

英漢對照

丹孃

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陳原註譯

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TANYA

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題 記

從語言教育學的觀點來說，註釋書對於學習外國語文，是有很大的幫助的。但註釋的方法也有種種不同，每一種都有着特點和用途；這本書所採用的是：直譯對照，另外加註的方式，並且所加的註解，涉及語彙，片語，熟語，文法，翻譯和類例，參考這幾方面。這樣的註釋對於學完了初級課程而未融會貫通初級課程的讀者，是很有益處的。文法的註釋——在本書里着重了三個實際的問題：如何在較長的句子里找出主語和主要的動詞；如何應用被動式，如何找出省略了的句或字。本書里關於語彙的註釋，集中在三個方面：片語和熟語（在這篇文章中）的確切意思，查原文字典的習慣，和如何理解原文字典的解釋；單字的觸類旁通，以及提防混淆。對照部份的譯文，是專門爲對照用的，希望讀者不要把它孤立起來當譯本唸。

這幾篇文章的原文是俄文；英譯者不知是誰。蘇聯近年來刊行的英文出版物，所用的英文大抵是這樣的。

本書還有兩個中譯本，一是外國文書籍出版局出版的，一是傅學文女士譯的；兩本都根據俄文直譯，和本書略有出入。但也可參照。

一九四四年二月廿五日記

I. T A N Y A

At the begmnig of December 1941, in Petrishchevo, near the town of Vereya. the Germans executed a partisan a girl of eighteen.¹

Who was she and where did she come from? Shortly before the tragedy that unfolded in Petrishchevo, a Vereya partisan met this girl in the woods.² Together they took shelter in a well-hidden³ partisan dugout. She called herself⁴ Tanya. Thereafter, none of the other local partisans encountered her, but they knew that somewhere here, not far off⁵ the dauntless and skilled partisan, Tanya, was operating in unison with⁶ them.

This was during the period when Moscow was in greatest danger.

The general offensive⁷ of the Germans on our capital, which began on November 16, was at its height. The enemy succeeded in nipping Moscow in its pincers to a considerable depth, coming out on the banks of the Moscow-Volga Canal, seizing Yakhroma, shelling Serpukhov and reaching Kashira and Zaraisk.

1. 丹 娘

一九四一年十二月初，在維列亞城附近的彼得利舍伏村，德軍把一個十八歲的女游擊隊員處死了。

她是誰？她是從什麼地方來的？在彼得利舍伏村發生這幕悲劇以前不久，有一個維列亞區的游擊隊員曾在森林里碰到過這個女孩子。他們曾一塊兒在掩蔽得很好的游擊隊的土坑里藏過。她自己說叫做丹娘。從此之後，當地的游擊隊員，就誰也再沒有見過她的蹤跡了。但是他們知道：離這兒不遠的什麼地方，這個英勇，老練的游擊隊員——丹娘，是和他們配合着一同動作。

這是在莫斯科極其危急的日子。

德軍向我們的首都實行總攻擊，是在十一月十六日開始的。現在已達到最猛烈的境界了。敵人迂迴莫斯科的兩鉗，已經深入到相當的深度，進到了莫斯科，伏爾加運河的兩岸，佔領了雅台羅馬，炮擊塞爾普台夫城，並且進逼加史拉和撒拉衣斯克。

The suburban districts beyond Golitsyno and Skhodnya became battle fields, and artillery fire could be heard in Moscow.

However these temporary successes cost the enemy dear. The Soviet troops under General Zhukov put up a fierce resistance. In the course of their advance, the Germans sustained tremendous losses, and by⁸ the beginning of December were exhausted and bled white.⁹ Their November offensive petered out, while the Supreme Commander of the Red Army, J. Stalin, was already preparing to deal¹⁰ the enemy a sudden and crushing blow.

The partisans operating¹¹ in the enemy-occupied districts helped the Red Army to harass the enemy. They smoked the Germans out of their warm houses into the frost, damaged lines of communication, wrecked roads, attacked small groups of soldiers and even fascist headquarters, and scouted for Soviet troops.

A number of intrepid volunteers were sent through the front from Moscow to assist the partisan detachments. It was then¹² that Tanya made her appearance in the Vereya District.

The small village of Petrishchevo, which lay in the midst of¹³ forests, was overrun with German troops. Here,¹⁴ devouring the hay which the labour of the collective farmers

戈利村諾和斯合得尼亞的郊外，都已變成戰場，莫斯科已經可以聽見炮聲了。

然而得到這些暫時的勝利，敵人也付出了很大的代價。蘇聯部隊在邱可夫將軍的統率下，作着強力的抵抗。在他們前進的過程中，德軍遭受了重大損失，到十二月初，力量已經消耗淨盡了。他們的十一月攻勢已經遲鈍下來了，而紅軍的最高統帥J 斯大林，已經在準備給敵人一次出其不意的迎頭痛擊。

在敵人佔領區內活動的游擊隊員，幫助着紅軍消耗敵人的力量。他們迫使德軍捨棄了他們溫暖的房屋，走到冰天雪地，他們破壞着交通線，毀壞着道路，攻擊着小部隊的敵兵，甚至法西斯的司令部，並且給蘇聯部隊做偵察工作。

一批敢死志願隊，從莫斯科派出來，越過戰線，去協助游擊隊。就是在這時期里，丹娘出現在維列亞區的。

彼得利舍伏的小村，是在森林的當中，正擠滿了德軍部隊。敵人的一個馬隊在這里駐紮，吃着集體農場的成員的勞動所獲得的草秣。每一間房子給駐了十個到十五個兵。房子

had gathered, an enemy horse unit was stationed. From ten to fifteen men were billeted in every house. The master of the house was obliged to¹⁵ huddle on the sleeping shelf over the oven or in some corner.

The Germans confiscated all the food supplies of the collective farmers. The greediest of the lot¹⁶ was the interpreter¹⁷ who was attached to this unit,¹⁸ He subjected¹⁹ the inhabitants to the worst indignities and mercilessly beat up both old and young.

One night someone cut²⁰ all the lines of the German field telephone,²¹ and soon after a stable in which were seventeen horses of the German troops was destroyed.²²

The next night a partisan visited the village again. He made his way to the stables, in which there were over two hundred²³ horses of the enemy cavalry unit. He wore²⁴ a hat, a fur jacket, quilted trousers and felt boots. A knapsack was slung²⁵ over his shoulder. When he reached the stables, he thrust the revolver which he had held levelled in his hand into his blouse, pulled out a bottle of gasoline from his knapsack, sprinkled its contents about²⁶ and stooped²⁷ to strike a match.

Just at that moment a sentry pounced on him from behind, gripping his hands. The partisan succeeded in shaking him off and seizing his revolver, but he did not

的主人，則被擠到灶頭上或者屋角里棲身。

德軍沒收了集體農場農民的一切糧食。其中最該死的，是這個部隊的一個通譯。他對村居民，極其厲害，並且不分老幼，都無情地亂打。

一天晚上，有人把德軍的野戰電話綫，全部給割斷了，並且在這之後不久，拴着德軍的十七匹戰馬的一個馬房，給搗亂了。

第二天夜里，一個游擊隊員又到村子里來。他悄悄地跑到敵軍騎兵部隊二百匹以上的戰馬所在的馬房那里去。他頭戴帽子，身穿魚皮襖，棉褲和毡靴。他肩頭背着一個口袋。當他到達馬房時，他把手里握着的手槍插入懷里，又從他的口袋里拿出一瓶汽油來，把汽油洒了出去，然後彎着身子去擦火柴。

剛好就在這當兒，一個哨兵突然從他背後把他攔腰抱住，捉着他的雙手。那游擊隊員終究把他甩開，並且掏出了手槍，可是他還沒有來得及開火。那兵士把他手上的槍打落，便發出警號來。

manage to fire. The soldier struck the weapon from his hand and gave the alarm.

The partisan was taken to a house, where it was discovered²⁸ that the prisoner was a girl, quite young, tall, olive-skinned, black-browed, with dark, lively eyes and dark clipped hair, brushed high.

The soldiers began to run about²⁹ in great excitement and, according to³⁰ the account of³¹ the mistress of the house, Maria Sedova, kept repeating all the time: *Frau Partisan Frau Partisan*.³² The girl was stripped and pummeled with fists. After about³³ twenty minutes of this she was led barefoot and in her underwear through the village to the Voronius' house, where the German staff had its headquarters.

Here they already knew of the capture of the young woman partisan. Moreover, her fate had already been decided.³⁴ Tatyana had not yet arrived when the interpreter solemnly announced to the Voronius that the young partisan would be publicly³⁵ hanged³⁶ the next morning.

Tatyana was led³⁷ in. She was motioned³⁸ over to a bunk. On the table opposite her were telephones, a typewriter, a radio and various staff documents.

Officers began to come into the room. The owners of the house were ordered into the kitchen. The old woman

一個游擊隊員給抓到一間房子去，在那里後發覺原來俘虜是個姑娘，很年輕，高個子，膚色黃黑，濃黑的眉毛，還有漆黑而靈活的眼睛，剪得短短的黑髮，向上梳着。

兵士們都極其興奮地，東奔西跑的忙着，據這房子的女主人——瑪利亞·謝多瓦的說法，他們一天到晚上的三番四次地說着：女游擊隊，女游擊隊。這個姑娘給剝了衣服，被拳頭痛打。大約二十分鐘以後，她赤着腳，穿着內衣褲，被押着經過村子，到伏羅寧的房子去，德軍的司令部是在那里設立的。

這兒他們已經知道了捉着一個年輕的女游擊隊員的消息。並且她的命運也已經被決定了。丹娘還沒有到，那通譯就正正經經的對伏羅寧夫婦宣佈，說這個年輕游擊隊員明天早上就會絞殺示衆的。

丹娘給押到了，叫她到板鋪上坐下。在她對面的桌子擺了好幾架電話機：一個打字機，一副收音機和司令部的各種文件。

軍官們陸續到房里來了。房子的主人們被趕到廚房里去。那老太婆不知所措的稍為遲疑一下，一個軍官就對她大聲的叫喊道：「滾，老媽子，揍你！……」便在她背上猛撞

hesitated in confusion and an officer shouted at her: "Come on, old lady, beat it! . . ." and prodded her in the back. The interpreter was also sent away. The senior officer himself questioned Tatyana in Russian

From the kitchen the Voronins were able to hear everything that went on³⁹ in the room.

Tanya answered the officer loudly and clearly, without the slightest hesitation.

"Who are you?" he asked.

"I won't⁴⁰ tell."

"Was it you that set fire to the stables yesterday?"

"Yes, it was I."

"Why did you do it?"

"To destroy the lot of you."

Silence

"When did you come through the front?"

"On Friday."

"You made it too fast."

"What would I be dawdling for?"

