm awfully sorry. (真對不起)。You're awful smart. (你真漂亮)。

其他還有 shortly (soon), sharp (just)。He'll be back shortly (他馬上回來)。Come at nine sharp (正九點來)。

前置詞。around 是與 about 同樣地使用。around five o'clock (五時光景)。drive the auto around the block (把汽車開到那堆房子附近去)。to walk around (=here and there)。

感歎詞。有 Hello! O.K. Okay! Hey! Yeak! By God, By Jesus, Gee=Jesus=Jesus Christ。例如 Gee, it's awful (天啦, 這真可怕)。darn (god-damned), attaboy! (好呀), Here (or there) you are (拿東西給人時說, 在這裏) the hell 為無意義的加重語氣的字, 如 what the hell did they want? What the hell's the matter with him? Where the hell have you been?

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 10

1. We may say correctly that a child is named either *after* or *for* another person. Both are recognized by good usage and used throughout the English-speaking world, although the former seems to be preferred in Great Britain and the latter in the United States. Some authorities, however, attempt to draw a slight distinction between the two phrases. *Named for*, they say, emphasizes the fact that the name was chosen "in recognition of," or "out of respect or honor" to somebody else bearing the name; as, George Felix Stimpson was named for Felix T. Cotten and his uncle George." On the other hand, *named after* emphasizes the fact that the name was suggested by that of another who achieved fame or significance before the one given the name was born; as, George Washington Glick was named after George Washington." Persons and places may be *named after* other persons and places. Likewise, *named from* implies that the person or thing was named because of some condition or fact that existed and bore the name before; as, "Kenesaw Mountain Landis was named from the Battle of Kenesaw Mountain." But these distinctions appear to be too fine to be generally observed.
2. Georges Louis Leclerc de Buffon (1707-1788), French naturalist and writer, is believed to have originated the famous aphorism, *Le style c'est l'homme même*, "The style is the man himself." He used it in his address delivered when he was admitted into the French Academy in 1753. The saying is generally shortened to, "The style is the man."
3. The widespread popular belief that rain purifies the atmosphere appears to be unfounded. In 1936 the United States Public Health Service reported that automatic air filters in fourteen large cities in America showed no decrease of atmospheric pollution either during or after rain-fall. Air free of dust and other impurities exists nowhere in nature. Of course, rain, snow and hail do remove some of the impurities from the air, but the investigation referred to indicates that the percentage is not large enough to *purify* the atmosphere in the popular sense.
4. Popular etymology derives *news* from the initial letters of the names of the four cardinal points of the compass—North, East, West and South. It is said that before the time of newspapers it was customary to post recent events and occurrences of general interest in public places under four columns headed N. E. W. S., the happenings from the north being recorded under N., those from the east under E., and so on. Hence the

word *news*. The theory is without foundation. *News* is merely the plural of *new*, and originally meant "new things". If any proof were needed to show the absurdity of the popular derivation, it is supplied in the fact that in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the word was variously written *newes*, *newis* and *newys*, when it was pronounced in two syllables. The medieval Latin form was *nova*, plural of *novum*, while the Anglo-Saxon form was *niwi*. Both signified "new things." The root of the term meant "recent" or "fresh." At one time *news* was construed as either singular or plural, and Shakespeare uses "this news" and "these news" interchangeable.

5. *Ounce* is derived from French *once*, which in turn comes from Latin *uncia*, "twelfth part." There is no *z* in the word and therefore *oz.* is a symbol rather than a true abbreviation or contraction. Two theories have been advanced to account for the use of *z* in *oz.* The Oxford dictionary regards it as a fifteenth century abbreviation of *onza*, Italian for *ounce*, and adds that "in manuscript forms of abbreviation the *z* had the lengthened form, its tail being usually carried in a circle under, round, and over the *O*, so as to form the line of contraction over the word." The Italian abbreviation was retained in English, according to this theory because it had become a sort of symbol like the dollar and per cent signs. Some authorities, however, are of the opinion that *z* got in *oz.* in the same manner that it got in *viz.*, the abbreviation of *videlicet*, a Latin word literally meaning "it is easy to see" or "one may see." *Videlicet*, pronounced *vee-dell-i-set*, now signifies "to wit" or "namely" and is generally so read. Although the third letter in *viz.* is now identified with the letter *z*, it was originally the character used by early printers for the arbitrary mark of terminal contraction. During the Middle Ages a character similar to *z* was used at the ends of abbreviated words as the abbreviation of *et*. The symbol was equivalent to modern *&*. Medieval writers, for instance, abbreviated *habet* by writing *hab* plus the symbol of terminal contraction. The early printers had no type for the symbol and therefore used *z*, the nearest thing to it in the printer's case. Thus *viz.* at first represented the first two letters of *videlicet* with the sign of contraction at the end. William Byrd of Westover, writing in 1729, employed *vizi* as the abbreviation of *videlicet*. It is possible that *oz.* originally represented the first letter of *ounce* plus the sign of terminal contraction.

