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階梯英語

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當代建築之美

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封面說明

語言的學習，絕非一蹴可及，必須按部就班，循序漸進，同時持之以恆，才能有所精進。從80期的字母A，到今日的字母Z，隨英文始終秉持這份精神，不斷鼓勵讀者利用各種方法各種工具突破學習困境，採掘英語寶藏的果實。

There is no short cut to learning a foreign language. Mastering a foreign language is a long process, requiring many years of continuous effort with good teaching materials. When learning English, you need a copy of LADDER ENGLISH which provides the most up-to-date material and related information about English, helping people learn good English in an enjoyable way.

THE SECRET

*Two girls discover
the secret of life
in a sudden line of
poetry.*

*I who don't know the
secret wrote
the line. They
told me*

*(through a third person)
they had found it
but not what it was¹
not even*

*what line it was.² No doubt
by now, more than a week
later, they have forgotten
the secret,*

*the line, the name of
the poem. I love them
for finding what
I can't find.*

*and for loving me
for the line I wrote,
and for forgetting it
so that*

*a thousand times, till death
finds them, they may
discover it again, in other
lines*

*in other
happenings.³ And for⁴
wanting to know it,
for*

*assuming there is
such a secret, yes,
for that⁵
most of all.*

兩個女孩發現
人生的秘密
於一行突兀的
詩。

是不知那秘密的
我寫了
那一行。她們
告訴我

(透過第三人)
說是找到了它
卻沒說是什麼
甚至沒說

是哪一行。當然
到現在，一個多星期
後，她們已經忘了
那秘密。

那一行、那首詩
的名字。我愛她們，
因她們去尋找
我找不到的，

也因她們愛我
由於我寫過的一行，
也因她們把它忘記
這一來

再次（直到死²
，她們）她們可以
將它尋獲，於別的

事件。
事件。也因
她們企望了解它，
因

她們假設有
此一秘密，對了，
特別因為
這緣故。





作者：

德妮斯·雷維多(Denise Levertov, 1923)美國詩人，生於美國，未受正式學堂教育，1948年婚後赴美定居。曾多次獲獎，並曾在大學教書。詩風屬「黑山詩派」(Black Mountain Poets)。詩作具體、精確。有批評家稱她是探索「秘密」的詩人。著有O Taste and See: New Poems(1964)及Life in the Forest(1978)等詩集。本詩原載於前者。

短評：

文學之作，多半為了明瞭人生真義。這裏詩人設他的詩，那怕只有一行，若能帶給讀者一點啟發，則他自己也有莫大的喜悅。詩中之意有時詩人自己都未能察覺。而讀者認定詩中有「秘密」，並努力去尋找，正是肯定詩的價值。這大概是詩人對讀者的期許吧。

本詩淺顯易懂。除了固定每四行為一節(stanza)外，詩行長度不定，也不押韻，是自由體詩(free verse)。但自由體詩並不完全自由。以本詩為例，每節前三行多半包含兩、三個重音；第四行通常只有一個，因此該行意義特別突顯。最後兩節略有變化，強調出詩人對讀者的盼望。

註釋：

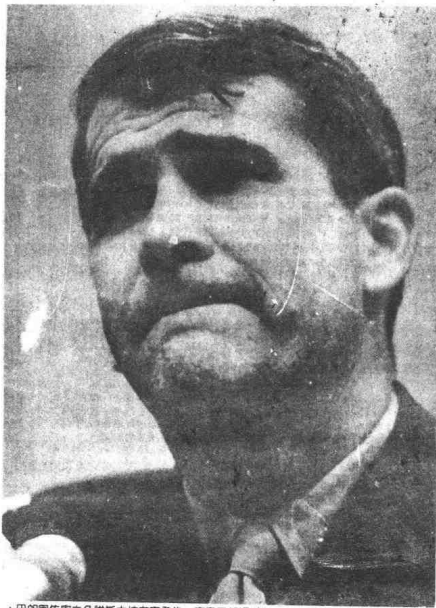
1. What it was是前一節 They told me的直接受詞。It指the secret。
2. What line it was亦是They told me的直接受詞。
3. happening: ①經過發生的事情；②可以立即引發感觸的事件。
4. And for: 全句應為And I love them for。
5. that: 指assuming there is such a secret這回事。



