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英语沙龙

96.1-12 期

[合订本]

DIPLOMATIC ANECDOTE
THE FUN OF LIVING
TRANSLATION
A MINUTE OF FUN
MOVIES AND STARS
SITUATIONAL DIALOGUE
ENGLISH CLINIC
NEWSPAPER
BUSINESS
WORLD KNOWLEDGE

NOTAS
SALON
ENGLISH
SALON



荷兰的室内

米罗 (西班牙)

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《英语沙龙》简介

《英语沙龙》是一本充满时代气息、内容极为丰富的英语学习刊物。她集知识性、实用性、趣味性于一体,用英汉两种语言交叉表达,巧妙地将英语实用知识与当今青年渴望了解的外部世界的种种信息融合在一起,具有增强英语学习兴趣,掌握学习技巧,提高英语水平和扩大知识视野的多重效应。本刊格调清新、内容丰富、形式活泼、文章精悍、插图风趣,读来省时省力。主要栏目有:英语诊所、入乡随俗、文化与交流、新闻英语、会话技巧、词语拾趣、文艺天地、翻译技巧、公关与礼仪、商业英语、音乐世界、银幕觅踪、体坛掠影、新闻英语、海外世界、科技长廊、中学生英语天地、外交趣闻、情感世界、法律案例与常识、军事天地、潇洒人生、生活小常识、开心一刻、留学指南,以及为读者释疑解惑的咨询台、切磋教艺的中学教师联络网和结交国内外笔友的联谊桥。

《英语沙龙》为月刊,正文48页,于1994年1月创刊,每月9日出版,月定价:3.50元。

本刊的主要编、作者力量为北京外国语大学等高校和外交部的外籍英语专家、教授、翻译家。本刊在海外有编辑、记者和自由撰稿人。

关于订阅1997下半年度《英语沙龙》月刊的通知

亲爱的读者,1997年5~6月期间,全国各地邮局将陆续展开1997年下半年度报刊杂志的收订工作。由于工作学习繁忙而漏订了1997年《英语沙龙》月刊的读者,可在此期间去您所在地区的邮局补订1997年下半年的杂志。邮局订阅分全年、半年和季度三种,您可在订阅时自由选择。

