

STURDY AS A PINE

苍松犹劲

英语注释读物



上海人民出版社

内 容 提 要

小说《苍松犹劲》是描写解放军某部团长巴图去军马场挑选种马，巧遇分别多年的老团长杨松涛同志的故事。作者通过对巴图团长在军马场所见所闻的描述，着重刻划了在革命战争年代屡建战功、多次负伤的老团长胸怀大目标，忘我为人民，不图安逸、不顾艰辛为革命养好军马的老一辈革命者的英雄形象。

Sturdy As a Pine*

1

A green jeep sped like a stampeding horse¹ over the wide Silingol steppe². Next to the driver, Regiment Commander Batur kept mopping the moisture off the wind-shield, his bristly brows raised, eyes sparkling³. The son of a herdsman⁴, he was now in his forties⁵. To him, this wintry grassland was familiar but half forgotten⁶. Through the window of the bouncing car he saw the snow-covered steppe stretching to the distant horizon like a giant white carpet⁷.

* 原文选自《中国文学》(Chinese Literature) 1974 年第 8 期。

1. 象匹失缰受惊的马；象匹无羁的野马。这是介词短语，作方式状语，修饰谓语动词 sped。 2. 锡林郭勒草原(内蒙古自治区)。 3. 巴图团长竖着浓眉、张着一双明亮的眼睛，不时用手抹去(吉普车)挡风玻璃上的湿气。 kept mopping: 不断地擦。 keep 后面接动名词表示“不断地(或反复地)做某事”。 his bristly brows raised, eyes sparkling 是分别由“名词+过去分词”和“名词+现在分词”构成的两个独立结构，作状语，表示伴随情况，说明主语的神态。
4. The son of a herdsman (这位牧民的儿子)是 he 的同位语。同位语一般放在被说明的名词(或代词)之后，两端用逗号隔开。这里把它提到句首，是为了突出 he 的身份。
5. 四十多岁。这里 forties 指四十至四十九岁。
6. 这隆冬的草原，对他来说是熟悉的，但又(几乎)忘却了。To him 介词短语，作状语，修饰形容词 familiar，表示涉及范围。half forgotten 原意为“忘了一半”，这里作“(几乎)忘却了”解。
7. 大雪覆盖着的草原，就象一块巨大洁白的绒毯，一直铺向遥远的天边。stretching to the distant horizon 是现在分词短语，作定语，修饰 steppe。

Suddenly the jeep *skidded to a stop*⁸ beside a frozen lake. Hsiao Li, the young driver, jumped out with a canvas bucket and walked straight to the lake. Batur got out too. *Standing in the snow*⁹, he unbuttoned his overcoat and took a deep breath of the fresh air.

A moment later, the driver walked back *dejected with an empty bucket*¹⁰.

"No water?" the commander asked dubiously.

"Frozen so hard I couldn't break it"¹¹. The worried driver rubbed his stiff hands.

"How far is the August First Army Farm from here?"

"More than fifty kilometres."

The commander frowned. "The jeep won't go that far without water," he thought.

Suddenly they heard the sound of galloping horses in the distance. Batur raised his head and

8. 刹住了。 9. 站在雪地上。这是现在分词短语，作状语，表示动作发生时主语的情况。 10. 沮丧地拎着只空桶。dejected 是过去分词，作状语，表示主语(司机)走回来时的神态。with an empty bucket 是介词短语，作方式状语。 11. (湖面)冻得硬邦邦的，我碰也碰不开。这个句子前面省去了 The lake was, 在 hard 后面省去了连词 that。这是口语中常常省略的现象。so ... that ... 表示“如此…以致…”的意思。



saw a rider on a big iron-grey stallion driving a herd of horses toward the lake¹². As the rider came nearer, Batur saw an old man about sixty¹³, wearing a pair of felt boots, a fur cap, a broad belt tied over a sheep-skin coat and carrying a lasso-pole tightly in his right hand¹⁴. Tall and robust, he looked dignified and militant¹⁵. When he was some fifty yards away from the lake¹⁶, he drew rein¹⁷, took out an ox-horn from his belt and began to blow. As the sound rang out¹⁸ the herd of wildly galloping horses came to a quick halt¹⁹.