THE TWELVE-POUND LOOK

By SIR JAMES BARRIE

十二鎊的神氣

錢歌川譯註

SIR HARRY. (*with concentrated scorn.*) You!

哈利爵士。(集中輕蔑地)你!

KATE (*as if agreeing with him.*) Yes, it's funny.

愷德。(宛如與之同意。)是呀,真奇怪。

SIR HARRY. The shamelessness of your daring to come here.

哈利爵士。你敢到這裏來,真不要臉。

KATE. *Believe me,¹ it is *not less a surprise to me than² it is to you. I was sent here *in the ordinary way of business.³ I was given only the number of the house. I was not told the name.

愷德。真的,我也和你一樣地驚訝。我是和普通的情形一樣被派出到這裏來的。他們只告訴我屋子的號數。並沒有告訴我屋主的姓名。

SIR HARRY (*withering⁴ her.*) The ordinary way of business! This what you have fallen to—a typist!

哈利爵士。(使她羞恥地)普通的情形!這就是你所墮落到的地步——一個打字員!

KATE (*unwithered.*) *Think of it.⁵

愷德。(毫不感羞恥地。)真是呢。

SIR HARRY. After going through worse straits, *I'll be bound.⁶

哈利爵士。一定經過了更困苦的境遇來的吧。

KATE. (*with some grim memories.*) Much worse straits.

愷德。(帶着一些可怕的回憶)很困苦的境遇。

SIR HARRY (*alas,⁷ laughing coarsely.⁸*) *My congratulations.⁹

哈利爵士。(真的遺憾,帶着下流的笑。)我恭喜你。

1. 真的;的確。 2. not less than, 不弱於。 3. 照普通的事務一樣。 4. 使感羞恥。 5. 真是呢;試想竟墮落到這樣。 6. 一定;我可以打賭。 7. 可憐呀;遺憾(令人為遺憾而悲)。 8. 粗鄙地;下流地。 9. 我祝賀你(是反語)。

KATE. Thank you, Harry.

SIR HARRY (*who is annoyed, as any man would be, not to find her abject.*¹) Eh? What was that you called me, madam?

KATE. Isn't it Harry? *On my soul,² I almost forget.

SIR HARRY. It *isn't Harry to you.³ My name is Sims, if you please.

KATE. Yes, I had not forgotten that. It was my name, too, you see.

SIR HARRY (**in his best manner.*⁴) It was your name till you forfeited⁵ the right to bear it.

KATE. Exactly

SIR HARRY (*gloating.*)⁶ I was furious⁷ to find you here, but *on second thoughts⁸ it pleases me. (*From the depths of his moral nature.*) There is a grim justice in this.

KATE (*sympathetically.*) Tell me?

SIR HARRY. Do you know what you were brought here to do?

愷德. 謝謝你, 哈利.

哈利爵士. (爲之困惑, 誰也要困惑的吧, 因爲她並不感覺屈辱) 呃? 你剛才叫我什麼?

愷德. 不是哈利嗎? 真的, 我幾乎忘記了.

哈利爵士. 對於你並不是哈利呀. 我姓西姆斯, 如果你要叫的話.

愷德. 是呀, 我並沒有忘記那個, 你知道, 那也曾是我的姓呀.

哈利爵士. (改變態度), 直到你失掉來用那個姓的權利以前, 確曾是你的姓.

愷德. 一點不錯.

哈利爵士. (凝視着) 我在這裏看見你, 原有很大的脾氣, 但是再想了一下, 却感到快意了. (從他道義心的奧底發出.) 這裏面有一種嚴格的正義存在.

愷德. (同感地) 你告訴我好嗎?

哈利爵士. 你知道叫你到這裏來是做什麼的嗎?

1. 使屈辱; 使悲慘. 2. 我可發誓; 的確. 3. (非至親的人不能隨便呼人之名, 現在愷德已經不是哈利的妻室, 不可再呼哈利之名也). 4. 變得最好的態度. 5. (失去權利等). 6. 凝視; 摩視. 7. 大怒. 8. 再想一下.

KATE. I have just been learning, you have been made a knight, and I was summoned to answer the messages of congratulations.

SIR HARRY. *That's it,¹ that's it. You come on this day as my servant!

KATE. I, who *might have been Lady Sims.²

SIR HARRY. And you are her³ typist instead. And she has four man-servants. Oh, I am glad you saw her in her presentation gown.

