

英语注释读物

*STORIES OF THE
LONG MARCH*

长征故事

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Red Army Men Dear to the Yi People*

Aerbmubisia

In March 1934, we Yis¹ and the poor Han people in Yuehhsí County, *unable to stand the cruel rule and exploitation of the reactionary Kuomintang government and army*², rose simultancously in the three districts of Haitang, Wangchiatang and Paoan. *Four thousand strong*³, we wiped out⁴ three companies of Kuomintang troops and for three days surrounded the county town. Soon after we *had broken into the town*⁵, however, the enemy sent up⁶ reinforcements from Hsichang. We suffered a setback and had to retreat to the forest on a mountain in the eastern part of the county, *where we*

* 中文原名《红军，红军，彝民的亲人》，作者阿尔木呷。

1. 我们彝民。Yis 是 Yi (彝族)的复数，表示彝族人，这里作 we 的同位语。
2. 无法忍受国民党反动政府和军队的残酷统治和剥削。这是一个形容词短语，作状语，表示原因。这里 stand 作“忍受”解。 3. 达四千之众。这个短语修饰主语 we, strong 用在兵力人员之后，作“达……之众”解。 4. 消灭。
5. 打进城去。 6. 派来。这里 up 含有方向意味，表示朝北。英语中从南到北通常用 up，从北到南用 down，西昌在越西之南。

lived the hard life of hunters for a year⁷.

By May⁸ 1935, it was rumoured that the Red Army was coming⁹. Some said the Red Army would have it out with the Kuomintang and the landlords¹⁰, and help the poor¹¹; but others described the Red Army as man-killers and arsonists¹². Were there actually troops who fought the Kuomintang on behalf of the poor¹³? We had no way of knowing¹⁴. Finally we decided to send three men to investigate.

When the men returned they reported that the Kuomintang troops had withdrawn from the town, the rich families had moved away and it was true that the Red Army was coming. Local Kuomintang officials were endeavouring to coerce the people

7. 在那里我们过了一年艰苦的猎人生活。从形式上看,这是由关系副词 *where* 引出的非限制性定语从句,修饰前面的 *forest*。实际上,这里 *where*=*and there*,在意义上与主句并列。 8. 到五月。 9. 流传着红军要来的消息。这里 *it* 是形式主语,真实主语是后面 *that* 引出的主语从句, *was coming* 这里不表示过去正在进行的动作,而是表示在过去某一时刻看来即将发生的事情。能这样用的动词有 *come, go, leave* 等。 10. 整国民党和地主老财, *to have it out with...*: 解决掉……(指武力解决)。 11. 穷苦人。某些形容词前面加定冠词 *the*, 如 *the rich, the dead, the wounded*, 表示具有这种特点的一类人。 12. 说红军是杀人放火的。 *to describe someone as...*: 把某人说成……。 13. 代表穷人, *on behalf of...*: 代表……。 14. 无法知道。

into moving¹⁵, saying that the Red Army and Communists would “communize everything”¹⁶ and forbidding them to ask questions about the Red Army. Not knowing the facts¹⁷, some people had moved away too.

After all¹⁸, what did we know about the Red Army? We could only make guesses¹⁹. One thing we did know, and that was that the Red Army fought the Kuomintang²⁰. If not, why should those brutes and murderers fly in such a hurry²¹? As for²² “communizing property”, we who had nothing were not afraid of that. Besides, after a year in the forest we’d had enough of living like savages²³ and preferred to help the Red Army fight the Kuomintang so as to get our own back²⁴. So we left

15. 强迫老百姓搬家。这里介词 into 表示动作所产生的结果，moving 是动名词，作介词宾语。 16. 说红军和共产党不管什么东西都要“共产”。这是一个现在分词短语，作状语，说明强迫的方式。后面的现在分词短语 forbidding... 也是一个方式状语。 17. 不了解情况。这是现在分词短语的否定形式，作原因状语。 18. 说到底。 19. 进行各种猜测。 20. 有一点我们确实是知道的，那就是红军是打国民党的。这是一个并列句。前面的分句是 We knew one thing 的强调形式。一是把宾语 one thing 放在句首，以示强调；二是用 did know 代替 knew，也是强调，表示“的确知道”。后面分句中的第一个 that 指 one thing，第二个 that 引出一个表语从句。 21. 如此匆匆忙忙地。 22. 至于。这个词组通常放在句首。 23. 那野人般的日子我们过够了。 24. 宁愿帮着红军打国民党，出出这口气。so as to (do something): 为的是(做某事)，以便(做某事)。to get one's own back: 报仇雪耻。

the mountain and returned to the county town.

