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My Aim in Learning English

By CHOU FU-AN



MY AIM in learning English is five-fold:

1. I wish to *understand* it.
2. I wish to *speak* it.
3. I wish to *read* it.
4. I wish to *write* it.
5. I wish to get the hang of the life of Britishers and Americans.

This is an aim which every student of English must take if he wishes to master the language.

Some one, however, objects that such should be our aim in studying Chinese, our mother tongue. In studying Chinese from our childhood days, we do nothing but learn to understand, speak, read and write the language, and to acquire a thorough knowledge of our own social institutions by reading history, geography, and so on. Who can attain such an idealistic aim in studying foreign languages? Who is willing to do so much in foreign languages, unless he is sure that he desires to be a diplomat in future?

Indeed, we should be good in our native language. If not, we ought to be ashamed of being Chinese. But in this age when all nations are united more closely than ever before, every one ought to know at least one foreign language. That is to say, we should be able to understand what foreigners speak and write. We should be able to read what they write.

And we should be able to make them understand whatever we speak and write. In order to do so, we must know their customs, their past and present, their history, geography, psychology and philosophy.

With a perfect knowledge of these things, we may really become a diplomat when there is a chance. But our knowledge may not be so perfect, though our aim is high. We may aim at 100 per cent.; and yet get only 50 or 60 per cent. Besides, our ability, our genius, our personality may not be suitable for the job of a diplomat. Therefore, not all of us can claim to be diplomats.

What can we be, then?

We can be good observers of world affairs so that we may have a cosmopolitan mind and look at things as liberal internationalists instead of narrow-minded chauvinists whose slogan is "My country, right or wrong." We must not forget that, poor and weak as she may be now, China, being a member in the family of nations, has her part to play in the world of today as well as tomorrow.

What is important is that, while learning English, we must not accept as true and good any and every thing that the English-speaking people say or do. We must find out and absorb the real values of western civilizations and at the same time not only keep intact but also develop to the highest possible degree the good and useful elements of our own.

Let us do our best to serve the world as well as our own country by the means of learning English.

Time and Tide

By C. F. YANG

Stiff Fighting Ahead



BITTER FIGHTING between the Government forces and Communist troops continued unabated throughout the country and more sanguine battles are in prospect in the immediate future.

The Battle for Shantung first took place in the southern part of the province, then suddenly shifted to the central part and finally spread to eastern Shantung, where the Government forces are reported to be having a pretty hard time fighting against heavy odds. The end of the battle is not as yet in sight, not for some time to come. But this much is certain: much stiff fighting still lies ahead before the situation will be clarified.

Far away in Manchuria, Communist troops have crossed the Sungari River for the second time to launch an offensive against the positions of Government forces, with Changchun as their objective. According to the latest information available, the Reds are said to have been driven back. In northern Shensi, Government troops have commenced a concerted drive on Yen-an and are reported in the press to be only sixty kilometers from the Red capital. Whether the National Government will openly order a "suppression campaign" remains to be seen. The situation is tense and explosive in the extreme.

in prospect 在望; 會發生.
fight against heavy odds 與優勢的敵人戰鬥 not for some time to come = not in sight for some time to come
Sungari River 松花江 suppression 圍剿 in the extreme 極端

Communist liaison groups in Nanking, Shanghai and Chungking have been ordered by the National Government to quit and return to Yen-an. With their departure the door to future peace talks between the Government and the Reds has slammed shut. The much-feared total split eventually became a painful reality. Once more, China, war-weary and war-devastated, returned to the pre-war years when her two major political parties cut each other's throat and got locked up in a highly destructive internecine war.

All eyes are now centered on the battlefield. Both parties are getting ready for a military showdown once for all. But perspicacious observers are inclined to think that this fighting will get China nowhere except a step nearer national destruction. More is the pity that it is the people who will be the worst sufferers no matter who wins and who loses.