PEOPLE IN FOCUS

伊朗軍售案主角 諾斯中校 THE MAN WHO KNEW

JOHN LI 作 / 張平男譯



▲伊朗軍售案主角諾斯中校在案發後一直守口如瓶。

Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, the man at the focus of the American Arms-for-Hostages/Profits-for-Contras scandal, could very well be a character out of an Ian Fleming novel. A Reagan-described "genuine American hero" honored with a Silver Star and two Purple Hearts for his service in Vietnam, North has shown a repeated predilection for political schemes involving unabashed action, clandestine methods, and necessary secrecy.

Despite North's rather mundane title at the National Security Council—

目前處於美國以武器換取人質以及以軍售款資助尼加拉瓜反抗軍醜聞案焦點的諾斯中校，簡直就是佛萊明小說中的人物。諾斯曾蒙堂根形容為「真正的美國英雄」，並因在越南服役而獲頒一



▲諾斯中校宣誓說實話。

Deputy Director for Political-Military Affairs—his work was anything but commonplace. Indeed, his duties on the NSC staff were of such a secret nature that the U.S. military refused to reveal ordinary details of his service. Even his age—43 or 44—is not known for certain.

Yet, in spite of the secrecy surrounding his background, a scanty biography can be pieced together. Born in San Antonio, Texas, Oliver North attended the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, where he earned the reputation for being a tough adversary—in part due to his championship boxing style. After graduation, he served with the Marines in Vietnam. To this day, few outside upper military echelons know for exactly what reason North was awarded his medals. Those who do know hint at an uncommon exhibition of strength in the face of overwhelming odds.

Back from Vietnam, North worked on policy and planning at Marine headquarters. His work there included a sizable involvement in the failed 1980 mission to rescue the U.S. hostages then being held in Tehran. North is reputed to have led a detach-

ment of Marines poised in Turkey to “cover the rescuers’ escape.”

North’s catapult to his National Security Council position was his relationship with Navy Secretary John Lehman. Lehman, impressed by military papers North wrote while attending the Naval War College in Providence, Rhode Island, suggested him for the NSC post. Once there, North distinguished himself as a fervent Reaganite, a zealous anti-communist, and a tireless worker whose habitual 17-hour workdays left little time for his wife and children.

North’s untiring dedication to his job bore fruit in a number of “special



▲他是否能駁過軍售範圍的法律制畧？

枚銀星及二枚紫心勳章；他一再顯示出偏好涵蓋大膽行動、隱密手法及必要保密的政治計謀。

諾斯在國家安全會議的官銜雖然頗為普通——政軍事務副主任——但是他的工作可是絕不平常。實際上，他在國家安全會議幕僚單位的職務性質極為機密。因為美國軍方拒絕透露他工作的一般細節。即連他的年齡——四十三或四十四歲——也難以確定。

然而，儘管他的背景秘而不宣，但還是可以設法拼湊出他的傳略。諾斯生於德克薩斯州安東尼奧鎮，就讀位於安納波利市的美國海軍官校，在校時並以難以對付聞名——這部分是由於他的第一流拳擊風格。畢業後，他隨陸戰隊在越南服役。迄今為止，除軍方上階層以外，很少人確實知道諾斯是因為什麼功績而獲得勳章。確知情的人暗示，他在面對極為不利的情况下，顯示了過

人的能耐。

自越南歸國後，諾斯在陸戰隊總部擔任政策和企劃方面的職務。他在這裏的工作包括大舉參與一九八〇年拯救被黑蘭美國人質的流產任務。據稱，當時諾斯率領一支陸戰隊員在土耳其待命，以「掩護援救人員逃生。」

諾斯能够跻身國家安全會議，係靠他與海軍部長李曼的關係。李曼對於諾斯就讀羅得島普羅維登斯海軍戰爭學院時所撰軍務論文留有深刻印象。因而推薦他到國家安全會議任職。一旦進入國家安全會議後，諾斯即以熱心擁護雷根，赤誠反共，工作勤奮著稱。他通常每天工作十七小時，因此很少有時間跟妻小相處。