"Bravo!" Batur exclaimed.

The old man rode up to the jeep and said, "Hey, comrades, are you standing here just to

-
12. 赶着马群向湖面奔来。这个现在分词短语与前面 a rider 构成复合宾语。
13. 大约六十岁。这是 about sixty years old 或 about sixty years of age 的省略。
14. 脚穿一双高筒毡靴，头戴一顶皮帽，羊皮袄上系着一根宽大的皮带，右手紧握套马杆。这是两个并列的现在分词短语，其作用参见注7，其中 tied over a sheep-skin 是过去分词短语，作定语，修饰 belt。
15. 他身高体健，神色尊严，富有战斗精神。
16. 离湖约五十码外的地方。some 与基数词连用时，作“大约”解，如 some two or three times (大概二、三倍)。副词 away 作表语，fifty yards 作数量状语，from the lake 作地点状语，两者都修饰 away。
17. 勒住了马缰。
18. (牛角)号声一响，ring out 作“(声音)响彻开去”解。
19. 立刻停住了。come to a halt 作“停止”解。

enjoy the scenery in this cold weather²⁰?" He had a strong Kiangsi accent²¹.

"Old comrade," said Batur, pointing to the steaming radiator²², "it's dry, so we want..."

"You want water!" The old herdsman got off his horse and came face to face with Batur. Batur was startled²³. There was something familiar about the old man's face²⁴. He was sure he had seen him somewhere before. While trying to recollect, he scrutinized the old man carefully²⁵: brown face covered with deep wrinkles, tufts of grey hair outside the tucked-up fur cap²⁶. With keen eyes the old herdsman returned the regiment commander's look²⁷.

20. 喂, 同志们, 这么大冷的天, 你们站在这儿欣赏景色吗? 这里 *hey* 是唤起对方注意的用语, *to enjoy the scenery* 作目的状语, *just* 在这里起强调语气作用。 21. 操着很浓的江西口音。 22. 指着冒热气的水箱。这是现在分词短语, 作状语, 表示行为方式, 修饰谓语动词 *said*。 23. 吃了一惊; 不由一怔。 24. 这位老人(似乎)有点面熟。这里 *something* 是一种习惯用法。修饰 *something* 的词或词组要放在后面。 25. 他一边尽力地回忆, 一边仔细地打量着这位老人。 *trying to recollect* 是现在分词短语, 作时间状语, 修饰谓语动词 *scrutinized*。在英语中, 如强调分词所表示的动作与谓语动词所表示的动作同时发生, 在分词之前, 往往可用 "while" 或 "when" 等连词。 26. 紫铜色的脸上, 刻着(几道)深深的皱纹, 两绺白发从卷起的皮帽下露了出来。 *brown face covered with deep wrinkles* 和 *tufts of grey hair outside the tucked-up fur cap* ("名词+介词短语"的独立结构)都说明老人的外貌与装束。 *be covered with ...* 意为"布满着..."。 27. 老牧人用一双锐利的眼睛回敬团长的凝视。这里 *with* 含有"带着"的意思。

"No, impossible." Batur smiled to himself and shook his head.

The old man wiped the frost off his eyebrows and whiskers with the back of his powerful hand. "Come on, young fellow." He waved to the driver who was standing *dazed by one side*²⁸, took over the bucket and strode toward the lake.

Gazing at the back of the old man walking away with big steady strides²⁹, Batur stood in the snow, lost in thought³⁰. In the distance, several young colts were chasing each other³¹ on the ice-covered lake.

"Regiment commander, *this old man is a real expert*³². With one blow of his lasso-pole he broke a big hole in the ice." The driver's clear ringing voice woke Batur from his thought³³. He turned his head and saw the old man and Hsiao Li walking back with a bucketful of water. A smile on his

28. 在一边发愣。过去分词 *dazed*, 作状语, 表示伴随情况。介词短语 *by one side*, 作地点状语, 修饰谓语动词 *was standing*。29. 望着那步履稳健、大步走去的老人的背影。这是现在分词短语, 作状语, 修饰谓语动词 *stood*, 表示陪衬性的动作。30. 陷入了沉思。这是过去分词短语, 其作用参见注 28。31. 互相追逐。复合代词 *each other* 用作宾语。32. 这老大爷是个真正的能手。33. 司机清脆响亮的嗓音唤醒了正在沉思的巴图。woke (*wake* 的过去式) 作“醒来”、“使醒”解。

face, he ran to take over the bucket. *After helping the driver lift the bucket to the radiator, he turned to ask, "Is your home on the grassland, old comrade³⁴?"*

"Sure," the old man answered proudly. "Here I am and this is my home."