(1) As a prelude to an all-out military campaign against the Communists, the National Government has shifted the headquarters of its ground forces from Nanking to Hsuehchow. According to a UP story, the National Government is going to launch a determined drive against the Communists in an effort to secure a decision on the battlefield before the end of this year. The reason for this is said to be that the Government is unlikely to be able to continue military operations indefinitely because of the current financial crisis, which is making the task of the Treasury more and more difficult in meeting military expenses.

liaison groups 聯絡組;辦事處 total split 全面分裂 cut each other's throat 彼此都把對方弄死 lock up in 從事於
all-out 全面 UP=United Press, 美國合衆社 Treasury 國庫 meeting 支付

In his opening address at the third plenary session of the Sixth Kuomintang Central Executive Committee on March 15, President Chiang Kai-shek left no one in doubt as to what course the government is going to pursue. Said the Generalissimo in part:

"What happened in the past three months clearly proves that the hope for a settlement by political means has been shattered. In the meantime, the military activities of the Communists, in their all-out rebellion to frustrate national unification, are spreading wider and wider everyday. . . . The Government, in order to safeguard the unity of the nation and the security of the people, naturally cannot sit tight and watch the spread of disturbance without taking measures to suppress it."

Alarm Felt Abroad

THE DEVELOPMENTS in China have caused considerable concern and alarm abroad. Public opinion in foreign lands is much worried over the way in which things in this country are going. *The New York Herald Tribune* in an editorial stated:

"The Generalissimo apparently believes that by using all the available power, he can destroy the Red regimes in the areas from the Shantung peninsula to the province of Shensi. He must be convinced that the campaign against the Communists will not be a very long one. Otherwise, he would dare not strip the southern and western provinces of government soldiers."

opening address 開幕詞 Generalissimo 大元帥, 指蔣委員長
editorial 社論

Commenting on the situation in China, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin stated in the House of Commons that in China there has been a serious deterioration in the economic and financial situation and that these troubles are largely due to civil war. Moreover, Bevin sounded a warning: "Methods of wars of nerves and civil war and all that kind of things can easily prove to be a great contributing factor to the danger of a general war arising. Forces are unleashed. Great statesmen take different sides, and it is a dangerous weapon to play with from the point of view of world peace."

The Chinese people have had enough of war, ten years of civil war between the Nationalists and the Communists and eight years of external war with the Japs. China can ill afford another civil war of long duration. It is hoped that vision, statesmanship and a spirit of tolerance and restraint will prevail in the eleventh hour so that the people may be spared further bloodshed and suffering.

Hands Off China

SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR Molotov's proposal to include the China problem in the agenda of the current Moscow Conference of Big Four Foreign Ministers has touched off a movement of protest in China. The various political parties and public bodies issued manifestoes denouncing international intervention in China's internal affairs.

Bevin 貝文 (英國外相) House of Commons 下議院 civil war 內戰
war of nerves 神經戰

in the eleventh hour 在最後關頭

hands off 不干涉 Molotov 莫洛托夫 (蘇聯外交部長) agenda 議事日程
Big Four 四強 touch off 爆發;引起

Liberal and progressive elements, however, pointed out that no self-respecting people should tolerate any outside interference in their domestic affairs, and that the Chinese should oppose American intervention under the cloak of "mediation"—as well as Molotov's attempt at discussing the China problem at the Moscow Conference. Chairman Carson Chang of the Democratic Socialist Party in a written public statement said that if Molotov's proposal was unwarranted interference in China's internal affairs, then the Moscow Declaration of December 1945 and President Truman's statement on China also were acts of intervention in China's home politics.

A genuine Chinese patriot will oppose any foreign intervention, be it from the United States, the Soviet Union, or Great Britain.

Truman's New Crusade

ALL IS not going smoothly at the Moscow Conference. People all over the world are praying that the statesmen of the leading Powers have enough vision and courage to do something about it. And President Truman did. His time he took the lead in proclaiming an anti-Communist crusade.