Tatyana was asked⁴¹ who sent her and who came with her. They demanded that she tell them who her friends were. Her answers could be heard through the door: No, I don't know, I won't tell, no! Then came the sound of a strap whistling through the air, and its sharp smacks

下一下。通譯也打發開去了。那個最高級的軍官親自用俄國話審問丹娘。

伏羅寧夫婦在厨房里，可以聽見屋里所發生的一切。

丹娘大聲地清楚地回答那軍官（的問話），一點遲疑也沒有。

『你是什麼人？』他問。

『我不說。』

『昨天放火燒馬房的是你嗎？』

『是的，就是我。』

『你爲什麼這樣做？』

『消滅你們。』

沉默。

『你什麼時候越過戰綫來的？』

『禮拜五。』

『你來得太快了。』

『我幹嗎要慢吞吞呢？』

他問丹娘是誰派來的，有誰同行。他們要她供出她的朋友是誰。隔門可以聽見她的回答：『不，我不知道，我不說，不！』然後就傳來了皮鞭在空中抽動的聲音，和皮鞭打着肉體的聲響……過了幾分鐘，一個有點雅氣的軍官，從那房間里跑進廚房，把頭埋在兩手中間，半閉着眼睛，塞着耳朵

against a body A few minutes later a youngish⁴² officer dashed out of the room into the kitchen, buried his head in his hands and sat thus till the end of the questioning,⁴³ frowning and stopping⁴⁴ up his ears. Even the nerves of this fascist could not stand it⁴⁵

Four men had taken off their belts and were beating the young girl. The mistress of the house counted two hundred lashes. Not a sound came from Tatyana. Afterwards she still kept replying: No I won't tell only⁴⁶ her voice sounded fainter than before.

Tatyana was kept in the Voronins' house for two hours. After the grilling she was taken to the house of Vassily Alexandrovich Kulik. She was accompanied by a convoy which led her, unclad⁴⁷ as before, barefoot through the snow.

When she was brought into the house, by⁴⁸ the light of the lamp the master of the house could see a huge bruise on her forehead and welts on her legs and arms. She was breathing heavily. Her hair was matted over her high forehead, on which beads of perspiration⁴⁹ stood out. Her arms were bound behind her and her lips were bitten through to blood, and swollen. Evidently she had clenched her teeth on them when the fascists had endeavoured to beat a confession⁵⁰ from her.

，這樣子一直坐到審問完結。連這個法西斯蒂的神經也支持不住哩……

四個男人解下了皮帶來打這個年輕的姑娘。房東太太數着，打了二百下。丹娘一聲也不發。過後她仍然回答說：不，我不說，只是她的聲音比之先前弱了些。

丹娘給押在伏羅寧家里問了兩個鐘頭。審問之後，她被押解到華西里·亞力山特羅維支·庫里克家里。一個德軍押着她去，她也係先前一樣的赤身露體，光着腿在雪地上行走着。

當她被押進房子去的時候，那房子主人在燈光下看見她的前額有一大塊青傷，腿上和手上都有傷痕。她呼吸得很沉重。她的頭髮蓬鬆地散在她高高的前額上，在那上頭一滴一滴的汗珠在出着。她的兩手被綁在背後，她的口唇咬得出血，並且浮腫了。大概是當法西斯迫她口供的時候，她用自己的牙齒咬着口唇的。

她坐在一條板凳上。一個德軍的衛兵站在門口。庫里克夫婦，躺在爐灶的床上，看着那俘虜。她安靜地坐着，一動

She sat down on a bench. A German sentry was standing at the door. Vassily and Praskovya Kulik, who were lying on the sleeping shelf over the stove, watched the prisoner. She was sitting calm and motionless. Then she asked for water. Vassily Kulik climbed down from the shelf and went over to the water barrel, but the sentry stopped him, snatched up the lamp from the table and going over to Tatyana held it to her lips. In this way he indicated to her that she could have kerosene to drink, but not water.⁵¹

Kulik began to plead for the girl. The sentry snapped at him, but then grudgingly gave way.⁵² Avidly she drank up two big mugs.

Soon the soldiers who were billeted in the house surrounded the girl and began to torment her. Some of them punched her with their fists, others held lighted matches⁵³ under her chin, while one of them drew a saw down her spine.

The master of the house requested that they stop torturing the girl, at least out of consideration for the children who were there. But his pleading was in vain.

Only when they had diverted themselves to their hearts' content⁵⁵ did the soldiers retire. Thereupon the sentry, holding his rifle on the ready, ordered Tatyana to

也不動。後來她纔要水喝。華西里，庫里克從灶上溜下來，剛走到水桶近旁，但那衛兵止住他，一把抓著桌子上的油燈，便走到丹娘底跟前，把它塞到她的嘴唇里。他這樣子的告訴他說，她想要喝就喝火油，不能喝水。

庫里克就來替這姑娘求情了。那衛兵把他臭罵了一頓，這之後纔勉勉強強的讓了步。她便貪婪地喝光了兩大茶碗（的水）。

不一會住在這房子里的兵士們，就把姑娘圍繞了起來，並且開始叫她吃苦頭了。有的用拳頭打她，有的用擦着了的火柴來燒她的下巴，還有一個用一把鋸子在她的背脊上拉過。

房子的主人請求他們不要再侮辱那姑娘了，至少請可憐可憐住在這裏的孩子們。但是他的請求一點也不發生效力。

直到兵士們弄得心滿意足的時候，他們纔走開。於是那衛兵，就持着槍，命令丹娘起來向屋子外面去。他沿着街道，走在她背後，他的刺刀尖，實際上已經刺進她的背脊了。這樣子，赤著腳，只穿了內衣褲，她在雪地上行走，一直到

get up and leave the house. He walked behind her along⁵⁸ the street with the point of his bayonet practically pressed into her back. Thus, barefoot, in just her underwear,⁵⁷ she walked through the snow until her torturer⁵⁸ himself was cold and decided that it was time to turn back to the warm room.

This sentry stood guard over Tanya from ten⁵⁹ in the evening till two in the morning, and every hour he led the girl into the street for fifteen to twenty⁶⁰ minutes. No one knows exactly what tortures and outrages she was subjected to during these frightful night walks. . . .

At last this sentry was relieved.⁶¹ The unfortunate girl was allowed to lie down on the bench.

Seizing the opportunity, Praskovya Kulik began to talk to Tatyana.

"Who are you?" she asked.

"What do you want to know for?"⁶²

"Where are you from?"

"I'm from Moscow."

"Are your parents alive?"

The girl made no reply.

She lay until morning without moving, saying nothing more, not uttering a single moan although her feet were frozen and must have caused her extreme pain.

迫她這樣做的那個人覺得冷了，並且決定這是該回到那溫暖的屋子里去的時候。

這個衛兵，從夜里十點到早上兩點，看守着丹娘，而每一鐘頭，他帶這姑娘到街上去跑十五分鐘到二十分鐘。誰也不能準確地知道，在這些可怕的夜間行走的時候，她會受到怎樣的苦難和侮辱的呢……

終于這個衛兵休班了。那不幸的姑娘纔被允許躺在凳子上。

抓住了這個機會，柏拉斯戈夫雅·庫里克便和丹娘講起話來。

『你是什麼人啊？』她問。

『你問這個幹什麼？』

『你從那裏來的？』

『我從莫斯科來的。』

『父母還活着麼？』

那姑娘沒有回答。

她一動也不動的躺到早晨，再也沒有說什麼了，甚至哼也沒有哼一聲。雖然她的兩腳已經凍壞了，一定使她痛得非常的呢。

誰也不知道：究竟她這天晚上，在兇殘的敵人監視中，是睡着了呢，還是在想些什麼呢。

No one knows whether⁶³ she slept that night or what she thought of, surrounded as she was by vicious enemies.

In the morning the soldiers began to erect a gallows in the centre of the village.

Praskovya again began to talk to the girl:

"Day before yesterday⁶⁴—was that you?"

"It was me⁶⁵ . . . did the Germans burn?"

"No."

'Pity. What was burned?'

"One of their stables burned down. They say that arms⁶⁶ were burned. . . ."

At ten o'clock the officers arrived. The senior officer again began to question Tatyana.

"Tell us who you are."

Tatyana made no reply.

"Where is Stalin?"

"Stalin is at his post,"⁶⁷ she replied.

The master of the house and his wife did not hear the rest of⁶⁸ the interrogation as⁶⁹ they were ordered out of the room and allowed to return only when it was over.

They brought in Tatyana's things: a blouse, trousers, stockings. They also had her kit-bag, containing sugar, matches and salt. Her hat, fur jacket, angora⁷⁰ sweater,

早上，兵士們就開始在村子的中央，樹起一個絞刑架來了。

柏拉斯戈夫雅又重新和姑娘講起話來：

『前天——是你幹的嗎？』

『是我呀……燒死了德軍沒有？』

『沒有。』

『可惜。燒了什麼呢？』

『一個馬房燒毀了。據說燒了些軍火……』

十點鐘軍官們到了。最高級的一個又開始審問丹娘：

『告訴我們你是什麼人。』

丹娘沒有回答。

『斯大林在那兒？』

『斯大林在他的崗位上。』她回答說。

房子的主人和他的老婆沒有聽見其餘的問訊了，因為他們被趕出屋子，只有在審問完結的時後，才把他們放回來。

他們把丹娘的東西帶來了：短衫，褲子，襪子。其中也有她的行囊，里面裝着糖，火柴和食鹽。她的帽子，短皮襖，絨線衣和毡靴都不見了。下士們已經把這些東西分贓了，

and felt⁷¹ boots had disappeared. The non-commissioned officers had already divided these up⁷² among themselves, and her mittens⁷³ fell to the lot of the cook in the officers' mess. . . .

Tatyana began to dress herself⁷⁴ and Praskovya helped her to draw her stockings on over her blackened legs. Around the girl's neck they hung the gasoline bottle which they had taken away from her and a sign with the inscription: "Incendiary."⁷⁵ Thus she was taken out to the square⁷⁶ where the gallows stood.

A score of⁷⁷ horsemen with drawn sabres surrounded the place of execution. Round about stood approximately a hundred German men and several officers. The local inhabitants had been ordered to attend⁷⁸ the execution, but only few⁷⁹ had come and several of those who had arrived quietly slipped off in order not to⁸⁰ witness the horrible scene.

Under the noose hanging from the arm of the gallows were two boxes placed one on top of the other. The executioners raised the brave girl onto the box and hung the noose around her neck. One of the officers began to direct his camera⁸¹ at the gallows—the Germans are fond photographing scenes of execution and torture. The

她的手套却落在軍官廚房的廚夫手上了。……

丹娘開始穿起衣服來了，柏拉斯戈夫雅幫着她把襪子套在她凍黑了的腳上。在這姑娘的胸前，他們掛上了由她身上搜出來的汽油瓶，還有一塊寫着：『放火』的字條，這樣子把她押解到那樹立了絞刑架的廣場上去了。

刑場的四週，站了十把個手持馬刀的騎兵。四週還有約莫百來個德兵以及幾個軍官。當地的居民早已接到命令要到場參觀行刑，可是來的人很少，有幾個到了的，却悄悄的溜走了，免得看見這一場可怖的景象。

絞刑架的橫木垂下來的繩索下面，有兩個箱子疊了起來。行刑的便把這英勇的姑娘舉在箱子上，把索子套住她的頸額。其中一個軍官便把攝影機對好絞刑架的光——德國人是很喜歡把行刑和拷打的場面拍照的。執刑官對那執行劊子手職務的兵士們使了個眼色，叫他們等一下子。

Commandant motioned⁸² to the soldiers who had been detailed off as hangmen to wait.