諾斯對於工作的勤奮專注，終在不少「特別任務」上結果。據稱，他曾導中央情報局特種人員在尼加拉瓜港口佈雷。諾斯的辦公室被認為是美國入使格

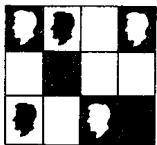
projects.” He reportedly supervised the mining of Nicaraguan harbors by C.I.A. agents. North’s office was considered the “nerve center” of the Grenada invasion. It is North who is attributed with masterminding the capture of the plane carrying the Arab terrorists who hijacked the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro*. And some even credit North with choosing the exact bomb targets for the American raid on Libya. Yet for all the Washington gossip, none of these rumors has been specifically confirmed.

Notes one Administration official, North’s duties in the White House were always of a furtive nature: “His role was to go right up to the limit of the law. He lost sight of the dividing line.” This loss of sight has already lost him his \$40,800-a-year NSC job; it may eventually cost him even more. As he invoked the 5th Amendment against self-incrimination in front of a Senate investigatory committee, Oliver North seemed all-too-aware that his “freedom fighting” might, ironically, cost him his freedom. On the other hand, according to one insider, North might “end up in a conservative organization, selling a book and rights to a movie.”

瑞那達島時的「神經中心。」諾斯也被視為負責策劃擄劫一架載著阿拉伯恐怖份子之飛機的人物，這些恐怖份子先前曾現持義大利遊艇阿奇里羅洛號。有些人甚至認為諾斯負責擇定美國襲擊利比亞時的轟炸目標。雖然華府有這些謠傳，但沒有一項獲得明確證實。

一位美國政府官員指出，諾斯在白宮的職務一直都是屬於隱密的性質：「他所扮演的角色就是走在法律的邊緣。他看不見分界線。」他的這種忽視已於今令他喪失了年薪四萬零八百美元的國家安全會議工作；最終還可能令他失去更多。當諾斯在參院調查委員會上引用憲法第五修正案以防陷自己於罪之際，他似乎非常清楚，他的「自由之戰」可能諷刺地令他喪失自由。在另一方面，一位知悉內情的人指出，諾斯最後可能「加入某一保守派團體，換書出售並且賣出電影的版權。」





QUOTABLE QUOTES BY PEOPLE IN THE NEWS 風雲人物的話

林信秀 編寫

美國秘密軍售伊朗的事件，由於兩位當事人羅斯和彭德特引用憲法保障條款拒絕說出實情而使謊言工作陷入僵局。第一夫人南茜最近在白宮書房接受訪問的時候，希望這兩位前任的國家安全工作人員要坦誠發佈真情。

There is nothing more that President Ronald Reagan can do. Now it is up to North and Poindexter. I want the two men to tell what they know because they are obviously the only

當根總統僅能放到這個地步，現在一切取決於諾斯和彭德特兩人。我希望他們兩人說出他們所知的一切，因為順

一九八六年諾貝爾獎，已經分別在瑞典和挪威頒發，台灣出生的李達哲獲頒化學獎給國人帶來莫大的光榮。美國作家魏基爾在挪威奧斯陸接受和平獎的頒發，他是出生於羅馬尼亞的猶太人，雙親死於納粹集中營，他在受獎典禮中發表演說追念受難的猶太同胞。

Do I have the right to represent the multitudes who have perished? Do I have the right to accept this great honor on their behalf? I do not. No

我有權利代表無數死難者說話嗎？我有權利代表他們前來接受這項殊榮嗎？我沒有權利這樣做，沒有人可以為

美國和蘇俄的武器管制談判，多年來進展緩慢，談話又停停，無法達成持久的協議，主要是因為缺乏誠意，各懷鬼胎。美國國防部長溫伯格最近在紐約發表公開演說，強調實力第一，不可眼光短淺而予蘇俄可乘之機。



There is no more arbitrary government in the Philippines. There is now the rule of law. There is no more government by gun, just government by the ballot. As for the economy