KATE. I wonder if she would let me do her washing, Sir Harry? (*Her want of taste disgusts him.*)

SIR HARRY (*with dignity.*) You can go. *The mere thought that only a few flights of stairs separates such as you from my innocent children—⁴

(*He will never know why *a new light⁵ has come into her face.*)

KATE (*slowly.*) You have children?

SIR HARRY. (*inflated.*⁶) Two.

(*He wonders why she is so long in answering.*)

愷德。我剛聽說到你已被封爲爵士，而叫我回答那些祝賀的函電。

哈利爵士。正是，正是。你在今天是作爲我的用人而來的！

愷德。我嗎，也許做了西姆斯夫人的呀。

哈利爵士。而現在你却是她的打字員了。而她却有四個男僕。啊，我很高興你看見她的時候她正穿着晉謁的朝服。

愷德。我不曉得她會不會讓我替她洗衣裳，哈利爵士？（她的缺乏趣味使他很是厭惡。）

哈利爵士。（帶着尊嚴。）你可以去了。單想到不過幾層扶梯就把你這樣的人和我那天真的孩子隔開了——（他決不會曉得爲什麼她面上現出一種新光來。）

愷德。（悠然地）你有了孩子嗎？

哈利爵士。（得意地）有兩個。（他不曉得她爲什麼那樣久才回答。）

1. 正是。 2. (如果我不離開你，我也許就是七品夫人了)。 3. (指 Lady Sims)。 4. 想到我天真無邪的小孩子就在二樓或三樓，要是聽到你這樣說豈不難堪。 5. 因聽說他有了孩子，驚奇嫉妬而使面上發光。 6. 得意。

KATE (*resorting to impertinence.¹) Such a nice number.

SIR HARRY (*with an extra turn of the screw.²) Both boys.

KATE. Successful in everything. Are they like you, Sir Harry?

SIR HARRY (*expanding.³) They are very like me.

KATE. That's nice.⁴

(Even on such a subject as this she can be ribald.)⁵

SIR HARRY. Will you please to go.

KATE. Heigho!⁶ What shall I say to my employer?

SIR HARRY. That is *no affair of mine.⁷

KATE. What will you say to Lady Sims?

SIR HARRY. I *flatter myself⁸ that whatever I say, Lady Sims will accept without comment.

(She smiles, *heaven knows why,⁹ unless her next remarks explain it)

KATE. Still the same Harry.

SIR HARRY. What do you mean?

KATE. Only that you have the old confidence in your profound knowledge of *the sex.¹⁰

愷德。(採取失禮的說法)那真是一個好的數目。

哈利爵士。(把螺絲再多餘地扭緊一下)兩個都是男孩子。

愷德。什麼都成功。他們都像你嗎,哈利爵士?

哈利爵士。(得意地)。他們都非常像我。

愷德。那太好了。

(甚至像這樣的一個題目,她都能說得很不客氣。)

哈利爵士。請你出去吧。

愷德。哎呀?叫我怎樣對我老闆說呢?

哈利爵士。那不關我的事。

愷德。你又怎樣對西姆斯夫人說呢?

哈利爵士。我可以誇一句口,無論我說的什麼,西姆斯夫人都能毫無批評地接受的。(她微笑着,誰也不曉得她笑什麼,除非她自己接着說明出來。)

愷德。仍然是一點未變的哈利。

哈利爵士。你說的是什麼意思。

愷德。我只是說你依舊還是自信你對於女人具有深遠的知識。

1. (照字面說是訴諸無禮,即說話不存客氣。參考:resort to force 訴諸武力,without resort to compulsion 不加強迫)。 2. 爲要使她痛苦,再迫緊一步。 3. 得意。 4. (nice 爲反語)。 5. 說話不客氣;用失禮的言辭。 6. Heigho ['hei/hou], 驚歎詞,在喪阻和無聊時用。 7. 不關我的事;非我所知的事。 8. 自誇,自炫。 9. 天曉得。 10. (在此指女性)。

SIR HARRY (*beginning to *think as little of her intellect as of her morals*¹) I suppose I know my wife.

KATE (*hopelessly dense*.²) I suppose so. I was only remembering that you used to think you knew her in the days when I was the lady. (*He is merely wasting his time on her, and he indicates the door. *She is not sufficiently the lady to retire worsted.*)³ Well, good-bye, Sir Harry. Won't you ring, and the four man-servants will show me out?

(*But he hesitates.*)

SIR HARRY (**in spite of himself*⁴) As you are here, there is something I *want to get out of you.⁵ (*Wishing he could ask it less eagerly*) Tell me who was *the man?⁶

(*The strange woman—it is evident now that she has always been strange to him—smiles tolerantly.*⁷)

KATE. You never found out?

SIR HARRY. I could never be sure.