In a bombshell-like fighting speech before a special joint session of Congress on March 12, Truman asked for: 1) Permission to spend US\$400,000,000 in Greece and Turkey for the period ending June 30, 1948; 2) The right to send civilian personnel and military men to the two countries to assist in reconstruction and to supervise the aid; 3) Legislation

Carson Chang 張君勱 Democratic Socialist Party 民社黨 Moscow
Declaration 一九四五年十二月三強關於中國問題所發表的宣言
took the lead 發起;首倡
joint session 聯席會議

giving the administration the authority to make the speediest and most effective use of the funds in terms of needed commodities, supplies and equipment; 4) Authority to provide instruction and training of selected Greek and Turkish personnel.

For what? Why, the aid is said to be necessary if the two countries are to be saved in time from falling victims to Communism. Let the President speak for himself:

"Should we fail to aid Greece and Turkey in this fateful hour, the effect will be far-reaching to the west as well as to the east. We must take immediate and resolute action. . . . This is a serious course upon which we embark. I would not recommend it except that the alternative is much more serious. . . . The free peoples of the world look to us for support in maintaining their freedoms. If we falter in our leadership, we may endanger the peace of the world and we shall surely endanger the welfare of our own nation."

After reading Truman's speech one would have thought that World War III is just around the corner. It is necessary to take "immediate and resolute action." A brave for you, dear old Harry.

Republican Representative Francis Case regarded Truman's speech as tantamount to a declaration of war, saying: "I know that if Stalin or any other country proposed to train 'selected personnel' in Mexico, we would mobilize at once."

administration 政府

around the corner 近在眼前 a brave for you 你真是一個勇士 Harry 杜魯門的名字; Dear Old Harry 一語雙關;因為在美國 Old Harry 等於 old devil.

tantamount to 等於 declaration of war 宣戰 selected personnel 特定的人員

Did Truman really mean what he said or his Red baiting was intended to serve other political and diplomatic purposes? If he really wanted to fight Communism, let him begin with the United States, Republican Representative Alvin Okonski suggested, saying: "If we want to stop Communism, how about stopping it at home first? How about stopping the Communists in South America? How about helping Spain keep Communists out of Spain? We have a chance of stopping Communism in those places. We have no chance of keeping it out of Greece."

Commenting on President Truman's proposal, Mr. Henry Wallace, former Vice President and trusted friend of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, said in a radio broadcast:

"It is not the Greek crisis that we face, but an American crisis. It is a crisis in American thought. . . . Yesterday Truman in the name of democracy and humanitarianism proposed a military lend-lease program. He proposed a loan of four hundred million dollars to Greece and Turkey as down payment on unlimited expenditure aimed at opposing Communist expansion. He proposed in effect that the American police maintain service at Russia's every border. There is no country too remote to serve as a scene of contest which will widen until it becomes world war.

"All Americans ask: How does the support given to the undemocratic governments of Greece and Turkey aid the cause of freedom? Turkey is a nation which fought against us in the First World War and which in this war refused to help

(下接第52頁)

Red baiting 反對共產黨

Wallace 華萊士

lend-lease program 租借計劃

狗的駁詰

A Dog's Refutation

魯迅原著

董星南譯

我夢見自己在隘巷中行
走，衣履破碎，像乞食
者。

一條狗在背後叫起來
了。

我傲慢地回頭，叱咤
說：

“呸！住口！你這勢利
的狗！”

“嘻嘻！”他笑了，還接
着說，“不敢，愧不爲人呢。”

“什麼！？”我氣憤了，
覺得這是一個極端的侮辱。

“我慚愧：我終於還不
知道分別銅和銀；不知道還
分別布和綢；還不知道分別
官和民；還不知道分別主和
奴；還不知道……”

我逃走了。

“且慢！我們再談
談……”他在後面大聲挽
留。

我一逕逃走；儘力地
走，直到逃出夢境，躺在自
己的牀上。

I DREAMED that I was strolling down
a narrow lane, in rags and worn-
out shoes like a beggar.