Batur wanted to ask more questions, but was stopped by a great commotion among the horses at the lake.

"*Damn it³⁵!*" The old man waved his lasso-pole and ran toward the lake, Batur and Hsiao Li behind him. *A young colt had fallen into the hole the old man had broken³⁶.* Its head raised, it was neighing and struggling in the water. Swiftly the old man *ran to the rescue³⁷.*

"It's dangerous there, grandpa!" the driver

34. 他帮司机把水桶提到水箱上后, 转过脸来问道: "老同志, 您的家就在草原上吗?" *helping the driver lift the bucket to the radiator* 是动名词短语, 作介词 *after* 的宾语。 *lift the bucket to the radiator* 是动词不定式短语, 作复合宾语的第二部分。因它在动词 *help* 后面, 故省去 *to*, 但也可以加 *to*。在动词 *help*, *make*, *see*, *hear* 等后面的动词不定式一般都省去 *to*。 *old comrade* 是呼唤语, 不加冠词。 35. (诅咒用语) 该死! 这里是 "不好!", "糟糕!" 的意思。 36. 一匹小马驹, 掉进老人刚刚砸开的那个冰窟窿里, *the old man had broken* 是个省略了关系代词 *that* 或 *which* 的定语从句。 37. 赶去营救。

shouted.

The old man paid no attention but bent down to pull the young beast out of the water with all his strength³⁸. Batur and Hsiao Li ran to help. When they finally got the colt out³⁹, their clothes were wet from splashes of icy water⁴⁰. Eyeing the colt trembling with cold⁴¹ and the scattering herd, the old man took off his sheep-skin coat and put it over the colt and then said decisively, "Comrades, please take this colt to a yurt over that way⁴². I'll go to round up the horses⁴³." He jumped on his horse and turned to ride away.

Batur ran to stop him. "Old comrade," he said, "you're so wet, you'll catch cold⁴⁴."

"It doesn't matter," the old man said cheerfully. "Riding will make me perspire⁴⁵." His horse

38. 老人只顾弯着腰用全身的力气去拉小马驹出水。这里 paid no attention (不注意)与 but 连用时,可解释为“只顾”。 39. got the colt out (=got the colt out of the hole) 意为“把小马驹拉出冰窟窿”。 40. 被冰水溅湿了。这里介词 from 作“因为”、“由于”解,表示原因。 41. 看着小马驹冻得发抖。eye 作动词时,意为“盯着看”。介词 with 在这里作“因为”、“由于”解,所引起的短语是原因状语。 42. 路那边。over that way (=on the other side of that road) 是介词短语,作定语,修饰 yurt。 43. 把马群拢回来。round up: 赶拢。 44. 您浑身湿透要感冒的。you'll catch cold 前面的逗号代替了省去的 that。catch cold: 伤风;感冒。 45. 骑马跑跑就会出汗的。riding (骑马)是动名词作主语,表示比较抽象的行为。如果用动词不定式 to ride,词意虽同,但表示具体某次行为。

*broke into a canter*⁴⁶. Batur wanted to say something, but the old man had already 'gone a long way off. Bending to *pick up*⁴⁷ the dripping colt, he carried it to the jeep. The sound of the ox-horn came from behind him. He knew the old herdsman was rounding up his horses.

46. 他的马突然缓驰而去。break into...:突然...起来。 47. 抱起。pick up
的原意是“拾起”、“逮住”。

Following the direction pointed out by the old herdsman¹, the jeep climbed a slope and soon reached a yurt. After handing the colt over to the local people, Batur continued his way to the army farm.