KATE. (*reflectively*⁸) I thought that would worry you.

哈利爵士。(和輕視她的道德一樣地開始輕視她的智力) 我想我是知道我的妻室的。

愷德。(絕望地愚昧。) 我想是不错的。我正回想到當我是你的夫人的時候你也老以為你是知道我的。(對於她, 他只是浪費時間。他指着門逐客。她却不是一个那樣知趣而退的高尚婦女。) 那末, 少陪了, 哈利爵士: 請你掀下鈴子把那四個男僕叫來送我出去好嗎? (但他却躊躇了。)

哈利爵士。(茫然地)。你既然來了, 我却有點事情想問問你。(希望他能不太熱烈地問。) 告訴我, 那男子到底是誰? (這奇怪的婦人——現在很顯明地她對他素來是奇怪的一寬大地微笑了。)

愷德。你從來沒有發覺嗎?

哈利爵士。我從來不能確定。

愷德。(回想地) 我原以為那會使你苦惱的。

1. 瞧不起她的智力也和瞧不起她的道德一樣。 2. 愚昧。 3. 她不是那種高尚的婦女能知趣而退者。(worst 作動詞用, 爲“挫敗”, “打勝”之意。retire worsted 被打敗而退)。 4. 不知不覺; 茫然。 5. 要從你聽取, 即想詢問之意。 6. (指和她一道私奔了的男子)。 7. 寬容地。 8. 回顧。

SIR HARRY (*sneering*) It's plain that he¹ soon left you.

KATE. Very soon.

SIR HARRY. As I could have told you. (*But still she surveys him with *the smile of Mona Lisa.² The *badgered man³ has to entreat.*) Who was he? It was fourteen years ago, and *cannot matter⁴ to any of us now. Kate, tell me who he was?

(*It is his first youthful moment, and perhaps because of that she does not wish to hurt⁵ him.*)

KATE. (*shaking a motherly head*) Better not ask.

SIR HARRY. I do ask. Tell me.

KATE. It is kinder not to tell you.

SIR HARRY (*violently*) Then, *by James,⁶ it was not of my own pals.⁷ Was it Bernard Roche? (*She shakes her head.*) It may have been some one who comes to my house still.

KATE. I think not. (*Reflecting*) Fourteen years! You found my letter that night when you went home?

SIR HARRY. (*impatient*) Yes.

哈利爵士 (嘲笑地) 不消說他馬上就離開你了吧。

愷德. 很快地。

哈利爵士. 我早料到的。(但是她仍帶着莫名其妙的微笑在打量着他。那被困惱的男人不得不懇求她。) 他到底是誰呀? 這已經是十四年前的事了, 現在對於你我都不算什麼了。愷德, 告訴我他到底是誰? (這是他最初的青春的瞬間, 也許就是因為那個緣故, 她不願意有傷他的感情。)

愷德. (母親一般地搖著頭). 頂好不要問。

哈利爵士. 我要問, 告訴我吧。

哈德. 不告訴你比較更仁慈些。

哈利爵士. (激烈地) 那末, 天啦, 那一定就是我的朋友, 是伯納. 羅齊嗎? (她搖頭.) 也許是一個現在還常到我家裏來的人。

愷德. 我想不會的。(回想) 十四年了! 你那天晚上回家就看到了我的信嗎?

哈利爵士. (不耐煩地), 是呀。

(*To be continued*)

1. (指 the man). 2. (Leonardo da Vinci 的名作“婦人肖像”, 現存巴黎羅佛宮, 其微笑至今是一個謎). 3. —teased man, 被困惱的或被煩擾的人. 4. 不相干; 不會有什麼關係. 5. 傷害感情. 6. 呼天發誓. 7. 朋友.

THE CHOICE OF WORDS

Vulgarism

Vulgarism is speech consisting uncouth expressions of the illiterate or careless educated people. It is always improper and made to perform an unnatural service. In colloquial English, we find such words as *don't*, *can't*, *shan't*, and *won't*, which are proper abbreviations, but *hain't*, *darsn't*, and *such like* are vulgar. In vulgarism, all present participles in which the final "g" is not pronounced.

We must avoid using vulgar abbreviations such as *invite* for "invitation," *biz*, for "business," *sov*, for "sovereign," *cause* or *cus* for "because," *blotting* for "blotting-paper," *Britisher* for "Briton" or "Englishman," *gent* for "gentleman," *cert* for "certain," *sub* for "subscription," *infra dig*, for "beneath one's dignity," *nem. con.* for "unanimously," *cute* for "clever," *nob* or *pot* for "person of distinction," *pal* for "comrade;" as also *I hain't* for "I haven't," *I ain't* for "I'm not," *we aren't* for "we're not." Never write *alright* for "all right."