对读者所关心的书刊定价问题,《英语沙龙》本着以读者利益为重的原则,1997年仍将维持1996年的定价,即每册3.50元。

本刊编辑部

英语

96·1

沙龙

English Salon

- 廊桥遗梦
- 西方女士的优先权
- 美国的青少年问题
- 不光彩的赛季



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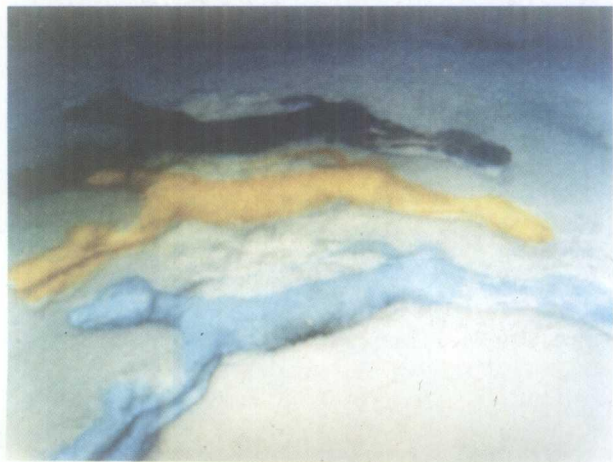
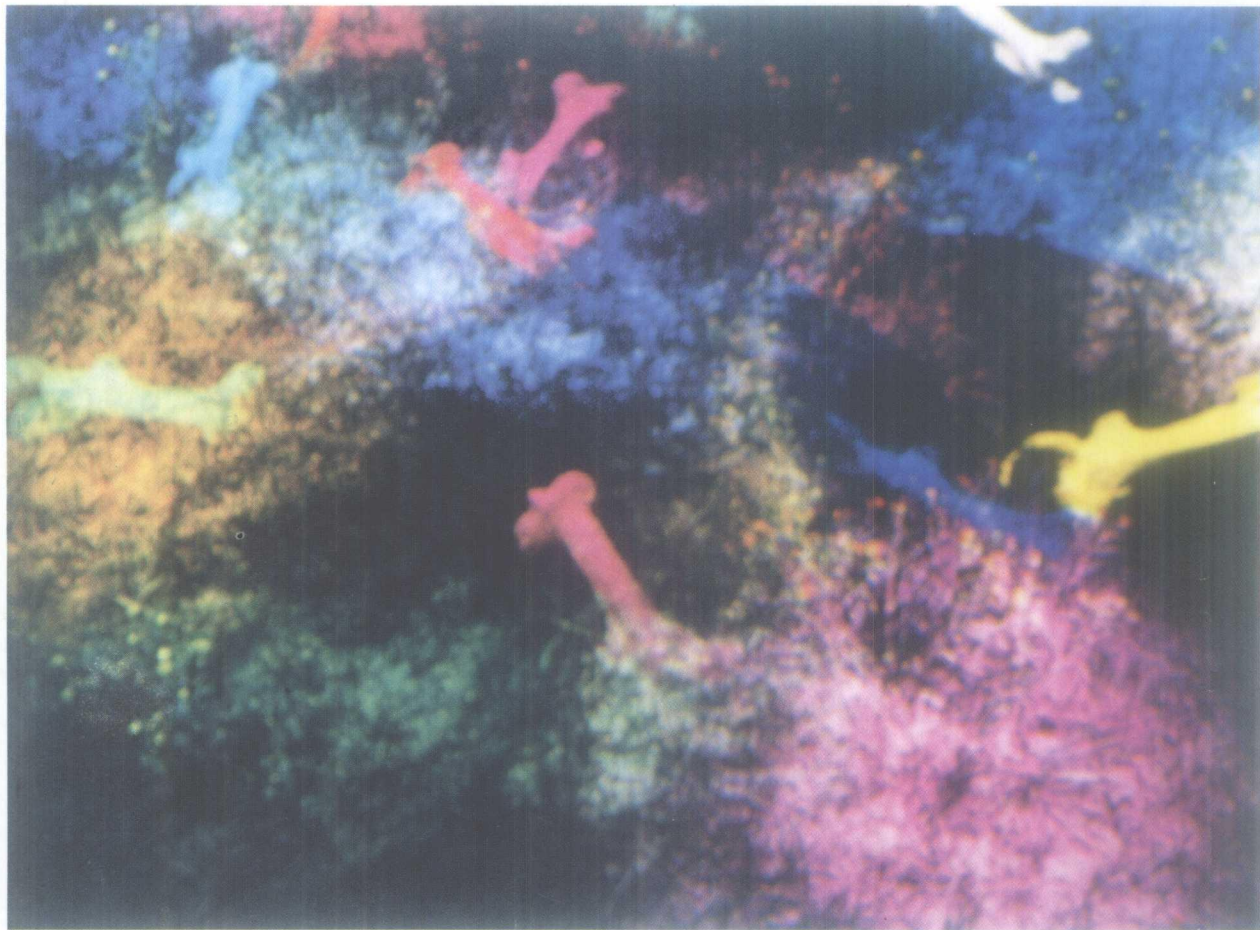
Elijah Cobb, a New York-based photographer, was born in 1950. Though he makes his living as a commercial photographer, Cobb has so arranged his life that he's able to spend approximately



Elijah Cobb 埃利亚·科伯

three months each year in the mountains in Wyoming, to work on his own projects--"death nature". His intimate studies of decomposition in nature have aroused the interest of the art world.

图 1-3. Untitled, 1989~1990 无题, 1989~1990



Thou on whose stream, mid the steep sky's commotion,
Loose clouds like earth's decaying leaves are shed,
Shook from the tangled boughs of Heaven and Ocean,

Angels of rain and lightning: there are spread
On the blue surface of thine airy surge,
Like the bright hair uplifted from the head

Of some fierce Maenad, even from the dim verge
Of the horizon to the zenith's height
The locks of the approaching storm. Thou dirge

Of the dying year, to which this closing night
Will be the dome of a vast sepulcher,
Vaulted with all thy congregated might

Of vapors, from whose solid atmosphere
Black rain, and fire and hail will burst: O, hear!