As the jeep ran along on the snow-covered grassland, Batur sat with his eyes shut as if he had fallen asleep², his mind in a turmoil, busy with recollections³. The old man's face flashed back before his eyes⁴. The look of the old man's eyes, that strong Kiangsi accent and soldier-like stride all reminded him of someone⁵. "Yes, it must be him⁶!" He said to himself excitedly. But what about that scar on his forehead and how

1. 按照老牧人指点方向。 2. 吉普车继续在雪原上奔驰着，巴图坐在车上，闭着双眼，好象进入沉睡之中。这里 along 是副词，表示“向前”的意思。his eyes shut (独立结构) 作介词 with 的宾语。as if = as though (宛如，好象)，是从属连词，后面引起一个方式状语从句，从句中的谓语动词一般用虚拟语气。 3. 他思潮起伏，沉浸在回忆之中。in a turmoil: 处于混乱之中。busy with recollections 是形容词短语，作原因状语，修饰前面整个独立结构。 4. 老人的面容在他眼前出现。flash back: 闪回，重现。 5. 使他想起某人。remind one of someone or something 作“使想起某人或某事”解。如，The monument reminds us of the heroic deeds of the martyrs. (这座纪念碑使我们想起烈士的英勇事迹。) 6. 对，很可能是他！这里 it 是英语一种习惯用法，它不代表具体的东西，仅指心目中或上下文提到的人、事物或行为等。must 表示“对于未知的事情有所推测”。

to explain the lasso-pole in his hands and the ox-horn? He was dubious again.

The driver was puzzled when he saw the commander's unusual manner in the rearview mirror. "Commander, what were you saying⁸?" he asked.

"It's a long story⁹," Batur replied.

"What about? Tell me."

The commander fumbled in his pocket for a cigarette, struck a match, lit it and inhaled deeply¹⁰. Through the mirror the driver saw the commander knitting his eyebrows and falling into reverie¹¹.

"It happened more than twenty years ago," Batur began in a low voice, his eyes fixed on the vast grassland, his mind full of past memories. "I was born on the grassland and spent my childhood here too. When I was about ten, my father

7. 可是他额头上的伤疤是怎么回事, 又如何解释他手里拿着的套马杆以及牛角号呢? 这里 what about + 名词(或代词、动名词)是一个句型。如, Shanghai is an important industrial city. What about Tientsin? What about going to the People's Park this Sunday? how to explain the lasso-pole in his hands and the ox-horn? 是动词不定式短语的前面加一个连接副词构成的动词不定式结构, 其作用相当于一个宾语从句。8. "团长, 您在说些什么呀?" 注意: 这里用 were saying (过去进行时), 表示刚才所说的事。9. 这就说来话长了。It's a long story = It's a long story to tell. 10. 从口袋里掏出一支烟, 划火柴点着, 猛吸起来, fumble in one's pocket for (something): 在口袋里摸索(东西)。11. 紧蹙双眉, 深思着。fall into: 进入(某种状态)。

and mother died in a battle fighting the enemy. Then the Party sent me to school at Yen-an, the revolutionary base.

"In 1946, I joined the army and was assigned as a guard in a regiment. *The regiment commander was Comrade Yang Sung-tao, a man of forty, tall and robust, with a dark brown face and ringing voice*¹². I was told he was once wounded *in the left arm*¹³ in a battle during the Long March but he *clenched his teeth*¹⁴, raised his sword to charge the enemy and killed several Kuomintang soldiers *in succession*¹⁵.

"In the spring of 1947, when the Chiang Kai-shek gang made their last-ditch struggle¹⁶ and launched a mad attack on the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region¹⁷, our people's army withdrew from Yen-an so as to better destroy the enemy¹⁸.

12. 团长杨松涛同志是个四十来岁的人，高大结实，脸膛黑红，说话响亮。tall and robust 这两个形容词放在被修饰的名词 man 后面，表示强调。 13. 左臂负过伤。英语中表示“身体的某一部分受伤”，主语总是某人而不是身体的某一部分。在受伤部位前面用介词 in。身体各部分如 stomach, head, arm, leg 等前面要用定冠词 the。 14. 咬紧牙关。 15. 接连地。 16. 作垂死挣扎。 17. 向陕甘宁边区发动疯狂的进攻。 18. 为了更好地消灭敌人。 so as to: 为的是；以便。

On the day we left Yen-an¹⁹, Commander Yang stood on the bank of the Yen-ho River and affectionately looked at the river and Pagoda Hill rising above it. A correspondent was staying with the regiment and Commander Yang asked him, 'Comrade, do you have a camera with you?'