A dog broke forth into barking
from behind.

I turned round with haughtiness
and shouted:

“Hey! Shut up! You snobbish
dog!”

“Hee, hee!” he laughed and said,
“thank you. I am ashamed that I
can by no means match man in this
respect.”

“What!” I got mad, feeling
greatly insulted.

“I am quite ashamed that I
still cannot tell copper from silver,
cloth from silk, a government official
from an ordinary citizen, a master
from a slave. . . .”

I took to flight at once.

“Just a moment! Let's have a
talk for a while,” he requested me in
a loud voice from behind.

But I fled like anything till I
got out of the dreamland and found
myself lying in my own bed.

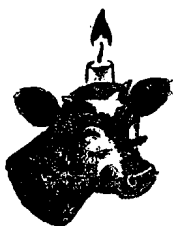
Exploring the Atom (Cont'd)

原子之內 (二)

By SIR JAMES JEANS

From *The Universe Around Us* (1934)

呂叔湘譯註



THESE MOLECULES move with very high speeds; the molecules which constitute the ordinary air of an ordinary room move with an average speed of about 500 yards a second. This is roughly the speed of a rifle-bullet, and is rather more than the ordinary speed of sound. As we are familiar with this latter speed from everyday experience, it is easy to form some conception of molecular speeds in a gas. It is not a mere accident that molecular speeds are comparable with speed of sound. Sound is a disturbance which one molecule passes on to another when it collides with it, rather like relays of messengers passing a message on to one another,

這些分子以高速率運動着；構成一間普通屋子裏的普通空氣的分子，它們運動的平均速率是每秒五百碼。這和一顆步鎗子彈的速率大致相等，比普通的聲音速率略微大一點。聲音的速率是我們日常經驗中很熟習的，因此對於一種氣體裏的分子速率也就不難得一概念。分子速率和聲音速率大致相近，這不是偶然。聲音就是一種騷動，兩個分子撞擊時由這個分子傳給那個分子，很像一隊接力前進的傳信人，一個把信傳給另一個，或是古希

speed: 速率。(注意速率“大”是 *high speed*, 速率“小”是 *low speed*.) constitute [ˈkɒnstɪtʃuːt]: 構成。roughly [ˈrʌfli]: 大約。rifle [ˈraɪfl]: 步槍，來復槍。bullet [ˈbʊlɪt]: 子彈。latter: 後者(此處指聲速)。experience [ɪkˈspɪəriəns]: 經驗。conception [kənˈsepʃən]: 概念。accident [ˈæksɪdənt]: 偶然之事(無因果或連帶關係)。mere [mɪə]: 僅僅。(adj., 非 adv., 中文“僅”字不能作形容詞)。disturbance [dɪˈtɜːbəns]: 騷動。relay [riˈleɪ]: 一隊生力的人或馬，用以接替一批已經疲倦的人或馬的。

or Greek torch-bearers handing on their lights. Between collisions the message is carried forward at exactly the speed at which the molecules travel. If these all travelled with precisely the same speed and in precisely the same direction, the sound would of course travel with just the speed of the molecules. But many of them travel on oblique courses, so that although the average speed of individual molecules in ordinary air is about 500 yards a second, the net forward velocity of the sound is only about 370 yards a second.

At high temperatures the molecules may have even greater speeds, the molecules of steam in a boiler may move at 1,000 yards a second.