菲律賓不再有專制政府，現在是法治時代。也沒有軍事政府，而是民選的政府。在經濟上而言，雖然遭到政治不

菲律賓的停火協議大致上還能維持。政治的安定有助於經濟發展，而經濟的發展却需要外資的投入，因此，菲律賓總統克拉克最近公開鼓勵外國商人前往投資，把握機會做生意，不要受到前任政府的影響而裹足不前。

政治人物雖然見多識廣，但是內心深處仍有患得患失的時候，只是不為外人知曉而已。現年六十一歲的英國首相柴契爾夫人，最近接受英國廣播公司記者的訪問，談到在大陸廣眾發表演說的心情。

I am nervous every time I get up to make a major speech. I am nervous every time I go into the House of Commons. And I don't know any minister who doesn't feel nervous. Every time I go in I think: 'Now look

每次我起身發表重要的演說，我都會覺得緊張，我想沒有一位內閣閣員不會感到緊張。每次我要進入下議院之前，我就對自己說：『要顯得好看，保

新聞英語字彙

1. strengthen out: 水磨石出，真相大白
2. speak for the dead: 為死者代言
3. mutilated dreams and visions: 破碎的夢想和遠景
4. the Kremlin: 克里姆林宮(指蘇共領導機關)
5. long-term perspective: 長遠的見解
6. rush into an agreement: 匆促達成協議
7. arbitrary government: 專制政府
8. steadfast environment: 前衛性的環境
9. the House of Commons: (英國)下議院
10. Wimbledon: 溫布登(網球賽)

ones who know what went on. Nobody else knows. It's very disturbing to him that he was not told things that he should have been told. Nobody is happy and jubilant about

然只有他們知道實情，沒有別人知道。雷根未被告知他應該知道的真相，他覺得很不安，沒有人樂於遭受欺騙。我相

being deceived. I am confident the situation will strengthen itself out as soon as we get these two to talk.

—Nancy Reagan—

信只委叫這兩人說出真相，事情終將水落石出而大白於天下。

——南茜·雷根——



one may speak for the dead, no one may interpret their mutilated dreams and visions, and yet I sense their presence. I always do, and at

死者代言，沒有人能够瞭解死者的殘破夢想和理念，但是我可以察覺他們的存在，我經常有此感覺，尤其在這個時

this moment more than ever.

—Elie Wiesel—

刻，感覺尤其強烈。

——艾利·魏塞爾——

We must give the Kremlin a reason to sit down with us because if we are weak and they think they can weaken us further by refusing to talk, we will

我們必須讓蘇俄有理由和我們坐下來談判，因為如果我們的力量薄弱，他們認為可以用拒談的策略來進一步削弱

never get an agreement that is in America's interest. So we must be strong before we begin any negotiations. We should take a long-term

我們，那麼，我們就無法達成一項符合美國利益的協議。因此，在進行談判之前我們必須保持強大，我們對於談判要

perspective on negotiations. The worst thing we could do is to rush into an agreement.

—Casper Weinberger—

抱持長遠的看法，最糟糕的莫過於匆忙草率達成協議。

——卡斯柏·溫伯格——

despite the damaging cloud of political instability that has hung over it, all the vital signs are good. Opportunity should outweigh risk. We have created a more steadfast forward environ-

安的陰影所打擊，一切主要的經濟指標仍然看好。投資機會的考慮應該優於冒險顧忌，我們已經創造一個更具戰略性



ment for us to do business in

—Corazon Aquino—

的投資環境，讓外國資本國做主。

——克拉蓉·艾奎諾——



love, keep... and concentrate.' And so as I get... yes, one is desperately nervous. If I go to Wimbledon or I go to the soccer cup final I know exactly how those people feel. They are nervous and frightened to death until

持鎮定，全神貫注」。儘管如此，等到起身致詞的時候，我還是緊張的不得了。我去觀看溫布登網賽或足球決賽，我能完全體會上場球員的心情，他們在

the game starts and then they lose themselves in the game. And that's the only way to do it.