- a. { *Faulty*: They had in abundance fruit, vegetables, and such like.
 { *Right*: They had in abundance fruit, vegetables, and the like.
- b. { *Faulty*: She was that furious that she could hardly speak.
 { *Right*: She was so very furious that she could hardly speak.
- c. { *Faulty*: That guy is brainy.
 { *Right*: That fellow is clever.
- d. { *Faulty*: I shall return inside of an hour.
 { *Right*: I shall return within an hour.
- e. { *Faulty*: The medicine did him a power of good.
 { *Right*: The medicine did him a great deal of good.
- f. { *Faulty*: I sort of refused his offer.
 { *Right*: I half refused his offer.

(Continued on page 4)

LITTLE THINGS

There is no such thing as big or little, for things are only relatively great or small. *A speck of dust¹ is small compared with the earth,² but the earth itself is small compared with some of *the giants of the Universe.³

*A handful of⁴ wheat is a little thing, but *in a generation⁵ it may feed a continent. A tiny⁶ thing is a speck of dust: but a speck of dust is big compared with a molecule,⁷ a fragment⁸ of matter so small that we are told there are as many molecules in a drop of water as there are drops of water in the Mediterranean.⁹

Great ends have often small beginnings. A piece of wood riddled¹⁰ with worm holes suggested to Brunel¹¹ the idea of the Thames Tunnel. A boiling kettle suggested the power of steam to *James Watt,¹² who gave us the mighty power which drives our factories and trains. Marconi,¹³ having flown a kite and picked up a few faint¹⁴ electric waves which had crossed the Atlantic,¹⁵ went on to give us worldwide broadcasting. From tons of pitchblende¹⁶ Madame Curie¹⁷ extracted¹⁸ a minute¹⁹ particle²⁰ of radium,²¹ and worked miracles with it.

A pauper²² funeral²³ was the beginning of Lord Shaftesbury's²⁴ life of service for the poor; *a chance word²⁵ spoken by *Robert Dodsley²⁶ gave us *Dr Johnson's²⁷ great dictionary; a scrap of paper kindled²⁸ the Great War.

1. 一粒塵埃. 2. 地球. 3. 宇宙間的巨物. 4. 盈握的. 5. 種植一次.
6. 細小的. 7. molecule ['moulikju:l], 分子. 8. fragment ['frægmənt], 片, 屑. 9. Mediterranean [ˌmedite'reɪnjən] 地中海. 10. riddled ['rɪdlɪd] 使...造成許多孔. 11. Sir Marc Isambard Brunel (1769-1849 法工程師, 其最著名之工程為 1825-34 年間建造 The Thames Tunnel). 12. 瓦特 (1736-1819 英人, 發明蒸汽機). 13. 馬可尼 (意人, 無線電發明者). 14. 微弱的. 15. 大西洋.
16. pitchblende ['pɪtʃblend], 瀝青漆. 17. 居禮夫人. 18. 提煉. 19. 微小的.
20. 分子. 21. 鐳. 22. pauper ['pɔ:pə], 極窮的人. 23. funeral ['fju:nɪəriəl] 殯禮.
24. Anthony Ashley Cooper, (seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, 1801-1885 英大慈善家). 25. 一句出於偶然的話. 26. (1704-1764 英作家及書業經營者). 27. Samuel Johnson (1709-1783 英作家兼字典家). 28. 燃着, 生火.

A straw will show which way the wind is blowing, says an old proverb; and a sparrow¹ may be said to have helped to give England 1300 years of Christianity. Paulinus² had been preaching to Edwin,³ King of Northumbria, and the new gospel⁴ was being severely tested when an old man spoke those words: "What came before and what comes after, all is mystery. The king and his council are sitting in the hall one dark winter's day. Suddenly into the hall comes a little bird, flying in at one door and out at another, whence⁵ none can say, whither⁶ no one knows. So is the life of man. If this new doctrine will tell us anything of these mysteries, the before and after, let us follow it."

From America comes the story of a boy who slipped into a little store and stole a peppermint.⁷ The shopman, catching sight of him, began to question him behind the counter. Someone spoke a word *in the boy's favour,⁸ and someone else ran to see *what it was all about.⁹ There was much noise; people *flocked in¹⁰ from the street; and presently 9000 Negroes¹¹ came on the scene.¹² The shop was looted,¹³ everyone fought his neighbour, 700 police attempted to control the mob,¹⁴ and one man was killed and 34 injured—all over a peppermint.