Taking advantage of this,⁸³ Tatyana turned to the collective farmers and shouted loudly and clearly:

“Comrades! Why are you looking so downcast? Be brave fight! Give it to the Germans, burn them out, hound them to death!”

A German who was standing near her swung out to strike her or to close her mouth, but she parried his blow and continued:

“I am not afraid of dying, comrades. It is a great thing to die for one’s people. . . .”

The officer had photographed the gallows from a distance⁸⁴ and close up, and now he was holding his camera to take a side view.⁸⁵ The hangmen glanced over at the Commandant uneasily,⁸⁶ and the latter⁸⁷ shouted to the officer:

“*Aber doch schneller!*”⁸⁸

Thereupon Tatyana turned towards the Commandant and addressing him and the German soldiers⁸⁹ continued:

“You are handing me now, but I am not alone. There are⁹⁰ two hundred million of us, and you can’t hang all of us. Revenge will be taken for me, Men! While it is

就趁着這個機會，丹娘向着集體農場的農民們，大聲並且清晰的喊道：

『同志們！你們爲什麼這樣愁呢？勇敢呀，鬥爭呀！打德國人，燒他們，弄死他們吧！』

站在她旁邊的一個德兵揮着手要打她，或者要塞住她的嘴巴，可是她推開他的手，又繼續着：

『我並不怕死，同志們。爲了自己的人民而死，這是很榮幸的呢……』

那軍官已經遠遠近近的把絞刑架都拍過照了，現在他想把攝影機拿去拍一張側面。劊子手們很着急的望了望監刑官，那監刑官便對那軍官大聲喊道：

（“Aber doch schneller！”）（快點！）

其時丹娘便轉向着監刑官，對他和德兵繼續說：

『你們現在把我吊死，可是我不單祇一個呢。我們有兩萬萬人，你們不能把我們全都吊死的。將來會替我報仇的。』

not yet too late,⁹¹ surrender! Victory will be ours in any case."⁹²

The Russians, who were standing on the square were weeping.⁹³ Some of them had turned their backs to the gallows in order not to see what would follow.

The hangman pulled the rope and the noose tightened around Tanya's throat. But she tugged at the noose with both hands, easing it, and rising on her toes she shouted with all her strength:⁹⁴

"Farewell, comrades! Fight on, don't be afraid! Stalin is with us!⁹⁵ Stalin will come! . . ."

The hangman kicked out at the lower box. It scraped against the slippery, hard-packed snow. The top box tumbled down and thudded on the ground. The crowd drew back. Someone cried out and the cry was echoed on the outskirts of the forest. . . .

Thus she died, a prisoner on the fascist rack, not revealing her sufferings by a single sound, and not betraying her comrades. She accepted torture and death alike⁹⁶ as a heroine, the daughter of a great people whom no one and nothing will ever break. Her memory will live forever!

The square was rapidly deserted.⁹⁷ People hurried home, and on that day no one came out onto the street

兵士們！趁着還不太遲的時候，投降吧！勝利始終是我們的！”

站在廣場上的俄國人都在哭了。其中有幾個轉過身來，背着那絞刑架，爲的是避免看見快要發生的物事。

那劊子手拉着繩子，索子就緊緊扣在丹娘的喉上。但是她用雙手扯開索子，放鬆了它，用脚尖站起來，用盡全身氣力叫道：

“再會了，同志們！奮鬥下去，別要害怕呀！斯大林是和我們在一起的！斯大林會到來的！……”

劊子手把下面的一個箱子踢開。它在平滑的，踏實了的雪地上吱吱作響。上面的箱子也攢了下來，碰的一聲跌在地上。人羣都退後了。不知是誰哭了出來，而哭聲在森林的四周起了回聲了……

她這樣子死了，作爲法西斯刑架的一個俘虜，沒有發出一聲來呼喊自己的苦痛，也沒有出賣她的同志們。她忍受着苦難和死亡，真不愧是個女英雄，真不愧是一個偉大民族的女兒，無論誰，無論什麼，都不能叫她屈服。她的記憶將會永遠留在人間。

廣場上很快就空了。人們匆忙地回家去，而在這一天，誰也沒有走到街上，除非有極端必要的事。而且凡是必須經

unless it was absolutely necessary. And whoever had to⁹⁸ pass the gallows bent his head low and hastened his step.

Tatyana's body hung for a whole month, swaying in the wind and sprinkled⁹⁹ over with snow. When German troops passed through the village the dull-witted Heinies¹⁰⁰ surrounded the scaffold and amused themselves around it for a long time, poking the body with sticks and roaring with laughter. Then they continued on their way, and several kilometres from Petrischevo a new diversion was awaiting them: here, outside of the district hospital, the bodies of two youngsters hanged by the Germans were swinging. Thus they stalked over Russian soil, drenched¹⁰¹ in blood and dotted with gallows, howling about vengeance.

... On New Year's eve¹⁰² drunken fascists surrounded the gallows, stripped the clothing¹ from the hanging body and subjected it to the foulest indignities. For yet one more day, Tanya's body, pierced and slashed with knives, hung in the centre of the village. On the evening of January 1 the interpreter ordered the gallows to be taken down. The German-appointed¹⁰³ village elder¹⁰⁴ detailed off people, and they hacked a pit in the frozen ground just outside the village.

A little way off stood the primary school. The Ger-

過那絞刑架的人，都低下頭來，加快了脚步。

丹娘的屍體吊了一整個月，在大風里搖擺着，雪花吹在它上頭。當德軍部隊經過這條村時，愚蠢的丘八們圍繞着這絞台，在它的四周，好久好久的，用木棍戮着屍體，哈哈大笑的來取樂。然後他們繼續前進，而在離開彼得利舍伏村幾公里的地方，又有新鮮的玩意兒，在等待着他們：在這里，在區立醫院的外頭，被德軍吊死了的兩個少年的屍身，也在搖擺着。他們就是這樣子的在俄羅斯的土地上走着，這里給鮮血掩沒了，被絞刑架充塞了，復仇的呼號到處都是了。

……在大年夜里，喝醉了的法西斯蒂，圍着那些絞刑架，從吊死了的屍體上，把衣服剝了下來，向它作着醜態百出的侮辱。丹娘的屍體，被刀刺割了的屍體，便在村子的中心，又吊了一天。一月一日的晚上，那通譯才下命令把絞刑架拆去。德軍指定的村長，召集了些村人，在離村不遠的僵凍的土地上，鑿了一個坑。

稍爲對過一點，從前有過一間小學校。德軍早已毀壞了

mans had wrecked this school-building, tearing¹⁰⁵ up the floors and building bunks in the houses with the floor planks, burning the desks in the stoves as fuel.¹⁰⁶ Between this ruined building and the out-skirts of the woods, among the sparse undergrowth, the grave¹⁰⁷ was dug. Tanya's body was carried here on a peasant sledge, the torn noose still around her neck, and placed on the snow. Her eyes, arched over by the black wings of her eyebrows, were closed; her long silken lashes lay on her olive-skinned cheeks, her lips were tightly pressed, her high forehead was suffused with the purplish tinge of suffocation. Her handsome Russian face still preserved its integrity and freshness of line. An imprint of profound rest lay on it.

"We should wrap her in something," said one of the peasants who was digging the grave.

"Anything else¹⁰⁸ you would like?" the interpreter asked sarcastically. "Perhaps you have taken it into your head¹⁰⁹ to bury her with honours?"

The young body was interred without honours, under a weeping willow, and a snowstorm soon obliterated the burial mound.

But soon those for whom¹¹⁰ Tanya had broken a road to the West in the dark December nights arrived.

這學校建築，把地板拆了下來，用地板的木頭，在屋子裏面架設了木床，把書桌當作木柴，拿來燒爐子了。就在這間破壞不堪的樓房和森林的邊緣之間，就在稀疏的灌木中間，掘成了一個墓。丹娘的屍體給放在一輛農家的雪車上，載到這兒來，弄斷了的索子依舊索在頸上，屍身給放在雪上了。她的眼睛閉着，在那上頭是兩道黑色的眉毛；她的長長的絲一樣的睫毛，垂在她那黃黑色皮膚的兩頰上，她的嘴唇緊緊的咬着，她的高額上充滿了窒息的青痕。她的美麗的俄國人的面孔，依舊保存着完整和新鮮的模樣。在那上面顯出一種深澈的安詳。

「我們該拿一塊什麼把她包裹包裹吧，」一個挖墳墓的農民這樣說。

「你還要幹什麼？」那通譯辛辣的問道。「也許你還戀行禮纔下葬吧？」

那青年的屍體，就沒有任何禮儀，給埋葬在一棵垂柳下面了，一陣風雪，很快就把這墳頭掩蓋了。

但是，丹娘在漆黑的十二月天夜里替他們往西方開闢道路的那些人們，很快就到了。

The attack of the Russians was unexpected¹¹¹ and the Germans retreated from Petrishchevo in panic haste. Whereas formerly they had been fond of repeating to the collective farmers that Moscow was *kaput*,¹¹² now they indicated by signs that there was no hope of Moscow for them any longer,¹¹³ that¹¹⁴ the Russians were thrashing them and that they, the Germans, were leaving for¹¹⁵ Berlin. Meanwhile they retreated in the direction of¹¹⁶ Dorokhovo.

When they reached the neighbouring village of Gribtsovo the Germans set fire to it. The village was completely consumed by the flames. The inhabitants, who had been burned out of their homes, made their way to Petrishchevo in search of¹¹⁷ shelter. From other neighbouring villages set on fire by the fascists, homeless families likewise came, dragging after them on sleds weeping children¹¹⁸ and the remnants of their household effects.