"Yes."

"Good. Take a photo for us²⁰."

"A photo?" the correspondent looked at the commander.

"That's right." Commander Yang pulled me next to him, waved his arms and said to the correspondent, 'Please, get the Yen-an hills, rivers and the pagoda in the picture²¹.' The correspondent understood his feeling and did as he was asked²².

"A year later, our regiment went to fight on the north China battlefield and then joined the Huai-Hai Campaign to wipe out the Kuomintang

19. 在我们撤出延安的那天。定语从句 we left Yen-an 前省去了关系副词 when 或连词 that (关系副词 when 或连词 that 在 day, moment, time 等词后面常可省去)。20. 给我们拍张照。take a photo: 拍照。21. 请你把延安的山, 延安的水, 延安的宝塔全照上。22. 照(别人)要求他的那样做了。这里 as 意为“按”、“照”、“依”或“如”。

reactionaries. In a battle, when our army *charged to take the enemy's last height*²³, a shell suddenly came flying toward me. 'Down!' Commander Yang shouted and *flung his body over me*²⁴. When the smoke lifted I *sat up*²⁵ and saw Commander Yang lying there with his eyes closed, his chest red with blood²⁶. I *felt very bad*²⁷. He was wounded protecting me! Tears in my eyes, I bandaged his wound carefully. 'Don't bother with me²⁸!' He opened his eyes and looked at me. *Pointing his finger at the height*²⁹, he ordered, 'Batur, go charge the enemy³⁰!' I glanced at him, wiped the tears from my eyes and *ran to battle in revenge*³¹.

"When the battle was over I went to the field hospital to see him. It was set up in an ancient

23. 向敌人盘踞着的最后一个高地冲击。 24. 扑在我身上。 25. 硝烟过后，我翻身坐起。sit up: 坐起来。 26. 鲜血染红了他的前胸。这是由“名词+形容词”构成的独立结构，它和前面的独立结构 (his eyes closed) 并列，都作介词 with 的宾语，而整个介词短语作状语，表示伴随情况，修饰 lying。 27. 我十分难过。feel bad about something: 因某事而感到不愉快。 28. 不要管我！ 29. 用手指着(敌人的)高地。point at: 指着。 30. 巴图，冲上去打敌人！在 go 与 charge 之间省略了连词 and。在口语中常用“动词+and+动词”这种结构的祈使句，在这类句子中，后面的动词则表示前面动词的目的。如，Come and join us. Go get a doctor. 31. 怀着复仇的怒火，投入(到)战斗中去。do something in revenge: 报复性地做某事。

temple. When I pushed the door open³², I saw him sitting on a bed next to a window. Wearing a faded grey uniform³³, he was avidly reading.

“‘Commander!’ I called and ran to him, too excited to remember that I should salute him.

“‘Little Batur!’ He stood up with difficulty and held me in his arms. Excitedly, he told me, ‘Batur, good news! We’ve wiped out more than one million of Chiang Kai-shek’s troops in three big campaigns. Now, under the command of Chairman Mao, our army is making an all-round counter-offensive. It won’t be long before we cross the Yangtse River, capture Nanking and liberate all China³⁴.’

“‘Victory! We’ve won victory!’ I shouted and leaped for joy³⁵, so excited that I forgot I was in the ward. The commander was excited too. He nodded and smiled. He opened the window and looked outside. After a long while³⁶ he turned

32. 推开门, the door open 是由“名词+形容词”构成的复合宾语。 33. 披着褪了色的灰军装。这是现在分词短语, 作状语, 表示伴随情况。faded 是动词 fade 的过去分词, 作定语。 34. 用不了多久, 咱们就要横渡长江, 攻占南京, 解放全中国。注意: 在这个句型中, 用 it 代替时间, 用 before 作连词, 引导从句, 说明时间之短暂。 35. 高兴得跳起来。 36. 过了好一阵。after a while: 过了一會兒。