Is it not true that little things often *count for much¹⁵? It is the little surprises and joys, the little sorrows and fears, which make up the meaning of life. A little child may lead us, a little word grieve us, a little praise make us happy. The old *nursery rhyme¹⁶ says very truly:

*Hearts, like doors, will open with ease
To very, very little keys.*

1. 麻雀. 2. (601-644 第一個英國 York 區主教). 3. (585-633 英國 Northumbria 王). 4. (聖經上的) 福音. 5. 從何處來. 6. 往何處去. 7. 薄荷. 8. 袒護這個小孩. 9. 究竟是什麼回事. 10. 聚集, 羣聚. 11. 黑人. 12. 出事地點. 13. 掠奪, 搶劫. 14. 暴徒. 15. 影響很大. 16. 安慰病人的歌曲.

CURRENT ENGLISH SLANG WITH
ILLUSTRATIONS

俚俗用語例解

F—(續)

Fry; A: a victim, a person or a thing. (Big fry; small fry) 大頭子; 小傢伙.

They arrested *a big fry* last night. There'll be a headline article about it tomorrow morning in the papers.

昨夜他們捕逮了一個大頭子。明天早上的報紙上一定要大號標題登載的。

They liked to think in terms of blasting carriers or transports laden with enemy troops.....*no small fry craft*.

他們喜歡想去炸航空母艦和滿載敵軍的運輸艦.....不是小船。

French leave; To take: to go off without giving notice. 不辭而別。

Our last servant *took French leave* a few weeks ago, and we've been searching high and low for another to take her place.

我們上次的女僕在兩三星期前不辭而別地走了，我們現在正到處在找一個新的來代替她。

Funeral; It's his (or my, your, their): a matter that concerns unpleasantly the person indicated by the pronoun. 關於某人的不愉快的事，非我所能為力。

What shall I do? I can't see my way out of the present jam I'm in. Help me out, won't you?

It's your own funeral, old man. You've been depending on others too often.

我怎樣辦才好呀？我現在真不曉得要怎樣才可脫離目下這個困境。你幫幫我的忙吧。

朋友，那是你自作自受。你常太愛依賴別人了。

Funk; To be in a: to be frightened. 大吃一驚。

For some unexplainable reason a thunder storm always puts him *in a funk*.

爲着某種不能說明的理由，他常要遇大雷雨而驚惶不置。

G

Gab; The gift of the: talent for conversation; eloquent and fluent. 善於辭令; 會說話.

He certainly has *the gift of the gab*. He'll be a valuable asset to his firm as a commercial traveller.

他真會說話。作為一個跑生意的人, 他算是他公司裏的一個有價值的必要的資質。

Syn: to be glib.

Game is worth the candle; The: the results are worth striving for. 值得去做。

It'll take time and money to become a cancer specialist but *the game is worth the candle*.

做一個癌病專家是很費時花錢的, 不過却值得那樣去做。

Game is up; The: admission of defeat. 萬事皆矣。

The game is up I'm afraid. I just had inside dope that more than 80 per cent of my own precinct are voting for my opponent.

我恐怕一切都完了。我剛接到一個秘密的消息說我這一區內有百分之八十都是投我對手的票的。

Getting places: succeeding. 蒸蒸日上; 得到地位。

He's *getting places* and his friends are green with envy.

他正蒸蒸日上, 使得他們朋友都非常羨慕。

Go; It's no; it's no use. 不成; 不行。

I did my very best to cheer him up but *it's no go*.

我盡量地使他快活, 不要這樣憂鬱, 可是還是不行。

Go-by; To give one the: to cut or ignore a person. 不招呼。

He *gave me the go-by* this morning, but I haven't the least idea what for.

Oh, forget it. Probably he just got off the wrong side of the bed.

今天早上他遇見我完全不打招呼, 我一點也不曉得是為什麼。

啊, 不要計較他。也許是因為他今天心境不好。

(To be continued)

THE USAGE OF PREPOSITIONS

By H. SAITO

(7-a) "By" Of Instrumentality

I know the students **by sight**, but not **by name**.

The Causes, Direct or Indirect, that bring about an action or event, are three:—

- (a) *Agent*:—He was killed **by** his enemy.
- (b) *Instrument*:—He was killed **with** a sword.
- (c) *Instrumentality*:—He died **by** violence.

An Instrument is a Concrete Object, while Instrumentality is an Abstract Notion. Therefore *By* of Instrumentality is used with Abstract Nouns (or Common Nouns used in an Abstract Sense).

He that strikes **with his sword** shall perish **by the sword**.—
Proverb.

Compare:—

- { The streets are lighted **with electric lights**.
- { The streets are lighted **by electricity**.

The Instrumental *By* answers the question *How?* (*by what means?*):—

How did he make his fortune?—**By** commerce.

The Instrumental **By** is consequently used with all such Abstract Terms as *agreement, appointment, contract, compromise, etc., etc.*

We often met **by appointment**.

The dispute was settled **by compromise**.

