



英语注释读物

IRON BALL

铁蛋

上海人民出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书节选自长篇小说《渔岛怒潮》英文节译本 *Iron Ball*，原载《中国文学》(*Chinese Literature*) 1973年第4期。主要写的是解放战争时期，海岛渔民在中国共产党的领导下同国民党反动派进行英勇斗争的故事。这篇小说成功地塑造了地下儿童团团长铁蛋这个英雄人物，突出地描写了他在革命的暴风雨中茁壮成长的经历：铁蛋在老一辈革命者的培养、帮助下，同广大渔民群众一起，对渔霸展开了针锋相对、英勇顽强的斗争，并在武装斗争的烈火中成长为一名大无畏的革命战士。这篇小说充分表现了革命英雄人物对无产阶级革命事业的无限忠诚，热情歌颂了他们临危不惧、敢于斗争、敢于胜利的革命英雄主义和拼命精神。本书情节生动，英译文词汇丰富，适合于具有中等英语水平的读者阅读。

英 语 注 释 读 物

Iron Ball

铁 蛋

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人名对照表

- Iron Ball 铁蛋——儿童团副团长，后来负责地下儿童团。
 Hai-sheng 海生——儿童团团长，王爷爷的孙子。
 Spring Catch 春栓——地下儿童团的骨干。
 Yeh Hung-shan 叶洪山——中共龙王岛区委书记兼武工队指导员。
 Grandad Wang 王爷爷——名叫王四江(Wang Ssu-chiang)，龙湾头村的
 支部书记兼渔教会会长。
 Third Sister Liu 刘三嫂——妇救会会长，村的地下党领导者。
 Erh-hu 二虎——村民兵队长，后来参加武工队，是一个神枪手。
 Squad Leader Chen 陈班长——县独立营机枪班班长。
 Tang 老唐——铁蛋的叔叔。
 Ta-kuei 大贵——地下儿童团团员。
 Iron Lock 铁锁——铁蛋的弟弟。
 Little Liberation 小解放——刘三嫂的儿子，年仅三岁。
 Ta-shun 大顺——小孩名。
 Dwarf Wang 王矮子——原为匪兵，在我方争取下弃暗投明。

* * * *

- Chih Lung-chang 迟龙章——龙王岛的渔霸，匪海上保安队队长兼匪区长。
 Pock Face 孙麻子——迟匪的副官。
 Chien 钱老三——匪小队长，绰号三吊眼(Squint Eye)。
 Bad Egg 二刁蛋——迟匪的侄子。
 One Ear 独耳朵——匪兵名。
 Regiment Commander Tung 董团长——匪青岛保安总队海战团团长。

地名对照表

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Dragon King Island 龙王岛 | Wenteng 文登 |
| Big Dragon Mountain 大龙山 | Haihsi 海西 |
| White Cloud Cave 白云洞 | Tsingtao 青岛 |
| Makuai Lane 马拐胡同 | eastern Shantung 胶东 |

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IRON BALL*

ANNOTATORS' NOTE:** The revolutionary young fighter Iron Ball had always waged tit-for-tat struggles against the local despot Chih and his gang since Chih regained control of Dragon King Island. *He strived with his pal Spring Catch to rescue Grandad Wang from the lock-up¹.* Under the leadership of the Communist Party he gradually realized that *it was no good for him to fight alone²* and so set up an underground youth corps. *In accordance with³* the order given by Third Sister Liu, Iron Ball and other corps members distributed pamphlets *calling on*

* 本文选自英文版《中国文学》1973年第4期。原文共五章，本书从第三章开始，节选三章。

** 为了便于阅读，特加注释者按，供读者参考。

1. 他和他的老伴儿春栓拼命想把王爷爷从牢房里救出来。pal [pæl] n. (俗语) 伙伴，好朋友。grandad (或 granddad) ['grændæd] n. (儿语) 祖父，外祖父。
2. 独自一个人进行斗争是没有用处的。for him to fight 是由“for + 名词(或代词宾格) + 动词不定式”构成的不定式复合结构。在这种结构中，for 本身无意义，它后面的名词(或代词宾格)在意义上可以看作这个不定式的主语。本句中的这个不定式复合结构用作主语，而句首的先行词 it 则是形式主语。no good (没有用处)，用作表语。这里的 good 是名词，作“效用”解。
3. 按照，依照，根据。

*the people not to pay taxes*⁴ and joined in other struggles with their elder comrades-in-arms. This is how he *goes on fighting*⁵.