—Margaret Thatcher—

球賽開始以前都緊張得要命，球賽開始以後，他們才會忘形拼戰，這正是唯一的克服緊張之策。

——瑪格麗特·柴契爾——



沙特的 嘔吐

SARTRE'S NAUSEA

蔡源煌 改寫



Sartre's first important work, *Nausea*,¹ appeared in 1938. Many regard it as a fictional presentation of existentialism. Yet this is somehow inaccurate because the novel had been written about five years before the term "existentialism" was coined.² In fact, Sartre's novel belongs to the tradition of phenomenism, or descriptive phenomenology, which is concerned with describing the concrete facts of immediate experience.³ The phenomenologists are interested in the world of things before they have been organized by the rational mind into systematic relationships and assigned names.⁴ The formula which sums up this point of view is that "existence precedes essence." In other words, the concrete object already exists before man intellectually apprehends its nature (essence).⁵

Sartre's novel takes the form of a diary written by Antoine Roquentin, a thirty-year-old lonely intellectual without the ties of friends or family.⁶ After having traveled extensively in Europe, Africa and Asia and having taken part in archeological expeditions to India and Indo-China, Roquentin now lives in the seaport town of Bouville.⁷ There he is doing research into the life of the Comte de Rollebon, an eighteenth-

作者簡介

沙特(1905--1980)生於法國巴黎，是存在主義哲學大師，著名小說家、劇作家。早先曾在德國研究哲學，思想深受胡塞爾、海德格及齊克果影響。1935年後回巴黎定居，任教於 Lycee Condorcet；當時有一羣年輕知識份子跟隨他，將美國當代名家如海明威、福克納介紹到法國文壇。二次大戰時，沙特曾被捕入獄，出獄後加入反納粹活動。戰後，他成為存在主義的領導人物，與奧蒙、波娃、卡謬、馬勒、龐蒂經常出入 The Cafe de Flore 聚會談話，使存在主義蔚為風氣。他主要的作品還有 *The Wall* (短篇小說集)、*The Flies* (劇本) 以及 *Roads to Freedom* (小說)。

註解：

- 1 nausea：原意為「噁心」，「作嘔」，引申為對生命、對存在感到噁心、不適。
- 2 許多人認為 *Nausea* 一書將存在主義思想以小說方式呈現出來 (fictional presentation 虛構的呈現)。但是這種說法不太正確，因為這本小說比存在主義一詞早五年問世。coin：造(字)。(按：Existentialism 存在主義，強調人應順自己的本性，塑造自己的生活模式；強調個人自由、個人的抉擇與責任。)

century figure in European politics.⁸ Roquentin indulges in the imaginary world that he has created for the Comte de Rolleston and cares little about the actual world.⁹

By and by he is removed from the life going on in the actual world and feels alienated.¹⁰ In the third year (1932) of his residence in Bouville, Roquentin begins to have a series of disturbing psychological experiences which he calls "Nausea": a total disgust with life and with the question of Being.¹¹ He feels that things seem to have a life alien to his.¹² commonplace objects become strange.¹³ He even finds that he is unable to pick up a stone or a piece of paper because they have a life of their own. Soon the feeling of strangeness extends itself to Roquentin's own body; even his hand has a separate life from his and looks like a strange animal with an autonomous existence—a crab wiggling its claws.¹⁴ He is overwhelmed by the feeling that his body is simply an indeterminate focus of life.¹⁵ Finally he finds that everywhere things have taken on an unexpected, unsettling character, as if they have become divorced from their names and from all their customary uses. Every object is nameless, grotesque, and pur-

poseless.¹⁶

In this world, nothing has any reason to be.¹⁷ Things are absurd. They don't obey any rules. Because the world is lawless and illogical, man is free to do whatever he wishes even though there may no longer be any point in doing anything.¹⁸ His Nausea comes from his revulsion toward this total but meaningless freedom.¹⁹

Then, Roquentin feels terribly lonely. His relationship with Francoise, the proprietress of a nearby café, is only physical. She is an outlet for his sexual needs.²⁰ At the same time, the decent citizens of Bouville only arouse his fierce anger. To him their social rituals and their values such as order, duty and rights are unreal.²¹ He considers them to be an elaborate machinery of deceit. He regards his fellow human beings as lifeless statues in public squares or portraits in an art gallery; he despises the deadness and artificiality of their lives.²²