Only on the next day did the Germans realize¹¹⁹ that they had not set fire to Petrishchevo. A detachment of twenty-four men was despatched from Gribtsovo with instructions to burn down Petrishchevo. The Heinies were loath to turn back, thinking: what shall we do here, we'll be separated from our units and perhaps fall into the

俄軍的攻擊是出其不意的，德軍便張惶失措地連忙退出彼得利舍伏。先前他們老是愛對集體農場的農民說，莫斯科已經保不住了，而現在他們却做着手勢，說佔領莫斯科的希望已經不再有了，說俄軍把他們打得很利害，還說他們——德軍——正在準備跑回柏林了。其時他們已向着多洛霍伏方面退卻了。

當德軍到達鄰村格利布磋伏時，他們把它放火燒了。這條村全被燒個精光。被火燒離了家鄉的村民，都到彼得利舍伏村來尋找安身的處所。從其他被法西斯放火燒了的附近的村子，無家可歸的難民，也都拖着載了哭哭啼啼的孩子和殘餘的家具什物底小雪車，到來了。

只是第二天德軍纔記起他們沒有放把火燒掉彼得利舍伏。便從格里布磋伏派來了一隊二十四名的兵士，帶着焚燒彼得利舍伏的指令來了。這些丘八們都不想回轉去，想着：和我們的部隊失卻了聯絡，也許落在俄國人手里，那在這里呵

clutches of the Russians. And they decided not to take the trouble of¹²⁰ setting fires, instead¹²¹ dashing through the village and breaking all the windows of the houses, immediately rushing back to overtake their own unit.

It was a good thing that the craven¹²² Heinies did not have the temerity to carry out¹²³ the order of their command. At least one village in the district escaped destruction. And witnesses¹²⁴ of the abominable crime perpetrated by the Hitlerite scum against the noble young partisan woman remained alive to tell the tale. The places connected with her heroic feat were preserved, as was the grave in which lay Tatyana's remains, a sacred spot for Russian people.

The Soviet troops under the brave General Leonid Govorov passed quickly through Petrishchevo, following up the retreating enemy to the West, to Mozhaisk and beyond—to Gzhatsk and Vyazma. But the men still find time¹²⁵ to come here and pay¹²⁶ their respects to Tatyana, to express the heart-felt gratitude with which¹²⁷ the soul of every Russian is filled, and their thanks to the father and mother who brought into the world and raised¹²⁸ this heroine, to the teachers who had educated her, to the comrades who had tempered her spirit.

And at such times their commander says:

“Take good aim at¹²⁹ the fascists, friend. Remember

怎麼辦呢。他們便決計不去放火找麻煩了，代替了這，只是在村子里匆匆的走了一遍，把屋子的窗戶都打破了，便立即趕上自己的部隊去了。

倖而這些膽怯的丘八們沒有膽量去執行長官的命令。至少在這區里面一條村子逃過了全毀的命運。而親眼看見希特勒黨徒對這光榮的年青女游擊隊員所做的可憎底罪行，還留下性命來說這故事。和她的英雄事蹟有關的一切處所，因此就給保存了。而俄國人民所景仰的地點——在那里面長眠着丹娘的遺體的墳墓，也一樣的保存了。

勇敢的萊奧尼德·戈伏羅夫將軍領導下的蘇聯部隊急速地追過彼得利舍伏，追趕這撤退的敵軍向西去；向着莫賽斯克以及更遠的地方去——向着格沙茨克和維亞茲瑪去。可是戰士們還是抽空到這里來，向丹娘，景仰一番，來表示每一個俄國人的靈魂充滿了的衷心的感謝，並且對把這個女英雄生養了和撫育了的父母親，對教育了她的教師們，對鍛鍊了她的精神的同志們，表示感謝。

而在那樣的時候，他們的長官說：

「聽準法西斯呀，朋友。記着丹娘呵！讓你的子彈不要

Tanya! Let your bullet hit true and take revenge for her. When you go into attack, remember Tanya, and don't look back. - Rip up the Germans with your bayonet—for Tanya! Smash the 'Aryan'¹³⁰ skull with your rifle-butt—for Tanya! Blow the loathsome Fritzes to atoms with your shells—for Tanya! Show no mercy, as they showed none¹³¹ to her. The fascists are not people. A thousand deaths for the death¹³² of Tanya!

And on her grave the Red Army men take a fearful oath. They will go into battle and with each of them Tanya will go.

Her fame has spread throughout the country and millions of people think with love of the distant, snow-covered grave, and in spirit¹³³ Stalin too visits the grave of a beloved daughter.

落空，爲她復仇呵。你去衝鋒的時候，記起丹娘呵，不要回頭看。用你的刺刀刺殺德軍吧——爲丹娘（復仇）！用你的槍托打碎“阿利安人”的頭蓋骨——爲丹娘（復仇）！用你的炮彈去把作嘔的弗里茨炸個粉碎吧——爲丹娘（復仇）！不要憐憫，因爲他們並沒有憐憫過她。法西斯蒂不是人。要成千條命，來償丹娘的命！”

而在她的墳頭，紅軍軍士們作了（使敵人）可怖的誓言。他們參加戰鬥，而丹娘伴隨每一個人去戰鬥。

她的聲名傳遍了全國，成百萬的人們都帶着愛的心，記起那遠方的，被雪掩蓋了的墳墓，而斯大林也心神嚮往的去訪問這個可愛的女兒的墳頭。

2. WHO WAS TANYA?

By decree of¹ the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.² Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, member of the Young Communist League and partisan, was posthumously granted the title³ of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Tanya was the name by which⁴ Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya called herself. Neither⁵ at the questioning, nor⁵ in conversation with the Petrishchevo farm woman, Praskovya Kulik, did the girl give her name, and it was only⁶ during the meeting in the forest with one of the Vereya partisans that she had said she was called Tanya. But here too for safety's sake⁷ she had concealed her true name.

The Moscow Committee of the Young Communist League has now established the identity⁸ of this girl.

She is Zoya Anatoiyevna Kosmodemyanskaya, a tenth-year⁹ student in school No. 201 in the city of Moscow.

She was eighteen years old. She lost her father at an early age and lived with her mother, Lyubov Timofeyevna, a school teacher, and her brother Shurik, at 7 Alexandrov Lane, near Timiryazev Park.

2. 丹娘是誰？

按照蘇聯最高蘇維埃主席團的訓令，青年團員兼遊擊隊員若霞·戈斯莫鐵勉斯卡雅，追贈蘇聯英雄的銜頭。

丹娘是若霞稱呼自己的名字。無論是在審問，還是和彼得利舍伏農村女人——柏拉斯戈夫雅·庫利克談話時，這姑娘也不會說出她的名字，只是在森林里和維列亞的一個遊擊隊員會面時，她才說過她叫做丹娘。但就是在這裏，爲了安全的原故，她也瞞着自己的真姓名。

青年團莫斯科委員會現在已經查明了這個姑娘的底細。

她是若霞·亞娜多列芙娜·戈斯莫鐵勉斯卡雅，莫斯科市第二百零一學校的十年級學生。

她十八歲。她早年喪父，和她的母親——小學教員劉波夫·提摩非耶芙娜，以及她的弟弟蘇里克，一塊兒住在齊米隆些夫公園附近的亞力山特羅夫街第七號。

A tall, well-built, broad-shouldered girl with lively dark eyes and black bobbed hair is¹⁰ how her friends describe her. Zoya was thoughtful, impressionable, and the warm blood would often rise to her dark-skinned face.

Listening to stories of her told by her schoolmates and teachers, reading her diary compositions and notes, one thing invariably stands out:¹¹ her unusual capacity for work, persistence, tenacity of purpose. For her literature lessons she would read many books and copy out passages that had particularly pleased her. Mathematics came harder to her, and after classes¹² she would sit long over her algebra textbook patiently analysing every theorem until she had mastered¹³ it completely.

Zoya had been elected League organizer¹⁴ in her class. She proposed that the League member help to teach semi-literate¹⁵ housewives, and with amazing persistence succeeded in putting her proposal into effect. At first her schoolmates took up the work eagerly, but it was necessary to go far and many soon cooled off. Zoya was very much upset by the failure and could not understand how they could have given in¹⁶ to this difficulty, gone back on their word,¹⁷ their duty. . . .

She was very fond of Russian literature and Russian history. She was a simple and amiable Soviet student, a

高個子，生得端正，肩膀寬闊的女孩子，一付靈活的漆黑的眼睛，和截得短短的黑髮，這就是她的朋友們如何描寫她的話。若霞是一個沉思易感的人，熱血常在她的黝黑皮膚的臉孔上升起來。

聽過她的同學們和教員們講述關於她的故事，讀過她的日記、文章和筆記，有一件事情一定是很突出的：那就是她的對於工作，耐心，和不達目的不止的那種非凡的魄力。爲了上文學課，她讀過很多書籍，並且把特別叫她歡喜的地方都抄了起來。數學對她是比較困難的，所以在課外她還花了許多工夫在她的代數練習簿上頭，耐心地分析每一個定理，直到她完全了解它爲止。

若霞曾當選做班里的青年團組長。她提議要團員們幫半文盲的家庭婦女識字，並且以她的可驚的堅毅，終于把她的提議實現了。起先她的同學都很樂於從事這種工作的，但必要的是一直繼續下去，而有許多很快便冷淡下去了。若霞對於這次失敗覺得很是痛苦，她不能夠明白，怎麼他們會在這種困難前面讓步，怎麼反悔了他們的諾言，他們的義務……

若霞非常愛好俄國文學和俄國歷史。她是個質樸和靄的蘇維埃學生，是個很好的同志和活躍的青年團員。但是除了

good comrade and active member of the Young Communist League. But in addition to¹⁸ the world about her¹⁹ she had another world, the world of favourite heroes of the literature and history of her country.

Occasionally her friends would accuse her of²⁰ being somewhat reserved and shut in²¹—this was when she was completely immersed in some book she had just read. At such times Zoya would become distracted and solitary, retiring as it were to a circle of images which captivated her by their inner beauty. The great and heroic past of the people as portrayed by Pushkin, Gogol, Tolstoi, Belinsky, Turgenev, Chernyshevsky, Herzen, Nekrassov²² was constantly before Zoya's mind's eye. She fed on this past and it helped to form her character. It determined her aspirations and desires and impelled her irresistibly to the performance of great deeds for the happiness of her people.

In her notebook Zoya copied out whole pages of *War and Peace*. Her school work on Ilya Muromets²³ and Kutuzov²⁴ was written with great feeling and profundity and deserves the highest praise. Her imagination was held captive by²⁵ the tragic and sacrificial road of Chernyshevsky and Shevchenko, and she dreamed of serving the sacred cause of the people like them.

她身邊的世界之外，她還有另外一個世界，這是她的祖國的文學和歷史上她所愛好的英雄們的世界。

偶而她的朋友們會責備她多少有點保守和孤僻——這是當她完全聚精會神在她剛讀過的什麼書上時常有過的。在這樣的時候，若霞變成了精神恍惚，孤孤獨獨的，似乎她已經沉醉在以內在的美德支配了她的那些形象的圈子去了。普希金、戈果里，托爾斯泰，拜林斯基，屠格涅夫，雪爾尼舍夫斯基，哈爾岑，涅克拉索夫所描寫的俄國民族偉大而英勇的過去，常常是在若霞的心眼之前。這過去培養了她，並且幫助着形成她的性格。它決定了她的憧憬和志願，它以不可抵抗的力量推動她，為她的民族的幸福，做出偉大的功績。

在她的筆記簿里面，若霞把『戰爭與和平』整頁整頁的抄了上去。她的關於依里亞·木羅密茨和庫士佐夫的課藝，是帶着深厚的感情去寫的，並且值得最高的評價。她的想像，常常被雪爾尼舍夫斯基和雪夫琴珂的悲劇性的犧牲的道路所支配，她也夢想着像他們一樣為神聖的人民事業服務。

Before us we have a notebook which Zoya left in Moscow when she set out on her campaign. In this notebook she entered passages she had read in books, which struck a responsive chord in her soul. Here are some excerpts that can help us understand Zoya.