西风颂 (二)

ODE TO THE WEST WIND

你激荡长空，乱云飞坠
如落叶，你摇撼天和海。
不许它们像老树缠在一堆；

你把雨和电赶了下来，
只见蓝空上你奔驰之处
忽有万丈金发披开。

像是酒神的女祭司勃然大怒，
愣把她的长发遮住了半个天，
将暴风雨的来临宣布。

你唱着挽歌送别残年，
今夜这天空宛如圆形的大墓，
罩住了混浊的云雾一片，

却挡不住电火和冰雪的突破，
更有暴雨倾盆而下！呵，听我的歌！

王佐良 译

By Percy Bysshe Shelley

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许多因工作学习繁忙而未能及时在当地邮局订货到1996年《英语沙龙》的读者纷纷来信要求向本社邮购刊物。为满足这些同志的要求并使邮购的读者能及时收到刊物现将邮购的有关事宜说明如下:

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廊桥遗梦

□晓勤 编译



●银幕觅踪●

THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY

USA 1995

Director 导演: Clint Eastwood (克林特·伊斯特伍德)

Major Cast 主要演员:

Clint Eastwood 克林特·伊斯特伍德(饰 Robert Kincaid)

Meryl Streep 梅里尔·斯特里普(饰 Francesca Johnson)

《廊桥遗梦》是根据美国小说家罗伯特·沃勒(Robert Waller)的同名畅销言情小说改编的影片。该片在票房上取得巨大成功。它的成功不仅归功于充满浪漫柔情的故事情节,更得益于影片的导演及演员。好莱坞著名影星克林特·伊斯特伍德(曾因在《不可饶恕》中的出色表演而荣获最佳奥斯卡男主角奖)自导自演,并力请老牌女星梅里尔·斯特里普(曾主演过《走出非洲》、《法国中尉的女人》)出演片中生活平淡孤独,内心渴望激情的家庭妇女。他们的表演感人至深,催人泪下;而伊斯特伍德的导演艺术也日臻成熟。有些评论家认为此片有望角逐下届奥斯卡奖。此预言是否能实现,影迷们都将拭目以待。

Madison County, Iowa. Brother and sister Carolyn and Michael Johnson are puzzled by their deceased mother, Francesca's, strange request to be cremated and have her ashes sprinkled from the Roseman Bridge nearby, instead of being buried next to her dead husband, Richard. Instructions lead them to her notebooks, and they learn the story of what happened to her back in 1965.....

1965. Francesca sees off Carolyn and Michael, then in their teens, and her husband, Richard, as they leave for the

State Fair. Soon after their departure, a photographer named Robert Kincaid, on an assignment for National Geographic to photograph the bridges of Madison County, pulls up in his truck and asks for directions to the Roseman Bridge. They falls in love almost at the first sight. Francesca shows him the way and invites him back to her house for dinner. She invites him back again the next night, they dance in the kitchen, and soon retire for a passionate night of lovemaking. Robert asks Francesca to run away with him. However, Francesca refuses to leave, knowing that

the scandal would ruin her family's life and leave her eventually feeling embittered. Robert understands and leaves her on the fourth day of their time together, before her family returns home.

Over the years, Francesca takes out a subscription to National Geographic, receives a love letter from Robert, and thinks of him always. When Richard finally dies and the children are grown, she tries to contact Robert, only to find that he died some years ago and left everything to her. His lawyers send her his personal effects, including a book of photographs he made entitled Four Days which is dedicated to "F". The lawyer's letter explains that he had himself cremated and the ashes sprinkled from the Roseman Bridge.....

After reading the notebooks, Michael and Carolyn go to the Roseman Bridge and



sprinkle
Francesca's
ashes into the
wind.

故事发生在艾奥瓦州的麦迪逊县。迈克尔·约翰逊和卡罗琳·约翰逊姐妹两人对逝去的母亲弗朗西丝卡奇怪的遗嘱感到困惑不解。他们的母亲要求尸体火化,把骨灰从附近的罗斯曼桥上撒下去,而不是要求把尸体葬在先她而去的丈夫理查德身边。根据母亲的遗言,他们发现了母亲的笔记本,由此他们了解到1965年发生在她身上的一段往事.....