The only man that makes an effort to be friendly with Roquentin is Ogier P., nicknamed by Roquentin "The Self-Taught Man." Ogier P. has decided to educate himself by reading all the books in the Bouville Library.²³ He reads the books alphabetically and after seven years

3 事實，沙特爾本小說屬於現象論的傳統（即描述現象學），現象論主要是描述而非經驗到具體事實。to be concerned with: 與……有關，探討……。

4 現象學家所關切的外在世界是尚未經過理性加以整合為系統關係或名稱的事物。assign: 賦予（名稱），此處 assigned 為過去分詞形容詞用，修飾 name。

5 「存在先於本質」這個套語（formula）可用來概括這種論點。它的意思是說，具體事物在人類理性去理解（apprehend）它的本質（nature）之前就存在了。

6 小說是採日記的形式寫成。日記記的是一位三十歲的知識份子 Roquentin，他沒有家屬和親友。tie: 關係，如 family ties 家族關係；ties of blood 血緣關係。

7 Roquentin 早先遍遊歐洲、非洲、亞洲（extensively 折範圍之廣闊），並參加考古探險隊，遠至印度和中南半島，目前住在一海港小鎮。

8 他正在研究 18 世紀歐洲政壇上一知名人物（figure）Rolleston 伯爵的生平。〔案：伯爵當年住在這海港鎮上。〕

9 Roquentin 耽溺（indulge in）於自己為伯爵所編造出來的幻想世界，而不關心外面的真實世界。

10 漸漸地（by and by）他和真實世界脫離（to be removed from）而覺得有隔閡（alienated 離異）。

11 居住在（residence）Bouville 的第三年，Roquentin 的心理上產生了一連串令他困擾（disturbing）的感受，他稱之為「惡心」；也就是對生命以及「存在」的問題產生徹底的「惡感（disgust）」。

12 alien to his: 不同於他的生命。his: his life.

13 commonplace objects: 常見的一般東西。

14 這種奇怪的感覺很快地延伸（extend）到 Roquentin 自己的軀體。他的手有獨立自主的生命（autonomous existence），很像一隻螃蟹蠕動他的爪。

15 to be overwhelmed by: 因……而不能自己。indeterminate focus of life: 他覺得他的身體只是周遭一切生命的一個模糊而不確定的焦點。

16 最後，他發現所有的東西都具有（take on）一種出人意料而未定型的特質（character），彷彿它們都和本來的名稱以及平常的用途（customary uses），脫離了關係（divorced）。每件東西都變得無法名狀（nameless）、怪異（grotesque）而無用。

17 這世界上，沒有任何東西有理由存在（to be）。

18 absurd: 荒謬的。lawless and illogical: 無法紀的、無邏輯的。在這個無法紀、邏輯可違抗的世界裏，人可以隨心所欲去做任何事；儘管做任何事都不再有什麼意義了。point: 理由、目的。

has reached the L's. Through him Sartre apparently criticizes man's naive reliance on all rational systems to impose an extraneous order on the multiplicity of life.²⁴ "The Self-Taught Man" constantly buttonholes Roquentin, asking to hear about Roquentin's adventures in other countries.²⁵ He even goes to Roquentin's rooms one evening asking to see some of the photographs he has collected. These friendly overtures are not entirely welcomed by Roquentin, who is immersed in his psychological problems.²⁶ At one point, they have dinner together. The Self-Taught Man tries to convince Roquentin that he ought to be a humanist, that in the "humanity" of the world is to be found the true reason for the universe. Roquentin fights back fiercely.²⁷ During the discussion, the Nausea comes over him and he abruptly leaves the restaurant.²⁸ Later it turns out that "The Self-Taught Man" is a pedester who gets pleasure from furtively caressing the legs and hands of young boys who frequent the library.²⁹ The librarian drives him from the room—his shelter for so many years.³⁰

One day Roquentin suddenly stops writing in the middle of a paragraph. He knows that he

will write no more, although he has spent more than three years' labor on his work. He stops writing partly because he feels cheated, as if his very existence has been stolen by the Comte de Bellebon, and partly because he discovers that he can never know for certain the truth about the notorious Comte, who used men for his own ends during his life.³¹ Roquentin also finds that there is little or no purpose in his own life.