"Everything should be beautiful about a person: the face, the clothing, the soul and the thoughts."—Chekhov.

"To be a Communist means to dare, to think, to desire, to venture."—Mayakovsky.

"Better to²⁶ die than to give your kisses without love."—Chernyshevsky.

"I shall not give a single Russian for ten Frenchmen."—Kutuzov.

"What love and humanity in Gorky's *Children of the Sun!*" she has pencilled in her notebook. And further: "*Othello* depicts the struggle of man for the lofty ideals of truth, of moral purity; *Othello's* theme is the victory of genuine and great human emotion!"

With what particular, enchanting, youthful sincerity and warmth Zoya writes about those who are the embodiment of the proud past, the tempestuous present and the bright future of our people—about Lenin and about Stalin.

在我們面前，我們有一本當若霞出發戰鬥時，留在莫斯科的筆記簿。在這本筆記簿里面她抄下了她曾讀過的書里的文句，這是和她心心相印的地方。這裡舉出幾條來，它可以幫助我們去了解若霞的。

『人身上的一切：面孔啦，衣服啦，靈魂啦和思想啦，都必須是很美的。』——契訶夫。

『要成爲一個康閔主義者，這就是說，要勇敢，有思想，有志願，敢作敢爲。』——瑪耶可夫斯基。

『與其讓沒有愛情的人來接吻，不如死去的好。』——雲爾尼舍夫斯基。

『十個法國人我是不換一個俄國人的。』——庫士佐夫。

『高爾基作的「太陽的孩子們」里面，是有着多麼濃厚的愛和人道主義呵！』她在她的筆記簿里用鉛筆寫道。往後：『「奧瑟羅」寫出了人類爲真理，爲道德純潔的高尚的理想鬥爭呵：「奧瑟羅」的主題是人類真正偉大的感情的勝利！』

若霞在描寫那些體現着我們民族的自豪的過去，暴風雨的目前和光明的未來的人物——描寫列寧和斯大林的時候，就帶着一種特別的，迷人的，青春的誠懇和溫暖的。

In these notes she is all pure thought and is constantly striving ahead, to the attainment of finer human ideals.

June 1941. The final examinations. Zoya enters the tenth year class, and within a few days war begins. Zoya wants to become a fighter. She volunteers²⁷ for a destroyer detachment.

Taking leave of²⁸ her mother she says:

"Don't cry, dear. I shall return a hero or die a hero."

And here is Zoya in the barracks, in a large and what²⁹ seems to her grim room, in front of³⁰ a large desk behind which³¹ sits the commander of the detachment. The commander regards her long and searchingly.³²

"Aren't³³ you afraid?"

"No, I'm not afraid."

"After all, isn't it terrifying in the woods alone at night?"

"No. I don't mind."

"And if the Germans get hold of you, if they torture you?"

"I'll hold out.³⁴ . . ."

Her assurance won over the commander and he ac-

在這些筆記里，她的思想很是純潔的，並且經常想上進，以求達到人類更好的理想。

一九四一年六月。學年考試。若霞升入第十年級。幾天以後戰爭就爆發了。若霞想成功一個戰士。她就參加了一個殲敵隊作志願兵。

和母親告別時，她說：

「不要哭，親愛的。我將會成爲一個英雄回來，要不然就像英雄般死去的。」

若霞於是來到了營房，是在一個很闊大的，照她看起來很是森嚴的屋子里，在一張大書桌前面，那書桌的後面端坐着的是隊長。隊長查根問底地久久的注視着她。

『你不害怕嗎？』

『不，我不害怕。』

『可是，晚上獨自個兒在樹林里，可不是嚇人的麼？』

『不，不要緊。』

『如果德軍抓着你，如果要拷問你呢？』

『我受得起的……』

她的自信感動了那隊長，他便接受了她的入伍了。

cepted her application.

On November 17 she sent her mother her last letter: "Dear mama! How are you living now; how do you feel; are you well? Mama, if you get the chance drop³⁵ me a few lines. When I return from my next assignment I will come home for a visit. Your Zoya." And in her notebook she entered a line from *Hamlet*:³⁶ "Adieu adieu! Remember me."

The following day, Zoya and a group of partisans who were members of the Young Communist League crossed the front line at the village of Obukhovo, near Narofomin k, to enemy-occupied territory.

For two weeks they lived in the woods, carrying out their military assignments at night, and warming themselves around bonfires³⁷ and sleeping in the day-time, sitting on the snow with their backs against the trunks of the pines. The hardships of the campaign exhausted some of them but Zoya never once³¹ complained of³⁹ the privations. She bore them stoically and proudly.

They had brought a five-days' supply of food with them. This was stretched out⁴⁰ for fifteen days, and the last crusts were already coming to an end. It was time to return, but Zoya felt that she had not accomplished enough. She decided to remain behind⁴¹ and to pene-

十一月十七日她給母親發出了最後的一封信：『親愛的媽媽！你近來生活好嗎；你身體好嗎；你沒有生病吧？媽媽，如果你有便，就給我寫一兩行信哪。下次任務完成之後，我要回家來看你的。你的若霞。』在她的筆記本里，她又寫上『哈孟雷特』里的一句話：『別了，別了！記住我呵』

第二天，若霞和一隊青年團員的游擊隊員。就在納羅·福明斯克附近的奧布露鄉村那兒，偷越戰線，到敵人佔領區去了。

他們在森林里住了兩個星期，夜里去執行戰鬥任務，白天就在篝火旁邊烤火和睡覺，坐在雪地上，背脊靠着松樹。行軍的艱苦使其中幾個受不住了，但若霞卻一次也沒有訴過苦。她堅強而且自豪地忍受了它。

他們身邊只帶了五天的糧食。但卻已把它分做十五天，而最後的一點乾糧都已經將近完了。這是臨到回去的時候了，但若霞覺 她做得不夠。她決定留下來，深入彼得利舍伏去。她告訴她的同志們說：

trate into Petrishchevo. She told her comrades:

"Even if⁴² I die there, I'll at least take a dozen Germans with me."

Two more⁴³ went with Zoya, but as things turned out she was soon left alone. This did not deter her. She spent two nights in the woods alone, and alone made her way into the village to an important enemy objective. Alone she fought courageously against that pack of fascists who⁴⁴ tortured her with their insensate cruelty. And no doubt in those last hours, the beloved images of the heroes and martyrs of the Russian people never left her and lent her and lent her strength!

Once at school Zoya had written the following about Ilya Muromets in her notebook: "When the evil genie overcomes him the Russian soil itself pours strength into him." And in those fateful moments it was as if⁴⁵ her native, Soviet soil itself fired Zoya with a mighty strength beyond that of⁴⁶ a mere girl. Even the enemy was obliged to acknowledge with amazement this remarkable strength.

Taken prisoner by the Red Army, Karl Baierlein, a German non-commissioned officer who was present when Zoya was being tortured by Lt.-Colonel⁴⁷ Rüdeler, in command of⁴⁸ the 332nd Infantry Regiment of the 197th

『即使我死在那里，我起碼總得消滅成打的德兵的。』

還有兩個人和若霞同去的；但事實上不久她就成爲孤伶伶一個了。這並沒有使她灰心。她獨個兒在森林里過了兩夜，獨個兒潛入鄉下里敵人的重要目標。她獨個兒勇敢地去打擊那些用瘋狂殘暴來拷打她的法西斯蒂們。在那最後的幾個鐘頭里面；大概她所愛戴的俄國人民的英勇烈士的形像，從不曾離開過她，而且會給她力量的。

有一次在學校里若霞曾在筆記本里，寫了關於依利亞·木羅米茨的句子：『當兇惡的敵人，戰勝他的時候，俄國土地就給他新的力量。』而在這可憎恨的日子里，好像她的祖國——蘇維埃土地也給若霞貫注了一種非僅僅是一個女孩子所能有的力量。甚至敵人也不得不吃驚地認識這種可驚的力量了。

被紅軍俘虜了的，德軍下士卡爾·白爾鈴，當德國一九一七師三三二步兵團團長呂德勒中校對若霞拷問的時候，他是

German Division, grudgingly wrote in his deposition:⁴⁹

"The little heroine of your people remained staunch. She did not know the meaning of betrayal. . . . She turned blue with the cold, blood flowed from her wounds, but she said nothing."

Zoya died on the gallows with her country in her mind and the name of Stalin on her lips. In her hour of death she heralded the coming victory

Eyewitnesses of the appalling crime committed by the Hitlerites are alive, the place connected with Zoya's great deed is intact, as is the grave⁵⁰ in which her remains are interred.

And glory surrounds this scarcely⁵¹ noticeable grave. The fame of the valiant girl warrior is being passed from mouth to mouth in the villages liberated⁵² of the fascists. To her Red Army men at the front dedicate their verses and the volleys⁵³ they send the enemy. Her memory imbues the people with new strength. A history student writes to the *Pravda*:⁵⁴ "There is still much that we Soviet people will have to⁵⁵ live through. And if things go hard I shall again read this sad story and look at the beautiful, courageous face of this parti an girl."

在場的，他在口供里咬牙切齒的寫道：

『你們的小女英雄始終是倔強的。她不知道叛變是什麼……她雖然凍得發青，傷口流出了鮮血，但她什麼也沒有說。』

若霞心里想着祖國，口里叫着斯大林的名字，死在絞刑架上了。在她臨刑的時候，她還在頌揚着即將到來的勝利。

親眼看見希特勒黨徒兇惡的罪行的人們現在還活着，和若霞的偉大事蹟有關的地方還保存着，埋葬她的遺體的墳墓也一樣的還存在着。

光榮環繞在這幾乎看不見的墳墓的周圍。從法西斯蒂下面解放出來的鄉村里，這個英勇的女戰士的聲名，一口傳一口的傳開去了。前綫的紅軍戰士們用詩篇，用他們向敵人發出的炮火獻給她。她的記憶使人民得到新的力量。一個研究歷史的學生給『真理報』的信中寫道：『我們蘇聯人民還得渡過很多難關的。如果一有困難，我就重新來讀這個悲慘的故事，來瞻仰這個游擊隊女兒的美麗而勇敢的英姿。』

3. RADIO SPEECH¹

By L. T. Kosmodemyanskaya—Mother of Tanya

Dear Comrades!

I should like to say a few words to you, friends and classmates of my daughter Zoya. I should like to ask you, my dears, from the bottom of my mother's heart, to take revenge on² that savage fascist beast, to take vengeance on the German hangmen for the death of my daughter!