1965年的一天。

卡罗琳和迈克尔那时只有十几岁。他们要和父亲理查德一起去参加州里举行的集贸会。弗朗西丝卡目送他们而去。他们走后没多久,一位名叫罗伯特·金凯德的摄影师把卡车停在她家门前,寻问去罗斯曼桥如何走。这位摄影师是由《全国地理》杂志派来拍摄麦迪逊县的大桥的。他们几乎是一见钟情。弗朗西丝卡为他指点了方向,并请他到她家吃晚饭。第二天晚上她再次发出

邀请。

当晚他们在厨房里跳舞,随后一起度过了缠绵浪漫无限柔情的一夜。罗伯特请求弗朗西丝卡与他一同逃离。但是,弗朗西丝卡拒绝这样做,因为她清楚地知道私奔的丑闻会毁了她全家的生活,而她也因此抱恨终身。罗伯特理解她。在他们共同度过的第4天上午,赶在弗朗西丝卡家人返回之前他离去了。

在以后的岁月里,弗朗西丝卡订阅了《全国地理》杂志,收到过罗伯特寄来的一封情书。她在心中时刻想念着罗伯特。在她丈夫理查德去世以及儿女长大成人后,她试图与罗伯特取得联系,然而却发现罗伯特早在几年前就去世了,并把自己的一切东西都留给了她。罗伯特的律师给弗朗西丝卡寄来了罗伯特的遗物,其中包括一本题为“四日”的他拍摄的影册,这本影册是献给“弗朗西丝卡”的。律师在信中告诉弗朗西丝卡,罗伯特留下遗言,将其尸体火化并把骨灰从罗斯曼桥上撒下.....

读完笔记之后,迈克尔和卡罗琳来到罗斯曼桥,把弗朗西丝卡的骨灰洒向风中.....



A man hit by an automobile in Florida of the United States was given a number of blood transfusions in a hospital. Some time thereafter he was found to have AIDS. The man therefore filed a petition for a court order against the blood bank that had furnished the blood to the hospital. He demanded the names and addresses of all the blood donors so that he could determine if any of them had AIDS. By doing this, he hoped to prove that he had been infected with AIDS as the result of one of the transfusions in the hospital.

The man's petition was rejected by the court because it had interfered the privacy of the blood donors. According to the court's decision, the right of privacy for donors of blood entitles them to have their identity kept confidential. If their identities were made known, there was the great danger that each donor would be subjected to discrimination. From a general social point of view, the donation of blood by others would be discouraged if a donor would run the risk of such publicity. Any interference with the privacy of donors of blood would be harmful to the general welfare and therefore was to be avoided.

Right of privacy is only one of the personal

rights. Laws were first developed to protect the individual from being injured or killed and to protect the individual's property from being damaged. Over the course of time, the protection of personal rights has broadened to include protection of reputation, privacy and economic interests.

American laws regard it as an offense to knowingly injure, intimidate, or interfere with anyone exercising a basic civil right (such as voting). Interference with attendance in a public school or college, participation in any governmental program, or the use of any public facility (common carrier, hotel, or restaurant) is prohibited when based on race, color, religion, or national origin discrimination. Laws also prohibit discrimination in employment, in furnishing hotel accommodations and transportation, and in commercial transactions in the sale of property. Since membership in a professional association, labor union, or business group has economic importance to its members, an applicant can no longer be excluded arbitrarily from the membership, or be expelled without notice of the charges made and an opportunity to be heard.

人身权利保护

□ 维钢 编写
□ 黎明 翻译

一名男子在美国佛罗里达州被汽车撞伤,在某家医院里,他接受了多次输血治疗。此后不久发现他染上了“艾滋病”。该男子于是向法院提起诉讼,起诉为医院提供血液的血库。他要求得到所有捐血者的姓名和地址,以便确定其中是否有人患有“艾滋病”。该男子希望以此来证明,他之所以感染上“艾滋病”是由于他在医院接受的一次输血治疗。

法院以侵犯捐血者的隐私权为由驳回了该男子的诉讼请求。法院裁决认为,捐血者拥有隐私权,他们有权为自己的身份保密。若将他们的身份公开,每一位捐血者都可能会置身于遭受不平等待遇的巨大危险之中。从广义的社会角度来看,如果捐血者有可能面临此种公开性的危险,那么其他人来捐血的活动将会大打折扣。任何侵犯捐血者隐私权的行为都将损害公众的福利,因此也都应加以制止。