Yuehhsi was a shambles. The houses of those who had opposed the Kuomintang and landlords had been destroyed. The troops had looted the town before they fled. *Many a house was gutted²⁵, its door gaping²⁶.* The deserted streets were strewn with the debris of tiles, planks, straw and rags. *Those lucky enough to have so far escaped disaster²⁷* were hiding behind their bolted doors and closed windows.

One morning, we were asking in a shop for news of the Red Army when from the distance we heard the thud of hoofs²⁸. Peeping out, we saw five horses coming²⁹. On each rode a spirited youngster³⁰ in a black tunic, an octagonal visored cap studded with a red star, and straw sandals. *Each*

25. 许多房子遭到破坏。many a 在意义上等于 many, 但后面跟单数名词。

26. 门敞开着。这是“名词+现在分词”构成的独立结构, 作状语。注意这里用 its, 而不用 their, 以与主语相对应。

27. 那些到目前为止幸免于难的人。这个短语等于 Those who were lucky enough to have so far escaped disaster, to have escaped disaster 是动词不定式的完成时态, 表示动作发生在谓语动词 were 之前, 作状语。28. 正当我们在一家店铺里打听红军的消息时, 听到了远处哒哒的马蹄声。注意这里 when 的位置, 这是英语的一种习惯用法, 并常常意味着 when 引出的从句内发生的事情是意外的和比较突然的。29. 看见来了五匹马。这里 five horses coming (名词+现在分词) 作 saw 复合宾语。30. 每匹马上骑着一个雄纠纠的小伙子。这是一个倒装句。倒装的原因是使上下衔接, each 和前面的 horses 衔接, youngster 与其后面的一连串修饰语相衔接。

had a rifle slung across his shoulder³¹ and a cartridge-belt around his waist.

As soon as they saw us, they alighted.

"Friends," they said, all smiles³², walking towards us, "you've had a hard time."

We hesitated at first but then, *seeing how friendly they were³³*, we went over to meet them.

"Don't be afraid, folk," they said. "We're Red Army men out to destroy the KMT diehards³⁴ for the sake of³⁵ the people of all our different nationalities."

"The Red Army!" we exclaimed, and at once surrounded the five smiling Red Army men. Hand grasping hand³⁶, we scrutinized each other, they looking at our woollen cloaks and hair knotted upon our heads and we staring at the red stars on their caps³⁷.

"We heard that you folk here, especially our

31. 每人肩上挎着枪。32. 笑容满面。类似的短语还有 *all tears* (泪如雨下), *all ears* (凝神细听)等。

33. 看到他们多么友善。现在分词短语作原因状语。

34. 要消灭国民党顽固派。这个副词短语作定语, 修饰前面的 *men*。

35. 为了。36. 手拉着手。句子结构参见第4页注26。

37. 他们看着我们的羊毛披毡和盘在头上的头发, 我们看着他们帽子上的红星。这是两个由“代词+现在分词短语”构成的独立结构, 做状语。

Yi brothers, were cruelly oppressed by the KMT diehards. *The enemy before they fled must have tried to frighten you by spreading rumours*³⁸. We hope you'll go about³⁹ your business as usual. Our troops will be putting up here for a few days⁴⁰ and we guarantee you won't suffer any loss."

*Smiling, they shook hands with us, and escorted by a crowd which had gathered at the news went on to visit different families in the town*⁴¹.

Gradually the shops in the streets opened. The news of the arrival of the Red Army men was passed from mouth to mouth⁴².

In the afternoon, to the accompaniment of stirring battle songs⁴³, a Red Army detachment marched into the town. People lined the streets, clapping and staring. All the Red fighters looked fresh and vigorous, smiling and waving greetings⁴⁴.