A day or two after his dinner with The Self-Taught Man, Roquentin receives an unexpected letter from his former mistress Anny. The letter has been forwarded from his old address in Paris.³² She requests a rendezvous in Paris.³³ He decides to go, though more out of curiosity than love. In the past, Anny, an actress, had taken a rather theatrical view of their relationship. She demanded of it a series of "perfect moments" (in Anny's words) in which everything—setting, mood and action—combined to make an ideally perfect relationship.³⁴ She often mocked him because the hoped-for experience usually did not materialize.³⁵ Now she is middle-aged and has grown fat. She no longer believes that perfect moments are possible. The interview, nonetheless, is a failure and both are

18 他的「噁心」正是對這種無意義的完全自由所產生的厭惡 (revulsion反感)。

20 他和附近一家酒店的女老闆的關係只是肉體的，讓他看見了性慾的發洩 (outlet) 而已。

21 另一方面，Bouville 一些莊重的居民只會讓他憤怒。對他而言，他們的社會習俗和價值觀，例如秩序、責任、權利等都不負責。

22 他認為這些價值觀只是一套精巧騙人的體制 (machinery)。在他看來，那些人好比公共廣場上沒有生命的雕像或藝術陳列館裏的畫像。他發現他們生活裏的死板和虛偽 (artificiality：不自然、人造之事務)。

23 唯一設法和 Roquentin 親近的人是 Ogier P., Roquentin 給他取綽號為「自我教育者」，因為他下定決心藏完圖書館裏的書來達成自我教育。

24 「自我教育者」按字順順序閱讀書籍，七年裏讀完 L 字母。沙特顯然是透過這個角色來批評人類天真地依賴理性制度去為複雜而多面的生命 (multiplicity of life) 套上一個無關的秩序。impose……把……加諸……之上。extraneous：外來的；無關的。

25 buttonhole：攔住人說個不完。

26 The photographs collected：指 Roquentin 所收集的相片。但是這友誼的序曲 (overtures) Roquentin 並

不歡迎，因為他本身正陷入重重的心理問題之中。to be immersed in：陷入（或投入）……之中。

27 「自我教育者」想說服 (convince) Roquentin 成為一個人文主義者，他說在人道的世界裏方能找到宇宙的真理，但 Roquentin 大力反擊。

28 在他們討論過程中，作嘔的感覺又來侵 (come over：佔據)，於是他就兀地離開飯店。

29 「自我教育者」竟然是個同性戀者，他喜歡偷偷地撫摸當來圖書館看書的小男生的腿和手。turn out：證明是……；結果是……。pedester：窺窺者。furtively：偷偷摸摸地。frequent：此處常動詞用，作「常去」解，注意重音在第二音節 ['frɪkwənt]。

30 圖書館員把他逐出他多年來的避風港 (shelter)。

31 Roquentin 不願繼承 de Bellebon 伯爵的傳記，一部分原因是他覺得受騙了，彷彿他本身的存在被伯爵偷走了；另一部分原因是他發現他永遠無法確知那聲名狼藉的伯爵的真實生平，真像在此時，時利用人來達成個人的目的。

32 Roquentin 收到舊情婦 Anny 的意外來函。該信是從他巴黎叔叔轉來。forward：轉寄，例 please forward my mail to my new address。

33 她要求在巴黎見面。rendezvous ['rɑːndəˈvuː]，約

disappointed.³⁶ Anny returns to the man with whom she is living, and Roquentin goes back to Bourville with a sense of numbness.³⁷ He believes that both of them have outlived themselves. All that is left, he feels, is but the routine of eating and sleeping, an existence similar to an unthinking object.³⁸

In this anguished, meaningless life there is one ray of hope. It is suggested by the jazz record which Roquentin regularly plays with delight.³⁹ Unlike his own formless and ambiguous existence, this melody is clean, impersonal, and rigorous. It is "washed clean of the sin of existing."⁴⁰ The composer and singer have achieved their salvation in the purity of their art. Roquentin wishes that he could emulate the jazz composer.⁴¹ He looks forward to writing a book, probably a novel, which would make people think of his life as something precious and legendary. With the planned book, he hopes that he might succeed in accepting himself.⁴² With this ambition in mind, Roquentin goes to the railway station to wait for the train to Paris.