The money was left me **by will**.

The terms are stipulated **by contract**.

The combatants ceased fighting and stood looking on as if **by common consent**.

Hence the phrases *by force*, *by violence*, *by flattery*, *by some means*, etc., etc.

Was the fortress taken **by storm** or **by strategy**? It was reduced **by famine**.

He will gain his purpose **by flattery** or **by bribery**, **by threats** or **by entreaties**, **by some means** or **other**.

If we can not prevail **by persuasion**, we must do it **by force**.

He likes to do good **by stealth**.

Compare:— } To do anything **by stealth**.
(To do anything **in secret**.

Idiom:—To take by surprise.

The Instrumental *By* is also used to denote the Means of Communication, Conveyance, etc., etc.

He had the wisdom **to profit by counsel**.

I have **learned by experience** what it is to be in debt.

Hence the following Idiomatic Phrases:—

Group I.

- (a) **By letter:—**Did you inform him *by letter*?
- (b) **By word of mouth:—**I informed him *by word of mouth*.
- (c) **By mail:—**Did you send the message *by post*?
- (d) **By telegraph:—**No, I sent it *by wire*.

Group II.

- (a) **By heart:—***To know (have) or to learn (get) by heart.*
- (b) **By ear:—***To learn or play by (the) ear.*
- (c) **By rote:—**Children learn everything *by rote*.
- (d) **By sight:—**I know the students *by sight*.
- (e) **By name:—**But I do not know every one of them *by name*.

Group III.

- (a) **By land:**—Are you going *by land*?
- (b) **By sea:**—It would be pleasanter to go *by water*.
- (c) **By rail:**—I shall go *by train* as far as Nanking.
- (d) **By boat:**—I then proceed *by steamer*.
- (e) **By express:**—The books have been sent *by express*.

Group IV.

- (a) **By hand:**—Are these goods made *by hand*?
- (b) **By machinery:**—They are made *by machinery*.

Group V.

- (a) **By wholesale:**—We sell (*by*) *wholesale*, but not (*by*) *retail*.
- (b) **By retail:**—These goods are selling (*by*) *retail* at one dollar apiece.

Group VI.

- (a) **By main force:**—The man struggled violently, but I kept him down *by main force*.
- (b) **By sheer strength:**—He overpowered his antagonist *by sheer strength*.

(Compare:—**With might and main.**)

Etc.

etc.

Note 1:—There are words with which the use of *by* or *with* is a matter of arbitrary, and often unsettled, usage, since it is sometimes difficult to draw a sharp line of demarcation between *instrument* and *instrumentality*. Hence the co-existence of such phrases as—*by main force*, *with might and main*, *with all one's might*; *by your leave*, *with your permission*; *by help of*, *with the help of*, etc.

The mats are **replaced by** (*or with*) new ones every year.

Note 2:—*By* is used to denote Modes of Living
Man must live by the sweat of his brow,

Some people live **by their wits**.

Man shall not live **by bread** alone.—*Bible*.

Note 3:—The word Light may be preceded by *By* (of Instrumentality) or *In* (of State or Condition). Compare:—

{ One can read **by the light of the moon**.
 { We took a walk **in the moonlight**.

Note 4:—The Point of Entrance is denoted by *At*, the Mode of Entrance by *By*. Compare:—

{ Did he enter **at** this door?
 { He must have entered **by** some secret entrance.

Note 5:—*By* is further used to denote the Instrumentality of Persons.

By whom shall I send the letter?

She was with child **by the man**.

He had two children **by his first wife**.

Note 6:—There are four sorts of phrases in which *By* of instrumentality is used:—

- | |
|---|
| <p>(a) To know by sight or by name.
 (b) To learn by the ear.
 (c) To express by means of words.
 (d) To learn by studying hard.</p> |
|---|

(To be continued)

Once when I was travelling in Russia I met a man who professed to tell fortunes by cards. It was in a third-class railway carriage and the man was a poor man. This is how he did it.

He told one to wish, and then dealt out his cards in the orthodox manner; but he added, "When you wish, you mustn't think of a green horse or else your wish won't come true." As if after being told such a thing one could help thinking of a green horse,

WORLD AFFAIRS

China Wants Japanese Peace Conference
To Meet In Shanghai

*The Chinese Foreign Minister, Dr Wang Shih-chieh,¹ informed *the People's Political Council Residents Committee² on July 25 that China will insist that the final international conference for deciding peace terms³ with Japan be held in Shanghai.

In a written report to *the P. P. C.,⁴ Dr Wang also stated that China has notified⁵ the United States of her willingness to participate⁶ in Washington on August 19 in *the Far Eastern Commission's discussions on the Japanese peace treaty,⁷ as originally suggested by the American Government.