38. 敌人逃走前一定散布了谣言来恐吓你们。before they fled 是时间状语从句，插在主句的主、谓语之间。must have done something 表示推测某事已发生。39. 从事；进行。40 将在这儿住几天。to put up: 留宿。这里用将来进行时态，表示一件即将发生的事情。41. 他们微笑着和我们握手，然后被一群闻讯聚集起来的人们簇拥着，再去访问城里的一些人家。这个句子主语是 they，有两个谓语动词：shook 和 went on。现在分词 smiling 作状语，表示陪衬性动作。at the news = when they heard the news。escorted... 是过去分词短语作状语。which had gathered at the news 是定语从句，修饰 crowd。这里 different = various。42. 在口头流传。43. 伴随着一阵振奋人心的战歌声。44. 挥手致意。

as they marched. When they reached the entrance of the drum tower they sat down to rest and at once were surrounded by a curious crowd. Some fighters *started chatting with us*⁴⁵; others *picked up*⁴⁶ children and fondled them. When *the crowd gathered round us was many rows deep*⁴⁷, a fighter with a Mauser hanging from his belt *mounted the steps to address the gathering*⁴⁸.

*"Fellow-countrymen*⁴⁹! We are the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army led by the Chinese Communist Party. We *used to be poor folk like you*⁵⁰, *ground down by*⁵¹ the reactionary officials, landlords and capitalists. When we *couldn't stand it any longer*⁵² we joined the Red Army. Unless we overthrow the Kuomintang reactionaries and liberate the whole of China, nobody will live in peace and happiness. Now the Japanese imperialists are invading our country and the Chiang

45. 和我们攀谈起来,这里 *chatting* 是动名词,作宾语。 46. 抱起。 47. 聚集在我们周围的人群有好多层, *gathered round us* 是过去分词短语作定语,修饰 *crowd*, *deep* 这里指纵深、厚度, *many rows*: 许多层。 48. 走上台阶向群众讲话。这里 *gathering* 是名词化的动名词,带有定冠词,指“聚集起来的群众”。 49. 同胞们! 类似结构还有 *fellow-student* (同学), *fellow-soldier* (战友)。 50. 我们原先是象你们一样的穷苦老百姓, *used* 作“惯常”解; 只有过去时态,后接动词不定式,含有“过去如此而现在不如此”的意思。 51. 受……的压榨。 52. 再也不能忍受了, *it* 指上文所讲的情况, *not... any longer*: 不再。

Kai-shek government refuses to resist them. To save the nation, we are going north to fight the Japanese. *We welcome our brothers from all nationalities who love our motherland to join the Red Army*⁵³."

The crowd stirred. The terms "Join the Army!" "Fight the reactionaries!" and "Fight the Japanese imperialists!" were new to them.

I felt very excited *on hearing*⁵⁴ they had really come to fight the Kuomintang. I *was tempted to join them*⁵⁵, but *on second thoughts*⁵⁶ I decided to wait a little longer before making up my mind.

"Look! The Red Army is opening the prison. Hurry!"

People began to run towards the county yamen, shouting. I raced there too. *The place was already crowded to overflowing*⁵⁷. *In the hall and in the courtyard before the prison burned fires on which the fighters, their faces flushed from the blaze, were*

53. 我们欢迎爱国的各族兄弟参加红军。这里 *our brothers* 和 *to join the Red Army* 是 *welcome* 的复合宾语。 *from all nationalities* 和 *who love our motherland* 都是修饰 *brothers*。 54. 一听到。这里介词 *on* 后面接动名词有“……(就)……”的意思。 55. 很想参加红军。*to be tempted to do something*: 很想做某事。 56. 进一步考虑后。 57. 这地方已经挤得水泄不通。介词短语 *to overflowing* 在这里作状语, 表示程度。

*throwing bundles of KMT official documents*⁵⁸. We watched delightedly amid joyful shouts of "Long live the Red Army!"

Hoisting a tremendous log, a team of stalwart Red Army men went up to the tall, grim iron gate of the prison. They straddled in front of it, raising their battering-ram. Then one of them shouted: "Ready—go"⁵⁹!

Bang! The log battered the gate, which fell *with a crash*⁶⁰ to the ground.

*Tense with excitement*⁶¹, I pushed my way through the crowd towards the prison⁶². It was fearfully dark inside. From the gloom came the clanking of chains and a revolting stomach-turning stench. The Red fighters strode in undeterred with torches and hammers, calling out as they entered: "Fellow-countrymen, you've been through hell"⁶³!