It is the high speed of molecular motion that is responsible for the great pressure exerted by a gas; any surface in contact with ordinary air is exposed to a hail of molecules each

臘火炬賽跑裏賽跑人，把火炬逐個傳遞過去。在一次撞擊之後，第二次撞擊之前，這個信息的向前傳遞的速率就是分子運動的速率。倘若所有分子都以完全相同的速率，循照完全相同的方向進行，那麼聲音自然也會以和分子的速率相同的速率進行。但是這些分子裏有許多不是一直線地進行，所以雖然普通空氣裏的各個分子的平均速率是大約每秒五百碼，聲音的淨得的前進速度是只有大約每秒三百七十碼。

高溫度的時候，分子運動的速率更大；一個鍋爐裏的蒸汽的分子可能一秒鐘走一千碼。

氣體的所以產生那麼大的壓力，正是由於分子運動的高速率；任何物體的表面和普通空氣接觸，就要禁受電子般的無數分子的打

between collisions: 在兩個撞擊的中間；一擊之後，再擊之前。 If these all travelled, etc.: subjunctive. precisely [pri'saisli]: 恰好(此處修飾 same). oblique [o'blik]: 斜的. net: 淨得的，除去折耗的. velocity [vi'lə'siti]: 速度. temperature ['temprɪtʃə]: 溫度. boiler: 鍋爐.

it is the high speed . . . that is responsible: 等於 the high speed . . . is responsible; it is . . . that 是一種公式，用來加重句子裏的某一部份，此處是 high speed). responsible [ris'pənsəbl]: for: 對某事負責；此事由此而生. in contact with: 與.....相接觸. exert [ig'zə:t]: 施(力). (be) exposed to: 暴露於；禁受. hail: 冰雹；如雹的一陣.

moving with the speed of a rifle-bullet. With each breath we take, swarms of millions of millions of millions of molecules enter our bodies, each moving at about 500 yards a second, and nothing but their incessant hammering on the walls of our lungs keeps our chests from collapsing. To take another instance, the piston in a locomotive cylinder is bombarded by about 14×10^{28} molecules every second, each moving at about 800 yards a second. This incessant fusillade of innumerable tiny bullets urges the piston forward in the cylinder, and so propels the train. . . .

ATOMS

IN THE GASEOUS STATE, each separate molecule retains all the chemical properties of the solid or liquid substance from which it originated; molecules of steam, for instance, moisten salt or sugar, or combine with thirsty substances such as unslaked lime or potassium chloride, just as water does.

擊，每個分子都以步鎗子彈的速率運動。我們每吸一口氣，億兆的分子擁進我們的身體，每個以每秒五百碼的速率運動；正因為它們無休止地槌打我們的肺的牆壁，我們的胸腔纔不至於癢下去。另舉一個例，火車頭裏的一個汽筒裏的活塞每秒鐘受到 14×10^{28} 個分子的衝擊，每個分子都以大約每秒八百碼的速率運動。無數微小鎗彈的這樣無休止的射擊，推動活塞使在汽筒中前進，因而推動火車前進……

原 子

在氣體狀態中，每個分離的分子都仍然保留它所由發生的固體或液體物質的一切化學性質；例如蒸汽的分子能使鹽或糖受潮，或是跟生石灰或氯化鉀之類易溶於水的物質化合，完全跟水一樣。

swarm: 羣, 陣(原指蟲, 鳥等). nothing but: 只有, 正惟. incessant [in'sesnt]: 不斷的, 無休止的. fusillade [fju:zi'leid]: 槍砲的連續射擊. propel [prə'pel]:

驅使. originate [ə'ridʒineit]: 源出. moisten ['moɪsn]: 潤濕. thirsty: 渴的, 求水的. such as: 例如. unslaked ['ʌn'sleikt]: 未加水的 (slake, 解渴). potassium chloride [pe'tæsiəm'klo:raɪd]: 氯化鉀. just as water does: does moisten 和 combine 兩字.

Is it possible to break up the molecules still further? Lucretius and his predecessors would, of course, have said: "no." A simple experiment, which, however, was quite beyond their range, will speedily shew that they were wrong.