Readers of Sartre's novel are thus left to speculate on what becomes of Roquentin.⁴³ Does

Roquentin write his book? Is this diary the book in question?⁴⁴ The diary is prefaced by a fictitious "editor's note" stating that what follows was found among Roquentin's papers.⁴⁵ What happened then? Did he die? Did he commit suicide? Did he go insane? We never know.

Roquentin rejects the conventions that his fellow human beings observe because he thinks that these conventions are merely an expression of man's terror to face his own freedom in an absurd universe.⁴⁶ But there is surely an inconsistency here. If the existential view is based on immediate experience, the only truth which it can reveal is the truth for each individual observer.⁴⁷ There is no reason to prefer one kind of experience to another. Unless Sartre can persuade us through Roquentin to feel and think in exactly the same way he does, his views have no claim on us.⁴⁸

Roquentin's experience, however, still has a practical interest for us. His feeling of dissociation from his own body, his fantasies that border on hallucination are the result of Sartre's nightmarish view of life.⁴⁹ At least one cannot deny that the book attests to Sartre's compelling imaginative power.⁵⁰

會；約會地點。

34. 在過去，Anny 因為身為演員，所以也採取演戲的眼光來看他們倆人的關係。她要求兩人在一起的時候應該有一連串的「完美刹那」（套用 Anny 的話）；每件事——背景、情緒和行動——搭配成最完美的關係。

35. 她經常嘲笑他，因為預期的（hoped-for）完美經驗通常沒有實現（materialize）。

36. 但是，他們的會面（interview）失敗，雙方都失望。

37. a sense of numbness: 麻木的感覺。

38. Roquentin 認為他們倆都活得很久了。outlive: 生存比……更久。此處指他們的生活已無意義，再活下去只是吃、睡等機械化（routine）的生活方式，有如不思考的事物一樣。

39. 在這痛苦、無意義的生活裏有一絲希望的曙光：就是 Roquentin 喜歡聽的爵士樂唱片。

40. 不同於他個人無固定形式而曖昧的存在，爵士樂的旋律清新、客觀，並充滿活力（rigorous），洗淨了任何生存的污穢。to be washed clean of: 洗滌而無……。

41. 爵士樂的作曲家 and 歌唱者在藝術的純粹中得到救贖。Roquentin 也希望自己能像作曲家看齊。emulate: 效法；與……競爭。

42. 他期待（look forward to）能寫出一本書，可能是一

部小說，讓人們認為他的生命有價值，有傳奇性。他也希望計劃中的書能使他接納自己。

43. speculate: 思考，猜想（介系詞用 on 或 about）。此字另作「投機」解。

44. 這本日記不就是 Roquentin 寫的？

45. 日記的前面附有一篇虛構的（fictitious）編者序言。preface: 序文。

46. Roquentin 排斥他的同胞所遵循（observe）的習俗，因為他認為這些習俗只是呈現人不敢面對在荒謬宇宙中所擁有的個人自由。

47. 不過，這種說法有所矛盾（inconsistency）。如果存在的觀點是奠定在立即的經驗之上，那麼它所能表露的只是個人所觀察到的片面真理而已。

48. 除非沙特能透過 Roquentin 來說服我們，使我們的感受和他的完全一樣，否則他不能要求我們認同他的觀點。claim: 依權利要求……

49. 他那種與自己肢體分離的感覺（feeling of dissociation），他那近乎（border on）幻覺（hallucination）的奇思異想（fantasies）都是由於沙特把生命看成夢魘所造成的。

50. 至少，我們不能否認此部小說確實了（attest）沙特令人攝服的（compelling）想像力。