4. 号召群众起来抗税。这个分词短语在句中用作目的状语。call on 作“号召”解，它后面接一个“名词 + 不定式”型的复合宾语。not to pay (不付) 是不定式的否定形式。taxes 用复数表示名目繁多的苛捐杂税。the people 作“大众”、“群众”解。

5. 继续战斗下去。go on 后面接现在分词，表示“连续不断地做下去”；go on 后面接不定式，表示“接着做”。试比较：Let's go on reading the second volume of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*. (表示第二卷没有读完，要继续读下去) Let's go on to read the second volume of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*. (表示读完了第一卷进而读第二卷)

When autumn came and the crops on the island turned golden, huge wind-whipped waves dashed wildly against the shore. These booming breakers voiced the misery of the fisherfolk and rang out like a bugle call spurring them on to fight it out with their oppressors⁶.

The chief local tyrant Chih Lung-chang had recently been like an ant on a hot pan — *he did not know which way to turn*⁷. Since regaining control of Dragon King Island, *he had succeeded neither in rounding up Communists nor in collecting taxes*⁸. Many of the village heads and ward chiefs⁹ under him *had thrown up their jobs*

6. 象号角鼓励他们和压迫者血战到底那样发出(浪打岸壁的)声响。由介词 like 引起的介词短语 like a bugle call spurring ... 修饰 rang out (鸣响)。like 后面是一个由“名词+现在分词”(a bugle call spurring ...) 所构成的复合结构。现在分词表示动作的持续性。bugle call: 军号声。spur [spɜ:] a person on to do something: 督促, 激励某人做某事。fight it out: 拼个你死我活; it 没有任何具体意义。类似的短语有 foot it home (步行回家), lord it over (称霸)等。7. 他不知道怎么办才好。which way to turn 这个“疑问词+不定式”的结构用在动词 know 后面, 类似一个从句 (which way he should turn), 用作宾语。因为 which 是疑问代词, 所以把 which way 放在 to turn 前面, 表示强调。8. 他既剿不了共, 也收不到捐。succeed [sək'si:d] v. 成功, 完成 (后接介词 in)。neither ['naiðə] ... nor [nɔ:] ... conj. 既不……又不……, 既没有……又没有……。round up: 围剿。9. 保甲长们。ward [wɔ:d] n. 英国北部的小行政区, 约管辖一百户。这里指解放前国民党统治区的“保”。

for fear of the guerrillas¹⁰. If this went on, he himself might be forced to quit¹¹. He made up his mind to track down¹² the communist guerrillas by first searching out and seizing their liaison men in the village. Before he had made any headway¹³ in this, however, a report came in from one district that Yeh Hung-shan had held a secret mass meeting there and two thugs collecting taxes had been beaten to death by the angry fishermen¹⁴. Then another district reported that their local guards had virtually been wiped out during a surprise attack by the guerrillas. Enraged and alarmed¹⁵, Chih tore up both reports and, without

10. 由于害怕游击队,辞去了职务。throw [θrou] up: 辞去(职务等)。for fear of ...: 由于害怕……。介词 for 后接名词可以表示“原因”、“理由”。 11. 这样继续下去,他可能也被迫离开。这是一个真实条件句。be forced to quit: 被迫离开。这种被动结构在语法上称为表示行为的复合谓语。如果把动词 force 用在主动语态里,它后面可以接一个“名词(或代词)+不定式”型的复合宾语,例如: force him to quit (迫使他离开)。由此可见,如果把一个其中有复合宾语的主动句变为被动句,这个被动句就包含一个复合谓语。 12. 他决定追查。make up one's mind: 下定决心,打定主意。track down: 跟踪,追踪,查出。 13. 他还没有取得任何进展。make headway: 前进,进行。 14. 叶洪山在那里秘密召开了群众大会,两个收税的乡丁被愤怒的渔民揍死了。这是两个并列的同位语从句,申述前面的 report。因为从句很长,所以没有紧跟在 report 的后面。thug 原义是“匪徒”、“凶手”,这里作“乡丁”解。 15. (迟匪)又恼怒,又吃惊。这两个过去分词是状语,修饰 tore up. enrage [in'reidʒ] v. 触怒,激怒。alarm [ə'la:m] v. 吓,惊慌。

stopping for breakfast, hurried away with his guards to investigate.