Comrades! It is very hard for me to speak about Zoya. You can understand this yourself. In her I lost the person who was nearest and dearest to me, one whom I bore and raised. . . . I hope that none of you, when you become mothers or fathers, will ever have to experience such terrible sorrow.

Nevertheless³ I must speak to you about Zoya. I must tell all of you, tell all our young people: I am proud of my daughter! And to Zoya herself, right here, before all of you, I want to say, even though⁴ she does not hear me: I am proud of you, my daughter!

Comrades! Zoya had a bright head and a warm,

3. 丹娘母親的廣播詞

親愛的同志們！

我想向你們——我女兒若霞的朋友們和同學們，說幾句話。親愛的各位，我得從我做母親的深心，請求你替我的女兒報仇，報復那些野蠻的法西斯野獸，報復德國的劊子手們！

同志們！一提起若霞。我是痛苦萬分的。這你們自己一定明白。我失掉了我最接近最親愛的人、失掉了我曾生育和撫養的人……我希望你們將來當父母時，誰也不會經歷到這樣可怕的痛苦。

但我終究要來向你們講若霞。我必須告訴你們大家，告訴我們全體青年：我是以我的女兒自豪的！而且就在這裏，當着你們大家的面前，我向若霞說一聲，儘管她是聽不見我的話了。但我還是想說：我的女兒呵，我以你而自豪的呵！

同志們！若霞有個清晰明亮的頭腦，和溫暖的，純潔的

pure brave heart. She had the heart of a fighter, comrades! Zoya and I were very close to one another.⁵ We were not only⁶ mother and daughter, but friends. We shared our sorrows and our joys. I knew how Zoya felt about life, how she felt towards her country, towards the Young Communist League. I was at ease and glad about my daughter. Whenever⁷ I would feel low she would come up to me, look into my face and say:

“Mama, what’s the matter with you? Don’t, mum!⁸ It’ll⁹ all pass.”

She was a surprisingly courageous and developed person. I am older than she, more experienced, yet she helped me to bear failures or difficulties with courage. . . .

Comrades! Zoya told me that she was leaving for the front. ‘Mama,’ she said to me, “I am leaving for the front to be a partisan. I can tell you about it. You see, mama, a simply can’t stand aside¹⁰ when the fascists are moving on Moscow. . . .’

I must admit that I could not hold back my tears. It was all so unexpected for me and I found it hard to grasp immediately that¹ my only daughter, so young, was going off to the war. . . .

Zoya saw that I was upset and said - and these are her exact words: ‘Why are you crying, mama? Didn’t

，勇敢的心。她有着戰士的心胸，同志們！若霞和我曾是非常合得來的。我們不僅是母女，而且是朋友。我們分担了我們的愁苦和快樂。我知道若霞對生活抱的什麼態度，（我知道）她對她的國家，對青年團抱的什麼態度。我和我的女兒過得很安適很快活。無論什麼時候我一苦悶了，她就來我跟前，瞧着我的面孔，說道：

『媽媽，你怎麼了？別這樣哪，媽媽！很快就會過去的。』

她是一個非常勇敢和達觀的人。我雖是年紀比她大，閱歷比她多，可是她卻幫助我來勇敢地忍受失敗或者困難。……

同志們！若霞告訴我說，她上前線去。『媽媽，』她對我說，『我上前線做游擊隊員去。我可以告訴你這個的。你瞧，媽媽，法西斯向着莫斯科闖過來，我才不能夠袖手旁觀的呀……』

我必須承認，我的眼淚是沒法制止的。對於我，這真是出其不意的呢，而且我一時真不容易設想，我唯一的女兒，這樣年青，便要投身戰爭去的……

若霞看見我不安的神情，便說——這就是她的大意了：——『你哭什麼，媽媽？你不是親口對我說過，我應當做個

you yourself tell me that I must be brave and honest? I'm proud, mama, of the fact that I will fight against the fascists, and you be proud too that I am going to the front. Don't send me off with tears."

And I swallowed my tears. Looking at her I was even ashamed—so happy, elated, excited was she. . . . That night Zoya and I had a particularly good heart to heart talk.¹¹

Zoya let me accompany her to the streetcar stop.¹² She was carrying a small kit-bag. I myself bought this bag for her. . . .

We parted at the streetcar stop. Zoya said to me—and even now I can hear her proud and happy voice:

"I will come back a hero or die a hero, don't fret, mama." And she smiled. I never saw her again.

Comrades! My heart has been horribly wounded and time will not heal this wound. But I am proud that my daughter went off so boldly in a great cause and remained strong, honest and proud to her last breath.¹³ Zoya encountered death like a person of sterling qualities, a fighter, a Communist.

Comrades! One thing rejoices me: Zoya will never be forgotten. She will live in my mother's heart as long as¹⁴ it beats. But she will live on in your hearts even

勇敢而誠實的人麼?!媽媽，我快要和法西斯打仗了，這事情我是很自豪的，而你也該因為我上前線去而自豪的呀。別用眼淚送我的行吧。』

于是我吞下了我的淚水。瞧着她我甚至有點慚愧了——她是這樣的快活，這樣的高興，這樣的興奮……這一夜，若霞和我作了一次特別坦白的談話。

若霞允許我把她送到電車站。她帶了一個小行囊。我親自給她買的這行囊……

我們在電車站分了手。若霞對我說——作算是現在，我還可以聽見她的自豪而快活的聲音呢：

『我會做個英雄回來，要不然就像英雄般死去。不要傷心，媽媽。』她就笑了笑。我再也沒有看見過她了。

同志們！我的心受到了可怕的創傷，時間也難把這創傷醫好的。但我的女兒這樣勇敢地去為偉大的事業犧牲了，而直到她最後的瞬間，還是堅定，誠實而且自豪，這我是很引以為榮的。若霞從容就義，不愧是個貨真價實的人物，一個戰士，一個團員的。

同志們！有一點使我高興的：若霞永遠不會被人忘記。我做母親的心還在跳動時，她會一直活在我心中的。可是即使我不再活了，她還繼續活在你們的心里。而你們的孩子們

when I shall no longer¹⁵ be alive. And your children too will remember her with kind words. . . . I was riding in the streetcar on the day when the article "Tanya" was published in the *Pravda*. I had not read the paper but all around me I could hear people saying: Tanya, Tanya, and telling about the brave deed this girl had done, about her extraordinary will power.¹⁶ It did not even enter my head then¹⁷ that this Tanya was my own Zoya. . . . Only I began to worry thinking of Zoya and wondering how she was at the front. I hoped that if my daughter should ever have to¹⁸ come face to face¹⁹ with danger she would be as strong as this marvelous Tanya.

And then it turned out that this Tanya was indeed my own Zoya. . . .

Comrades! May those bloodthirsty Nazi butchers be accursed forever! May their mothers and daughters be haunted by the frightful execution of my daughter Zoya! The bloodstained hangmen will receive their just deserts!²⁰ I know that. Fascism will be destroyed once and for all.²¹ I know that, comrades! But I ask you as a mother²² who has lost her beloved child: take vengeance soon and for my Zoya too!

Take revenge, young people, against the German beasts who tortured and tormented my daughter!

也會用親愛的話語紀念她的……『真理報』登出那篇『丹娘』的文章那一天，我正在電車里。我還沒有唸過那天的報紙，但我聽見大家都在說着：丹娘，丹娘，講着這個女孩子做了的英勇事蹟，講着她的非凡的意志力。那時我竟還沒有想道，這個丹娘就是我自己的若霞呢……祇是我開始煩惱了，我想念着若霞，我猜她在前線究竟怎麼樣。我希望如果我的女兒萬一面對着危險，她也會像這個卓絕的丹娘那樣地堅定的。

後來才知道，這個丹娘就是我自己的若霞……

同志們！讓這些喝血的納粹屠手永遠被咀咒吧！讓他們的母親和女兒成日疑神疑鬼的看見我的女兒若霞的可怕的死刑吧！血腥的劊子手們將會得到他們應有的報應的！這個我是知道的。法西斯主義祇須一次被摧毀，就永遠不能復生了。這個我是知道的，同志們！但是我，作為一個失去了她的愛兒的母親，向你們請求：馬上報仇呵，也爲了我的若霞實行報復呀！

青年人們，向拷打凌辱我的女兒底德國野獸們實行報復吧！

I ask this of you, And I repeat after my never-to-be-forgotten²³ Zoya:

“Be bold! Fight, give it to the Germans! Death to the fascist hangmen!”

這是我對你們的請求。我跟着永遠忘記不了的若霞後面，再說一遍：

「勇敢呵！戰鬥呀，痛打德軍！殺死法西斯劊子手們

！」

4. LETTER FROM THE FRONT

*To Lyubov Kosmodemyanskaya, Mother of Zoya
Kosmodemyanskaya (Tanya), Hero of the
Soviet Union*

It is night time now, dark and lowering. We are five commanders of the Red Army. We are sitting in a dug-out. The fighting has quietened down long ago, with dawn it will begin anew.¹

We should have liked to sleep, but it is impossible to sleep. We read your speech to us young men of the Red Army. We have never read anything so moving, so heart-felt.

On the highways of the war we have seen burned villages and cities, peasant women driven² insane carrying children frozen to death in their arms, violated and tortured girls, hundreds of murdered³ and hanged. We have seen all that those blood thirsty Hitlerites⁴ left behind them. Yet never throughout the entire war have tears appeared in our eyes.

Yet today your speech wrung tears from our stony eyes. We wiped them away. Wiped them away and

4. 前線來信

給蘇聯英雄若霞·戈斯莫鉄勉斯卡雅

(丹娘)的母親劉波夫的信。

現在是夜晚，黑漆可怕的夜晚，我們是紅軍中的五名指揮員。我們在一個土窖裏坐着。戰鬥早已靜了下來，天明戰鬥就會重新開始的。

我們該已經想睡覺去了，但是睡不着。我們讀完了你對我們紅軍青年的演說詞。我們從來沒有讀過這樣感動，這樣感觸的東西的。

在作戰的公路上，我們曾看到過許多燒了的鄉村和城市，手裏抱着凍死了的嬰兒而發狂的農婦被強姦的被落刑了的女孩子，成百成千被屠殺被吊死的人們。我們曾看到過，淌血的希特勒黨徒們留下來的。可是在整個戰爭當中，我們的眼睛始終沒有淚水。

可是今天你的演詞卻從我們的鉄石眼睛裏擠出了眼淚。我們都把淚水拭了去。拭了去並且宣誓：我們永遠不會忘記丹娘；而且爲了她我們永遠不會饒恕德軍的。她的神聖的影

swore: We shall never forget Tanya and never forgive the Germans for her. Her holy figure draws us, fires us, calls and leads us to battle.

And to you, our mother, who has raised a heroine for us, our filial thanks.⁵

In moments of greatest danger the men say: "Tanya," and Tanya's spirit imbues them with strength, with daring.⁶ "Tanya" has become a name that stands for⁷ patriotism.