On sliding the two wires of an ordinary electric bell circuit into a tumbler of water, down opposite sides, bubbles of gas will be found to collect on the wires, and chemical examination shews that the two lots of gas have entirely different properties. They cannot, then, both be water-vapour, and in point of fact neither of them is; one proves to be hydrogen and the other oxygen. There is found to be twice as much hydrogen as oxygen, whence we conclude that the electric current has broken up each molecule of water into two parts of hydrogen and one of oxygen. These smaller units into which a molecule is broken are called "atoms." Each

再進一步把分子分裂開來，可能不可能？Lucretius 和他的前輩自然會說：“不可能。”一個很簡單的實驗——這當然是他們辦不到的——很快地指明他們的回答是錯誤的。

把一個普通電鈴上所用的兩根電線放進一盞水裏去，各據相對的一方，就可以看見一些氣泡凝聚到這兩根電線上，加以化學的檢查，證明這兩處的氣體有完全不同的性質。這可以推想這兩種氣體不會同是水蒸汽，事實上沒有一種是水蒸汽；一種證明是氫氣，另一種是氧氣。氫氣有氧氣的兩倍，由此我們可以得一結論：電流把每一個水分子分裂成兩份氫和一份氧。這種由分子分裂而成的較小的單位稱為“原子。”每

predecessor ['prɛdɪsɪsə]: 前輩; 前任. beyond their range: 他們所不知或不能 (range, 射程).

slide: 使滑過或滑進. wire: 金屬線, 尤指電線. circuit ['sɜ:kɪt]: 電流線路. tumbler: 平底盃. in point of fact: 在事實上, 就事實而論. hydrogen ['haɪdrɪdʒən]: 氫. oxygen ['ɒksɪdʒən]: 氧. twice as much ... as: 的兩倍 (比較 half as much ... as). whence: from which, 由此. conclude [kən'klʊd]: 獲得結論, 論定. current ['kʌrənt]: 流.

molecule of water consists of two atoms of hydrogen (H) and one atom of oxygen (O); this is expressed in its chemical formula H_2O . 個分子的水是由兩個氫原子(H)和一個氧原子(O)組成的;這個事實由水的分子式 H_2O 來表示。

All the innumerable substances which occur on earth—shoes, ships, sealing-wax, cabbages, kings, carpenters, walrus, oysters, everything we can think of—can be analysed into their constituent atoms, either in this or in other ways. It might be thought that a quite incredible number of different kinds of atoms would emerge from the rich variety of substances we find on earth. Actually the number is quite small. The same atoms turn up again and again, and the great variety of substances we find on earth results, not from any great variety of atoms entering into their composition, but from the great variety of ways in which a few types of atoms can be combined—just as in a colour-print three colours can be combined so as to form almost all the colours we meet in nature, not to

所有在地球上出現的無窮數的物質——皮鞋,船隻,火漆,白菜,帝王,木匠,海象,牡蠣,我們所能想到的一切東西——都能分析成爲組成它們的原子,或是用剛纔說的分析法,或是用別種分析法。也許有人會這麼想:我們在地球上所見的物資之種類繁富無比,那末原子的種類也將有多到令人難信的數目。實際上這個數目是很小的。同一種原子三番五次的出現,我們所見的物質種類之繁富,不是由於加入它們的組織的原子種類繁多,而是由於少數幾種原子的可能結合的方式繁多——正如在一幅彩色印製的畫片上,三個顏色能結合起來,形成差不多所有我們在自然界所能遇見的種種顏色,甚至還可

consist [kən'sist] of: 由.....組成;包含. formula ['fɔ:mjule]: 公式.
sealing-wax: 封口用的蠟,即火漆. walrus ['wɔ:lɪrəs]: 海象. oyster
[ɔɪstə]: 牡蠣. analyse ['ænelaɪz]: 分析. constituent [kən'stɪtjuənt]:
組成成分. n., 成分. incredible [ɪn'kredəbl]: 難於相信的. emerge
[ɪ'mɜ:dʒ]: 出現,露出. variety [ve'raɪəti]: 繁多. turn up: 出現,露面. the
great variety of substances ... results: we find on earth 爲形容子句.
result from: 由於.