*One thing the despot failed completely to understand*¹⁶: although his gang had seized control of Dragon King Island, the islanders *were uncowed*¹⁷. The struggle was still going on. Men and women, old and young were all against them, while every hill and stream, every bush and tree provided cover for the resistance fighters led by the Communist Party. All this forced the despot's gang *on to the defensive*¹⁸

Towards evening Chih returned home with his armed guards. He was met at the gate by Bad Egg, *scared out of his wits*¹⁹. "Quick, uncle! *Take a look at*²⁰ this," he cried.

"What is it?"

"Here...." Bad Egg pulled a sheet of red paper out of his pocket. Chih took it and read:

16. 这个恶霸完全不能理解的事情是 the despot ... to understand 是修饰 thing 的定语从句, 关系代词 that 省略了. fail 与不定式连用表示否定的意思. 17. 不怕, 未被吓倒. 18. 采取守势, 处于防御状态.

19. 吓得惊慌失措. 这个过去分词短语修饰 Bad Egg. out of one's wits: 神经错乱. 20. 看一看. take a look at = have a look at.

Chih Lung-chang, your end is near. *The more crimes you commit, the more harshly we shall deal with you*²¹. *You other bandits*²² must lay down your arms and surrender to the people. Unless you *atone for*²³ your crimes you have no way out²⁴.

The Guerrilla Battalion
26th of the 7th moon²⁵

With a show of coolness which he was far from feeling²⁶, Chih asked his nephew: "Where did you find this?"

"In our courtyard after my nap this afternoon. *The guerrillas must have left it there*²⁷."

"In our courtyard, eh?" Chih broke into a cold sweat²⁸. Scratching his head he barked: "Fetch Chien here. Quick!" Chien was his flunkey Squint Eye.

21. 你作恶越多, 我们对你的惩处越严。"the + 形容词或副词的比较级……, the + 形容词或副词的比较级……" 是一种句型, 表示 "越……, 就越……"。
deal with: 处理 (事情); 对待 (人)。harshly ['hɑ:ʃli] ad. 严厉, 苛刻。
22. 你们其他匪徒。bandits 是 you 的同位语。注意, 这一句中的 you 与注 21 "… we shall deal with you" 中的 you 指称不同。
23. atone [ə'toun] for: 赔偿, 赎。
24. 出路。
25. 农历七月。
26. 决没有感觉到。
"far from + 动名词" 表示 "决没有……"。
27. 想必是游击队放在那里的。情态动词 must 在肯定句中表示猜测的 "必然", 语气比 may 强得多。
"must + have + 过去分词" 表示 "想必已……"。
28. 吓出一身冷汗。
break into: 突然……起来。

This warning on the despot's own doorstep, before he *had got to the bottom of*²⁹ those serious setbacks in outlying districts, showed that the guerrillas were active here and that they had the support of the villagers. Otherwise, *however bold*³⁰, they would not dare plant a pamphlet in his yard in broad daylight. *What if*³¹ there were Communists among his own men?

When Squint Eye *turned up*³², Chih asked him: "Did you hear that the Reds left a pamphlet in my courtyard?"

"Yes... I heard," Squint Eye mumbled, keeping his eyes on the ground.

"*It's a good thing I came back*³³. *If I'd stayed out any longer, the Reds might have burnt down my house right under your nose*³⁴."