We recall how in a battle near Libava the Germans rushed toward our trenches in a dense horde. One more minute and they would have been on top of us. But suddenly a girl signalman⁸ rose up before us.

"Comrades! Why are you lying down?! Forward!"

A formidable strength filled us as we dashed forward out of our trenches. With loud shouts of "Hurrah" the men went into a bayonet attack.

The girl signalman fell. But the enemy was crushed and overcome. We never knew her name. Now we call her Tanya.

No, mother, we shall never forget Tanya. We shall take revenge for Tanya. She died the death of a hero, but her spirit lives on.

子，帶着我們，鼓舞着我們，召喚着引導着我們去戰鬥。

向你，我們的母親呵，你曾為我們撫養了一個女英雄，我們謹致兒子們的感謝。

一到最大的危險時，人們就說：『丹娘』，於是丹娘的精神給他們力量，給他們勇氣，『丹娘』已經變成愛國主義的稱號了。

我們記起了在利巴瓦城附近的一次戰鬥，德軍用密集隊形向我們的戰壕衝過來。再過一分鐘，他們就會跳到我們頭上了。可是忽然有一個女交通員在我們面前跳起來了。

『同志們！你們躺下幹嗎?! 前進呀!』

當我們從戰壕裏跳出來的時候，一種結實的力量就充滿了我們的心裏。大聲叫着『烏拉』，人們就衝上去短兵相接了。

那個女交通兵陣亡了。但是敵人也被粉碎擊潰了。我們永遠不知道她的名字。現在我們把她叫做丹娘。

不，母親呵，我們永遠忘記不了丹娘的，我們要替丹娘復仇。她像個英雄似的死了，但是她的精神還活着。

Tanya is alive! Bear up, mother! Victory shall be
ours!

With militant greetings,

Senior Lieutenants *Koryagin,*

Kurtashev, Mitugov

Lieutenant *Barsumyan*

Junior Political Instructor *Desyatnik*

Northwestern⁹ Front

丹娘還活着！珍重呵，母親！勝利是屬於我們的！

丹娘致戰鬥的敬禮。

上尉——郭拉金·庫大舍夫·米九郭夫

少尉——巴爾蘇勉

二等政治指導員——鉄登尼克

寄自西北戰線

註 釋

1

1. 【文法】這一句的主語 (subject) 是 the Germans 動詞是 executed; a girl of eighteen 是解釋 partisan 一字的，注意其前有一 comma (,)。【單字】the Germans 在這里可以譯做「德軍」，或「德寇」，正如「日軍」寫作 the Japanese。

2. 【單字】wood 樹、木；woods 樹林，森林。通常關於正式的森林，還有 forest 一字。注意英文里面有許多字單數和複數是不同意思的，例如：mean 意思) means (工具)。

3. 【單字】well-hidden 掩蔽得很好的。這是副詞 + 過去分詞 (past participle) 的形式。同樣的字：well-trained, (訓練得很好的) ill-treated (待遇得很壞的)。

4. 【文法】試比較這兩個句子：

She called herself Tanya. (自己稱自己)

She called her Tanya. (自己稱他人)

5. Not far off (副詞) 離(此)不遠。

6. in unison with 和……配合着一同……

7. general offensive 總攻擊。

8. 【比較】 1. by the beginning of December 到了十二月初。

a. at the beginning of December 在十二月初。

9. 【單字】bled white 流白血，即是消耗淨盡之意。

10. 【文法】to deal 的直接目的語 (direct object) 是 blow, 間接目的語 (indirect object) 是 enemy. 比較下列句子：

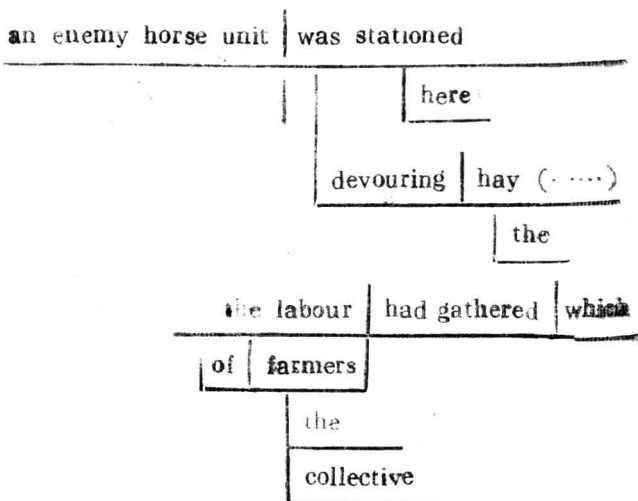
to send *him* a letter

11. 【文法】operating——分詞：「作戰着的。」……
做 operating ...districts 是主語 The partisans 的修飾語，
the partisans 的動詞是 helped.

12. then【單字】 那個時候。和 now 是一個對照。

13. 【片語 phrase】in the midst of 在……(位置) 的當中。

14. 【文法】這一句的分析如下：



15. 【片語】was obliged to (被迫去……) 這是【文法】被動式 (passive voice). 省略 by them. By them 常常可以省去的，這個 them 是指 the Germans.

16. 【片語】of the lot 在這(些人)當中。

17. 【單字】interpreter (口頭) 通譯，舊稱舌人。作翻譯(文字)工作的，叫做 translator. 這種翻譯叫做 to translate

18. 【單字】unit 在數學上是「單位」，這裡是指部隊的一個單位。【文法】was attached to 「屬于」。外國文常常有非用被動式不可的句子，中文的「屬于」卻不是被動的。這是一個例。

19. 【片語】subjected……to (使……遭受)。中間的 the inhabitants 是 object.

20. 【單字】這個 cut 是過去時 (past tense). Cut 的三種變化是一樣的，cut (現在) cut (過去) cut (過去分詞)。同樣的字有常見的 put.

21. 【單字】field telephone 「野戰電話」。【文法】field 是名詞，拿來當作修飾 telephone 用，或者說兩個名詞組合而成一個複合名詞。〔參考〕field 是「野外」之意，不一定是「野戰」。例如 field work 即指「戶外工作」，測量有 field work, (實地去測量)，實驗語音學也有 field work (實地錄音)。又有一個字 field book 是實地測量用的記錄簿。但 field marshal 可以單稱為「元帥」。

2. 【文法】was destroyed 也是個被動式。省去 by

them. 這裏的 them 自然是指游擊隊。

23. 【單字】over 200, 即中文「二百以上」。

24. 【單字】wore 係 wear 的 past tense, 戴帽穿衣都可用。

25. 【文法】was slun; 也是被動式, 省畧了 by him.

26. 【單字】about 副詞, Webster 字典解作: On all sides.

27. 【單字】stoop 彎下身子來, Webster 字典也解得很清楚。to bend forward and downward.

28. 【文法】it was discovered that (常用的被動式之一), 照文法來說, 自然是省畧了 by them, 這裏的 it 是一個「無所指」的 subject

29. 【比較】to run about (動詞) 和 runabout (名詞) 不同。後者的意思是 a vagabond (見 20 century Dict, p. 827.)

30. 【片語】according to 「依照……」

31. 【片語】the account of 「……的說法」

32. 【斜體字】italics 表 (1) 外國文; (2) 着重點。這裏自然是表示: 這是德文。Frau=Miss.

33. 【單字】這裏的 about (指時間) 是「約莫」之意。

34. 【文法】had been decided 是被動式, 如上面的例子, 省畧了 by them, had been decided 比 was decided 的時間更早。

35. 【單字】publicly 公衆地＝示衆。

36. 【單字】hanged 吊，吊死。【文法】would be hanged (被動式)。

37. 【單字】led 是 lead 的 past tense. 【文法】這裏的 was led 當然是被動式，省略了 by them 或 by the Germans.

38. 【文法】was motioned 也是被動式。

39. 【片語】went on——go on 的 p. t. 「繼續」之意。

40. 【單字】won't = would not.

41. 【文法】這一句是 Tatyana was asked (被動) 「by the officer」省略 that 因為下面有 who, when, where 等字，故省略了去……

42. 【比較】youngish 和 young 的分別。Young 已經是形容詞 (adjective) 「年青的」。youngish 也是形容詞，webster 解作 somewhat young (多少有點稚氣的)。【即如】green 綠色的，greenish 「多少有點綠色的」。

43. 【文法】questioning 是名詞，＝「審問」和下面的兩個有 -ing 尾的動詞不同。

44. 【文法】frowning, stopping 都是現在分詞，和上面的 sat, buried 等動詞所做的動作同時發生的。

45. 【單字】stand 作「自動詞」(intransitive verb) 用，是「站立」之意。stand 作「他動詞」(transitive verb) 用，是「忍耐」「忍受」之意。這裏可以由 it (它是

stand 的 objects) 看出：stand 應作「他動詞」用，故解作「忍受」。

46. 【單字】only 祇是

47. 【單字】unclad 是修飾 her 的。這是一個當形容詞用的過去分詞。clad in……(穿了……衣服的)。unclad (沒有穿衣服的)。

48. 【單字】by 在這裡是「靠了」的意思。

49. 【片語】beads of perspiration 汗珠。

50. 【單字】Confession=承認，口供，懺悔。這裡作「口供」解。

51. 【文法】but not water=but she could not have water to drink.

52. 【片語】gave way=退讓。退步。

53. 【單字】lighted match 點着了的火柴。

54. 【片語】in vain=枉然，無效。

55. 【片語】to their heart's content 心滿意足。

56. 【單字】along=沿着。

57. 【文法】in=wore in.

58. 【單字】her torturer 使她挨苦的人。

59. 【單字】ten=ten o'clock 十點鐘。下面的 two=two o'clock.

60. 【單字】15 to 20=「十五至二十」。

61. 【文法】was relieved 休班，這也是常見的被動式之一。

62. 【文法】這一句的 for 字一眼看上去似乎很費解的，但是這樣一更換，就好懂了：

For what do you want to know?

63. 【片語】whether……or=究竟是……還是……【文法】這裏的 of 和 62. 的 for 同理。

64. 【片語】day before yesterday 前天；【參考】day after tomorrow 後天。

65. 【文法】這該用 it was I 才對的，但習慣上用 me. 這就是所謂 idiomatically correct 的例子。

66. 【單字】單複數解法不同的單字。上面已舉過例。這個 arms 也是：——

arm	臂膊	}	arms	臂膊
			arms	武器

67. 【單字】post (由其在 at one's post) 解作「哨崗」，「哨位」。通常的 Post Office 解作「郵政局」。

68. 【片語】the rest of=其餘的。

69. 【單字】as 作「因為」解，另外的地方又作「當……時」。

70. 【單字】angora sweater 的 Angora 本是中亞的一個地方，出產羊毛；故 angora 常代表羊毛之意。

71. 【單字】felt boots=皮靴。這裏的 felt 是名詞「皮」。和 feel 的 past tense 是一樣寫法的。

72. 【片語】devided up=分了。

73. 【單字】mitten = a kind of glove for winter use, without a separate cover for each finger. (冬天用的一種手套，並非一隻一隻手指分開的。——「20 century Dict.」初中教科書上常見的兩句詩：

Three little kittens
They lost their mittens.