58. 在监狱前的院子里和大厅上，烧着一堆堆火，火光映红了战士们的脸。他们把国民党的公文成捆地扔进火堆。这个句子的主语是 *fires*，谓语是 *burned*，从 *on which* 一直到句尾是一个定语从句，修饰 *fires*。从句的主语是 *fighters*，谓语是 *were throwing bundles of KMT official documents*，*their faces flushed from the blaze* 是由“名词+过去分词短语”构成的独立结构，作状语。主句是倒装句，倒装的原因是主语 *fires* 后面有一个很长的定语。59. 预备——撞！60. 喀嚓一声。61. 因激动而紧张。这里 *with* 作“由于”解。62. 我在人群中推开一条路朝监狱走去。 *to push one's way*: 给某人自己推出一条路。63. 你们受苦了！

We're the Red Army, come to save you."

I followed them in. *What a heart-rending sight it was*⁶⁴! Emaciated, with long dishevelled hair, the prisoners *lay stark naked*⁶⁵ or *at best*⁶⁶ with a piece of rag around their loins in puddles of mud, excrement and foul water. They were chained with heavy handcuffs and fetters. The Red fighters carefully knocked off their chains and carried them out into the fresh air. Many of us helped and together we brought out about two hundred. They were all our Yi brothers. Some of them had been in prison *for as much as a dozen years*⁶⁷. There were also many who *had been cruelly done to death*⁶⁸. And what were their "crimes"? *Failure*⁶⁹ to carry out the Kuomintang policy of "*pitting the Yis against the Yis*"⁷⁰; refusal to kill their brothers from other tribes or to provide young girls for the Kuomintang officials according to "regulations"; or inability to pay the endless exorbitant taxes.

64. 那景象真叫人心碎!这是一句感叹句,当感叹句强调部分是名词时,用 what 引出。 65. 一丝不挂地躺着。这是一个由“不及物动词+形容词(或名词)”构成的双重谓语。谓语动词 lay 除了本义“躺”的意思外,还起连系动词作用。又如: He went away a child and returned an old man. (少小离家老大还。)这里 stark 是副词,作“完全”解,修饰 naked。 66. 至多。 67. 长达十多年。 68. 被残酷地折磨死了。 69. 未能做到。 70. 以彝制彝。这里 pit 作“使……”解。

The harrowing sight of the survivors as well as news of those tortured to death⁷¹ evoked storms of weeping and wailing from their relatives who were present. The families of the dead caught hold of⁷² the Red Army men, begging them to avenge their loved ones⁷³. The Red fighters, with tears in their own eyes, assured them, "Fellow-countrymen, we shall remember your trust and wipe out the savage Kuomintang to avenge all who have suffered at their hands⁷⁴."

Carried away by⁷⁵ furious indignation I cried impulsively: "I'll join you to fight the Kuomintang!"

The oppressive atmosphere was rent by my sudden cry⁷⁶. Then many of them followed my example. "I'll join in too to fight the Kuomintang!" was the cry.

The Red Army fighters clapped to welcome us and said that we could register presently.

Just then, along came many soldiers carrying medicine cases, food, garments and bolts of cloth, and baskets filled with silver dollars, ingots and

71. 还有那些被折磨死了的人们的消息。as well as 是短语连词，作“以及”解。和 and 有语气上的差别，用 as well as 时，其前面部分更为强调。72. 抓住。73. 为他们的亲人复仇。74. 所有遭他们残害的人。at one's hands: 在某人手下。75. 因……而激动得情不自禁。76. 沉闷的气氛被我突如其来的叫喊打破了。

coppers. *Full of gratitude*⁷⁷ the crowd watched while the Red Army men helped the released prisoners to put on the clothes, and gave them food. A bolt of cloth and a dozen silver ingots *were also given each*⁷⁸. Then they dressed the wounds of those who were injured.

“Dear fellow-countrymen!” the soldier with the Mauser *spoke up*⁷⁹ again. He had a broad face, dark, bushy eyebrows, and *a pleasant way of speaking*⁸⁰. “All these things were squeezed from the labouring people by reactionary Kuomintang officials and landlords; we’re distributing them to you now to help you *get over your difficulties*⁸¹ and develop production. Tomorrow we’re going to open the granary. We hope you’ll come with bags, and tell those who aren’t here today *to come as well*⁸². You grew that grain, yourselves, *it’s only right you should have it*⁸³!”