29. 彻底查明……。 30. 任凭怎样胆大。这是一个省略的让步状语从句，bold 后面省掉了 they were。由于强调表语 bold，所以用倒装语序。 31. 如果……那会怎样呢？what if 相当于 What would happen if ...? 32. 来到，出现。 33. 幸亏我回来了。I came back 是个省略了连词 that 的主语从句。 34. 要是我在外面多待些时候，我的房子恐怕早就被共产党当着你们的面烧掉了。本句是虚拟条件句的一种句型，表示和过去发生的事情相反的假设情况。在这种句型中，条件状语从句的谓语动词用过去完成时 (I'd stayed out = I had stayed out)，主句的谓语动词用 should (或 would, could, might) + have + 过去分词。under one's nose: 在某人面前。right (正好，恰好)是副词，修饰 under。

"First thing this morning, boss, I went out on your orders to find out³⁵ from the landlords which of the villagers are in league with³⁶ the guerrillas."

"Find any?" demanded Chih.

"They said those families who had Reds staying with them before were the most likely³⁷. That means most of the families in Makuai Lane"

"Which in particular³⁸?"

Squint Eye listed the families of Ta-shun, Spring Catch and others.

"Did you search those household the other day³⁹?"

"We did, but we didn't find anything," an-

35. 今天早上第一件事就是按照你的命令去调查。first thing (首先)是习语,用作状语,修饰 went out. find out: 找出;查明;弄清楚。 36. 和……勾结。 37. 他们说十之八九是那些过去住过共产党的人家。those families ... were the most likely 是宾语从句,引导从句的从属连词 that 省略了。在口语中,用于say, see 等动词后面的宾语从句,其连词 that 有时可以省略。likely (可能的)是形容词,前面加 the most 构成形容词的最高级,表示“最可能的”。who had Reds staying with them before 是定语从句,修饰 families,其中 Reds staying ... 是“名词(或代词)+现在分词”型的复合宾语。现在分词 staying 在这里表示动作的持续性。 38. 特别是指哪几家?这是一个省略句,相当于 Which families does that mean in particular? in particular 作“特别”解。that 指上文的 those families ... were the most likely. 39. 几天以前,前几天。

swered Squint Eye.

Chih turned to Bad Egg. "Did anybody come here today?"

"No ... I didn't see anyone. Only this pamphlet. It was wrapped round a pebble *Maybe*⁴⁰ someone slung it in with a catapult, uncle...." With trembling fingers he *handed over*⁴¹ a pebble.

Chih examined the pebble thoughtfully. Then glancing at the bruise on his nephew's forehead he asked: "Who's the best shot with a catapult in this village?"

"Iron Ball." Bad Egg fingered the bruise on his head.

"*How about Spring Catch*⁴²?"

"He has *one*⁴³ too, *but he's not such a good shot as Iron Ball*⁴⁴."

Chih asked Squint Eye: "What more have you found out about Third Sister Liu?"

40. 或许, 大概. maybe (= perhaps), really 等副词放在句首作状语时, 用来修饰整个句子. 41. 交出. 42. 春栓呢? how about: 怎么办呢? 这个习语多用来询问某人的情况. 43. 这里的 one 是代词, 代替上文的 a catapult. 44. 但是他不象铁蛋那样打得准. 形容词 such 和关系代词 as 配合使用, 表示“象……那样的”. shot 是可数名词, 作“射手”解. a good shot: 好射手. 注意: such 后面接可数名词, 单数必须加不定冠词, 而且不定冠词 a 一定要紧接在 such 后面.

“She has a child to mind at home,” replied Squint Eye. “They say she sometimes leaves the village; but she’s only a woman....”

“Only a woman? Fool!” Chih remembered how Third Sister Liu had been the first of the villagers to speak against paying taxes at a meeting. “A woman brainwashed by the Reds can pull the wool over your eyes⁴⁵,” he fumed. “Underestimating her may cost you your head⁴⁶.... Which other people does she have most to do with⁴⁷? How does she spend her time? Have you found out?”