正是這個 mitten.

74 【片語】to dress herself = 穿衣服，to dress 是「他動詞」，故自己穿衣服，要用 herself (或 myself……etc.) 等字。

75. 【單字】incendiary 易燃，起火。故這裡作「放火」之意。【參考】incendiary bomb. 燃燒彈，或稱燒夷彈。

76. 【單字】square, 方形。正方。或指廣場。public square 公共廣場。

77. 【片語】a score of 這裏的 score 如照數目算，是 A group of twenty 之意。

78. 【片語】to attend = 出席，參加。

79. 【單字】few 很少的幾個；a few 有幾個。前者 (few) 表示一種消極的，否定的意味。

80. 【片語】in order not to = 以免，【參考】in order to = 以便。

81 【單字】camera 攝影機。近時的文章有用 Kodak (柯達 = 美國的攝影機公司) 或 Leica (賴加 = 德國的攝影機公司) 來代表的。

82. 【單字】 motioned to 使個眼色。

83. 【片語】 Taking advantage of this 利用了這個機會。

84. 【單字】 distance 本是「距離」之意，在這里當作離開相當遠的地方。

85. 【單字】 side view 側影。【參考】 front view = 正面。

86. 【單字】 uneasily. 注意： ease (安樂)，和 easy (容易)。這個字是由 ease 轉來的 un + eas (e) [i] + ly.

87. 【文法】 the latter (後者)。句子里面有兩個人：hangmen 和 The Commandant; 前者 (the former) 指 hangmen, 後者 (the latter) 便是指 the Commandant 了。

88. 【德文】 即等於英文的： Be quicker!

89. 【文法】 the German soldiers 在這里還是 addressing 的目的語，和 him 的位置是一樣的。不可誤會做 continued 的主語，因為 continued 的主語是 Tatyana. 【這個字是俄文 Tanya 的親暱稱呼，正如中文叫『小陳』之類。】

90. 【單字】 There are [there is, there was, there were 仿此] 在中文是「有」的意義。這個「有」解作「存在」。

91. 【片語】 not yet too late = 還不曾太遲。

92. 【片語】 in any case = 無論如何。

93. 【文法】 這一句主語是 The Russians, 動詞是 were

weeping. 中間的 who……square 一小句是修飾 the Russians.

94. 【片語】with all one's strength = 用盡全身氣力。

95. 【片語】with us = 和我們在一起。

96. 【單字】alike = 同樣。是說她同樣地 accepted 兩件東西(即 fortune 和 death).

97. 【單字】deserted 荒涼了。這是由名詞 desert (沙漠)變成的。也可以作形容詞用。

98. 【片語】had to = 必須。

99. 【文法】swaying (主動分詞) 和 sprinkled (被動分詞) 都是修飾 Tatyana's body 的, 但前者因為是 body 自身在 sway, 故用主動, 後者是他人(天)用 snow 將這個屍身 sprinkle 的, 故用被動。

100. 【單字】Heinies = 德國兵。德國人有許多姓「海涅」(Heine) 的, 故這里用 Heinies 來代表德國人。正如我們所謂「張三李四」代表普通的人一樣。但在別的地方多半用 Fritz (弗理茨) 這個字來代表德國兵的。

101. 【文法】這裏的 drenched, dotted 和下面的 howling 都是修飾 Russian soil 的分詞。

102. 【單字】New Year's eve = 新年的前夕, 即我們所謂「大年夜」。

103. 【單字】German-appointed = appointed by the German (德軍指定的)。

104. 【單字】elder = 村長。

105. 【單字】tearing 是動詞 tear 來的。作「撕、扯」解，不是名詞的 tear (淚水)；這些地方要注意。

106. 【單字】as fuel = 當作燃料。

107. 【單字】grave 當作名詞用，解作「墳墓」。別的地方當形容詞用時，是「莊嚴」。

108. 【片語】anything else = 還有什麼東西。

109. 【片語】have taken it into your head = 你心裏還想。

110. 【文法】for whom 這個 whom 指 those. 這句的主語是 those, 動詞是 arrived; for whom ... nights 都是修飾 whom 的。

111. 【單字】unexpected. 是由 expected (意想得到的) 來的。unexpected = 意想不到的 = 意外的。

112. 【俄文】kaput = it is all up with (him) 全都完了。

113. 【片語】any longer = 不再。【參考】no longer.

114. 【文法】這個 that 也是 indicated 所引起的，和 any longer 後面的 that 一般作用。

115. 【單字】were leaving for = 正在開往……

116. 【片語】in the direction of = 沿着……的方向。

117. 【片語】in search of = 來找尋。

118. 【文法】weeping children 和下面的 remnants 是 dragging 的目的語。

119. 【單字】realize = 記起了。

120. 【片語】to take the trouble of = 去找……的麻煩。
121. 【單字】instead = 代之以……
122. 【單字】craven = 膽怯的。
123. 【片語】to carry out = 實行；執行。
124. 【單字】witness = 目擊者；親眼看見的人。
125. 【單字】find time = 抽空。
126. 【單字】pay respects = 致敬。pay 不一定是「付錢」之意。
127. 【文法】which 指 gratitude.
128. 【單字】raised = 撫養。平常 raise 是「升起」的意思。
129. 【片語】take good aim at …… = 好好的瞄準……
130. 【單字】Aryan 就是德國法西斯大叫的「阿利安」民族的原字。
131. 【單字】none 即是上述的 no mercy.
132. 【翻譯】death 本來是「死亡」之意，翻出來可以作「……條命」，更有力量。參看譯文。
133. 【片語】in spirit = 心神嚮往。

2.

1. 【片語】By decree of 由于……的命令。

2. 【縮寫】U.S.S.R.=Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics 俄文用 C.C.C.P.

【類例】U.S.A.=United States of America.

3. 【單字】title=銜頭

4. 【文法】by which=by the name.

5. 【文法】neither……nor (表否定的)……既不……又不……。【參考】either……or……(表肯定的)既……又……。

6. 【文法】only……that… =只有在……(她)纔……

7. 【片語】for safty's sake 爲了安全的原故。【參考】art for art's sake 爲藝術而藝術。

8. 【單字】identity=證據，出處。

9. 【單字】a tenth-year student=a tenth-year class student.

10. 【文法】這一句就是 How her friends describe her is: (A tall, well-built …etc.)

11. 【文法】這里的主語是 one thing, 它也應該是 Hstening to 和 reading……的主語，但事實上這里並不如此。這樣的句子不可學。

12. 【單字】after classes=一下了課以後。

13. 【單字】mastered=把握着，駕馭着。

14. 【單字】organizer = 組織者，即我們這裏所謂「**組長**」。
15. 【單字】semi-literate = 半文盲的。
16. 【片語】give in = 退讓。
17. 【片語】gone back on their word, 食言。
18. 【片語】in addition to = ……除了之外還有……
19. 【單字】about her = 在她周圍。
20. 【片語】accuse ……of = 埋怨……
21. 【單字】shut in = 孤僻。
22. 【人名】這些都是俄國大作家的名字。
23. 【人名】Ilya Muromets 是俄國民歌里的英雄。
24. 【人名】Kutuzov (1745-1813) 是俄國大敗拿破崙的名將。
25. 【片語】was held captive by = 被……支配了。
26. 【片語】better to …… than to ……【與其……不如……】注意：than to 是「與其……」
27. 【單字】volunteers (動詞) = 投軍；volunteer 作名詞用時解作「志願兵」。
28. 【片語】taking leave of = 離開……的時候。
29. 【文法】what = that which.
30. 【片語】in front of = 在……前面
31. 【文法】which 指 desk.
32. 【文法】long and searchingly 是副詞，修飾動詞 regards.

33. 【單字】aren't=are not.
34. 【片語】hold out=受得住。
35. 【單字】drop me a few lines 即『寫給我幾行字』，drop 一字用作動詞有這樣的一個意思：
to send (a letter) as by
dropping it in the letter box. (Webster)
36. 【書名】Hamlet 是 Shakespeare 作的悲劇。
37. 【單字】bonfires=篝火。
38. 【單字】never once=從沒有一次。
39. 【片語】complained of=埋怨，叫苦。
40. 【單字】stretched out=伸長而為。
41. 【單字】to remain behind 留下來。
42. 【單字】even if=即使，假如。
43. 【文法】two more=two more comrades, 這個 comrades 省去了。
44. 【文法】who 指 the pack of fascists.
45. 【片語】as if=宛如，恰像。
46. 【文法】beyond that of a mere girl=beyond the strength of a mere girl.
47. 【縮寫】Lt-colonel=Lieutenant-colonel.
48. 【片語】in command of=率領……(=……之長)
49. 【單字】disposition=供詞。
50. 【文法】as is the grave 即等於 as the grave (in which her remains are interred) is intact.

51. 【單字】scarcely 是『幾乎不』的意思，scarcely seen=幾乎不看見。
52. 【片語】liberated of the fascists 從法西斯(的統治下)解放出來的。
53. 【單字】volley 炮火。【注意】不要和 valley 相混。
54. 【俄文】Pravda=「真理報」(俄文)。
55. 【片語】have to=必須。

3.

1. 【單字】Radio speech 又叫 Broadcasting 廣播詞。
2. 【片語】to take vengeance on... ..(向……報復)。
3. 【單字】nevertheless = 雖然如此。
4. 【片語】even though = 儘管。
5. 【單字】one another = 互相。
6. 【文法】not only……but (不僅……而且)。
7. 【單字】whenever = 無論何時。【參考】wherever 無論何地，whoever 無論何人，whatever 無論什麼。
8. 【單字】mum 是 mama 的愛稱。
9. 【縮寫】It'll = it will.
10. 【片語】stand aside = 袖手旁觀。
11. 【片語】heart to heart talk = 衷心的談話。
12. 【單字】streetcar stop 電車站 【參考】火車站叫 station.
13. 【單字】last breath = 最後一息。
14. 【文法】as……as = 像……一樣的。
15. 【片語】no longer = 不再。
16. 【單字】will power = 意志力。will 用作名詞時，作「意志」解。
17. 【單字】then 那時候。
18. 【片語】should ever have to = 假如有一次不得
x……。

19. 【片語】face to face with=和... ..面對面的。

20. 【單字】just (正義的) desert 不是「沙漠」了，雖然也是名詞，它作：

merit or demerit... ..

解的。

21. 【片語】once and for all 只要一次就永遠... ..

22. 【單字】as a mother 中間 as 是「作為」的意思。

23. 【單字】never-to-be-forgotten 雖然是由四個字合成的，解作「永不忘記的」。【參考】forget 還有一個合成字：

forget-me-not

是一種草，叫「毋忘草」。