77. 满怀感激之情。这是形容词短语作状语。 78. 也发给了每个人。这里 each 是动词 give 的间接宾语，直接宾语是本句(被动语态)的主语。 79. 清楚而响亮地说。 80. 说话和气。 81. 克服你们的困难。 82. 也来。as well: 也，同样。 83. 你们得到粮食是配全应当的。这里第一个 it 是形式主语，真实主语是从句 you should have it。参见第2页注9，从句前面省去了连词 that。第二个 it 指粮食。

Shouts of joy greeted this speech⁸⁴. “Thanks to the Red Army⁸⁵!” “Long live the Red Army!”

Subsequently, I discovered that the speaker was Political Instructor Liu Chih-chun. He led us to company headquarters and fetched a man of medium height⁸⁶.

“These three comrades will be in your squad,” he said pointing to three of us. “Take good care of them, they are Yi comrades.” To us he said, “Don’t be afraid. *It’ll be like in your home*⁸⁷.” And pointing at the squad leader, he added, “This is Comrade Ho Hsiang-jung, your squad leader.” Then he walked away with the other new volunteers.

Three days later, the troops set out⁸⁸. The whole town turned out to see us off⁸⁹, bringing gifts of pigs’ heads, whole sheep, beef and wine which they pressed us to accept. The troops declined repeatedly, saying: “We have to fight

84. 这番话激起了一阵欢呼。 85. 谢谢红军! 这里 thanks 是名词, 注意与短语介词 thanks to (由于) 区别开。 86. 中等身材的。这里介词 of 表示具有某种性质、状况等。 87. 就象在你们自己家里一样。It 指“在这里当兵”。介词短语 in your home 作介词 like 的宾语。 88. 出发。 89. 全城的人都出来给我们送行。to turn out: 出来, 出动。to see someone off: 给某人送行。

battles on our way, so we can't take all these things." But more people came with presents. *Tears of gratitude in their eyes*⁹⁰ they stood on both sides of the road, *mostly old men and women*⁹¹, holding cups of wine.

"The Red Army's done so many good things for us *during your few days here*⁹²," they said. "Yet now you won't drink even a mouthful of wine. How can you refuse?"

Finally our commander *ordered us to sip a mouthful of wine each*⁹³ before leaving.

Now another crowd of men carrying swords, spears and sticks came and demanded to join us. We only recruited four hundred vigorous youngsters and tried to persuade the others to go back. But when we started for Haitang, many of them still followed us.

Two days later, while approaching Haitang, we *were informed*⁹⁴ that the people there had intercepted and surrounded the fleeing Kuomintang county

90. 眼里含着感激的泪水。这是由“名词+介词短语”构成的独立结构，作状语，修饰 stood。 91. (他们中)大多数是老大爷和老大娘。这是主语 they 的同位语。 92. 你们在这里的短短几天里。 93. 命令我们每人喝一口酒。 94. 有人向我们报告。后面 that 引出的宾语从句是报告的内容。

head and a few heads of the Kuomintang Party branch at Yuehhsi, together with two companies of the security force⁹⁵. They⁹⁶ were waiting for us to go and wipe them out.

When we reached Haitang, we saw everywhere our Yi brothers, armed with whatever weapons they had⁹⁷, waving their cloaks in welcome⁹⁸. Shots were raining down thick and fast⁹⁹, for the enemy entrenched behind earthen walls and fortifications were putting up a stubborn resistance¹⁰⁰. Just in time¹⁰¹ I noticed a Kuomintang soldier aiming at our squad leader¹⁰² as he reloaded his rifle. I raised my gun and fired. The enemy dropped dead¹⁰³ behind the wall. Startled by the report behind him¹⁰⁴, the squad leader looked back at me and immediately understood. Without saying a word, he smiled at me and quickly charged forward with the others. The county head and four Kuomintang

95. 保安团。 96. 指 the people. 本句中的 them 指 fleeing KMT heads and troops. 97. 他们弄到什么武器就用什么武装起来。这是过去分词短语作定语。

98. 扬起披毡表示欢迎。这个现在分词短语和 our Yi people 一起作 saw 的复合宾语。 99. 枪弹象下雨般密集地落下来。thick and fast: 密集地, 大量而急速地。 100. 在进行顽抗。 101. 正好及时地。 102. 我发现一个国民党兵朝我们班长瞄准。to aim at: 瞄准。 103. 倒下死了。参见第10页注 65。 104. 后面枪响, 他吃了一惊。