Before Squint Eye could answer, another of Chih’s men came to report that two more pamphlets wrapped round pebbles had been found in the courtyard of the district headquarters. At

45. 经过共产党训导的女人就能欺骗你。(这是反动派诬蔑我党政治思想教育的语言。) brainwash ['breɪnwɒʃ] v. 洗脑, 对(人)强行灌输思想。由这个动词所构成的过去分词短语 brainwashed by the Reds 用作定语, 修饰 woman. pull the wool over one's eyes: 蒙蔽某人, 欺骗某人。 46. 轻看了她就可能使你掉脑袋。underestimate ['ʌndər'estimeɪt] v. 看轻, 低估。由这个动词所构成的动名词短语在句中作主语, cost [kɒst] v. 使失掉……。这个动词不用被动语态。may cost 是“情态动词+动词原形”所构成的表示行为的动词性复合谓语, 它的间接宾语是 you, 直接宾语是 your head。 47. 她现在经常和哪些人来往最多? have to do with: 和……有关系, 和……有来往。谓语动词用一般现在时表示“现在经常”。

once Chih *stopped interrogating*⁴⁸ Squint Eye and hurried to his headquarters.

*It was, of course, Iron Ball and Spring Catch who had catapulted the pamphlets into Chih's compound*⁴⁹. That noon when the despot was away, the other bandits were having a meal at the police station and Bad Egg was taking a nap, the two boys *had set out*⁵⁰ with baskets and hooks⁵¹ ostensibly to gather mulberry leaves. While Spring Catch *kept watch*⁵¹, Iron Ball climbed the big mulberry tree behind Chih's house and shot the pamphlet into his courtyard.

After completing this task according to plan, Spring Catch shot the other two pamphlets into the headquarters courtyard, while Iron Ball went

48. 停止盘问。动词 stop 后面接动名词和接不定式，其意义有所不同。试比较：She stopped talking. 她停止说话。He stopped to talk. 他停下(别的工作)来谈话。前一句表示停止做某动作，后一句表示停下(旁的工作)来做某动作。在前一句中，stop 是及物动词，后接一个动名词 talking 作宾语；而在后一句中，stop 是不及物动词，后接一个不定式 to talk 作目的状语。interrogate [in'terəgeit] v. 盘问；审问。

49. 当然，正是铁蛋和春松把传单弹进迟匪的院子里。本句是一个强调结构，用复合句的句型来强调原来的一个简单句的主语。catapult v. 用弹弓射出。compound ['kɒmpaʊnd] n. 有围墙的住宅，院子。

50. 已出发。set out (=begin a journey): 出发。

51. 守望；放哨。

on to a neighbouring village *as if to beg for food*⁵². Actually, however, he distributed pamphlets and put up posters calling on the people to rise and resist their oppressors.

After supper that night Spring Catch went to bed early, but he could not sleep *for worrying about*⁵³ Iron Ball's safety. *Recently the two boys had grown much closer to each other*⁵⁴, *for their devotion to a common cause had cemented their friendship and made them true comrades-in-arms*⁵⁵.

Iron Ball returned successfully from his mission *as dawn broke the next day*⁵⁶. Although he had not slept all night he *was buoyed up*⁵⁷ by excitement and a sense of achievement. To

52. 装做讨饭的样子。as if (宛如, 好象)这个从属连词可以引起一个不定式, 例如本句的 to beg。但它多半引起一个方式状语从句(从句的谓语动词多半用虚拟语气), 例如: He acted as if he were a beggar. 53. 由于担心。介词 for 后接动名词短语, 可以表示“理由”、“原因”。(参看注 10, 注 68)

54. 近来这两个小孩已变得更亲密了。had grown (已经逐渐变得)是系词, much closer to each other (彼此之间亲密得多)是表语。 55. 因为, 献身于共同事业巩固了他们的友谊, 使他们成为真正的战友。for 是并列连词, 用来说明理由, 作为一种补充的解释, 语气比 because 轻得多。devotion to ...: 献身于……。cement [si'ment] v. 接合, 粘牢; 巩固。这里的 made 作“使……成为……”解, 后面接“名词(或代词)+名词”型的复合宾语。 56. 当第二天天亮的时候。连词 as 作“当……时候”解。dawn breaks: 天亮, 破晓。

57. 精神振奋。buoy [boi] up: 振作精神。