The Foreign Minister presumably⁸ recommended Shanghai as the site for the final conference because of China's long participation in the Sino-Japanese war and because of the fact that it represents a fairly central gathering point for Pacific nations.

Govt Make No Effort To Arrange Meeting Of Reds With Wedemeyer

The Chinese Government will make no effort to arrange a meeting between *Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer¹⁰ and the Chinese Communists so he can get their side of China's present situation, an official Government spokesman said on July 30

The spokesman, *Dr Hollington K. Tong, director of the Chinese government information office,¹¹ evaded¹² a question as to whether the government would cooperate in the event the Communists tried to get in touch with Wedemeyer.

Conditional Reopening Of Sino-Japanese Trade

*The State Council¹³ on the morning of August 1 passed a resolution permitting *the conditional reopening of Sino-Japanese trade¹⁴ on August 15.

1. 中國外交部長王世杰博士。 2. 國民參政會駐會委員會。 3. 條件。 4. (民參會縮寫)。 5. 通知。 6. 參加。 7. 遠東委會對日和約之討論。 8. 假定地。 9. 地位, 地點。 10. (杜魯門特使) 魏德邁將軍。 11. 中國政府宣傳部主任董顯光博士。 12. evaded [i'veidid], 逃避, 規避。 13. 國務會議。 14. 有條件地重開中日貿易。

The Council also approved *Premier Chang Chun's new economic plan¹ as revised by *the National Economic Council.²

The Government is expected to issue a statement today explaining its approval for resumption³ of Sino-Japanese trade.

The State Council imposed three conditions for the resumption of Sino-Japanese trade:

1. The government should consult with private Chinese economic on *the dispatch of a trade mission⁴ to Japan before August 15.
2. Trade should be based on the principle that the export and import must not unfavorably affect China's national economy.
3. Japanese supplies needed by China should be as far as possible *obtained from Japanese reparations shipments.⁵

Marshall May Give Personal Attention To NEI

Informed sources said on July 27 *Secretary of State George Marshall⁶ is giving his personal attention to *the Indonesian situation⁷ in order to decide what if anything the United States can do *to bring an end to⁸ the hostilities.

Marshall is under pressure from influential persons overseas and at home including some officials here in Washington *to take some step,⁹ such as an offer of good offices¹⁰ of arbitration,¹¹ or to recommend *the United Nations take over the matter.¹²

Authorities said such efforts alone would *in no wise¹³ sway¹⁴ Marshall but that the Asiatic political situation and to some extent the fate of the European reconstruction plan are also involved in the decision. Thus they felt the possibility of United States action is considerably increased.

India Refers Indonesia To UN Security Council

*The Government of India¹⁵ sent a telegram on July 30 o *the Chairman of the United Nations Security Council¹⁶ referring the Indonesian crisis to it.

1. 院長張羣的新經濟計劃。 2. 全國經濟會議。 3. 重開, 再始。 4. 派遣貿易團。 5. 從日本賠償物中得到。 6. 國務卿馬歇爾。 7. 印與尼西亞的情勢。 8. 結束, 停止。 9. 採取步驟。 10. 斡旋。 11. 仲裁, 評斷。 12. 由聯合國受理此事。 13. —in no way。 14. 使傾向一邊。 15. 印度政府。 16. 聯合國理事會主席。

The telegram was to have been sent on Wednesday, but its despatch was postponed in response to a request from the British Government, it was stated.

Dutch Ambassador Says Indonesia Affair Not War

*The Netherlands Ambassador to Australia¹ told a *press conference² on the night of July 23 that the outbreak of hostilities in the *Netherlands East Indies³ did not constitute war, but was essentially *"police action."

He regretted the resumption of the Australian waterside ban on loading Dutch ships bound for Indonesia but said the Dutch action would continue nevertheless.

Japan Considers Setting Up Special Office

The Japanese Government is considering a plan to set up a special agency⁵ for public relations to be charged with the task of "fully acquainting the public with important Government policies and programs."

1. 荷蘭駐澳洲大使. 2. 新聞招待會 3. 荷屬東印度. 4. 治安行爲. 5. 機關

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中華兒童教育叢書 兒童衛生教育叢書

主編者 馬客談 胡叔異 李濟棟

本叢書取材於日常生活，以有趣的故事，淺顯的文字，生動的圖畫，把各種衛生方法和理論，分冊說明出來。兒童一看就會明瞭而感到興趣，並且自動願意去實行，所以這是一部上好的兒童讀物；有兒童的家庭不可不備。小學教師看了，不僅個人有很大的幫助，且在教學時會有極正確、極科學的衛生教材，所以也是一部必需的小學教師參考書；各小學校不可不備。目錄列下：

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精神衛生法

張達善編著 定價九角

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