隐私权只是人身权利的一种。最初人们制定法律是为了确保个人的生命不受伤害,以及确保个人的财产不受侵犯。随着时间的推移,对人身权利的保护已扩展到了对个人名誉、隐私以及经济利益的保护。

美国法律将故意伤害、恐吓,或干扰他人行使其基本权利(诸如选举)的行为视为非法行为,并禁止以种族、肤色、宗教,以及民族血统歧视为由阻碍个人进入公立学校学习,加入任何政府计划,以及使用任何公共设施(公共交通工具、酒店及餐厅)。法律还禁止在雇工、提供酒店食宿与交通,以及在销售财产的商业交易中搞种族歧视。由于行业协会、工会,以及商业组织的会员资格与其经济利益紧密相关,因此申请人不再能被专断地拒之门外,或预先未得到指控通知并给予机会为己辩解就被开除。

●法律案例与常识●

THE THREE “PANDAS”

三个老熊



从右至左为熊德兰、熊德威和熊德貌教授

Dear readers, let me introduce the three venerable “Pandas” who are well known in Beijing’s English language circle. They got this humorous nickname soon after they had come back to China from England one after another in the early fifties, for they are brothers and sister of a family by the name of Xiong, which means: panda or bear. Needless to say, they all prefer beloved “Panda” to clumsy “Bear”, so this pet name has stuck to them to this very day, when they are respectively seventy-one, seventy and sixty-nine years of age.

The eldest Panda is Prof. D. L. Xiong, called “Old Sister” by her brothers since their childhood. Her pen name is simply: Deh Lan. She has been training translators and interpreters for nearly half a century, and has written over a score of English textbooks by now; the newly published ones are a series of 《德兰实用英语》. Since her retirement twelve years ago, she has been writing Chinese novels for a change, including a successful trilogy named 《海外归人》.

The second Panda is her brother D. W. Xiong, who served in the Chinese People’s Volunteers during the Korean War, and was awarded quite a number of medals for his brilliant work that had something to do with English. After that he taught English at a military college for many years. Then he became a language polisher for the English newspaper China Daily. When he retired, he began to do all kinds of translation at leisure, including turning his sister’s Chinese novels into English. (See Page 35)

The youngest Panda is old Prof. D. N. Xiong of Beijing Foreign Studies University, where he has been teaching since he was a young man. In those old days his colleagues used to call him “Little Panda”, and his students called him “Small Teacher”, for he was not only young in age, but also small in size. Since then he has been the language polisher of countless English textbooks, and he is the only English language consultant of the revised edition of the huge Chinese-English Dictionary, as well as the language polisher of this magazine.

You might well ask: how is it that all the three Pandas have become authorities of English? The answer is simple: they have two “mother tongues”—Chinese and English. Their father, S. I. Xiong, was a famous Chinese playwright in the west. Just before the Second World War, he took his three children to England, where they went to school and later to Oxford University. Since their return to the land they belong to,¹ all of them have been doing their best² in China’s English language field for over four decades.

With the passing years, the three patriotic Little Pandas of yesterday have gradually become the three respected Old Pandas of today.

Chief Editor

亲爱的读者：让我介绍一下北京英语界众所周知的三位年高德劭的“熊”。他们于 50 年代初从英国陆续回国后不久便有了这个幽默的绰号，因为他们是熊家的兄弟姐妹。熊，即熊猫或狗熊；不用说，他们都喜欢可爱的熊猫而不太喜爱笨拙的狗熊，而“熊”这个爱称陪伴他们直至今日，他们分别已有 71、70 和 69 岁的高龄。

熊家老大是熊德兰教授，她的两位弟弟从小就称她为“老姐”。她的笔名则简为：德兰。将近半个世纪以来她一直训练笔译和口译人员，而且现已编著数十册英语课本，最近又出版了一套《德兰实用英语》系列。自从 12 年前离休以后，她转而从事中文长篇小说创作，作品包括较成功的三部曲《海外归人》。

排行老二的“熊”是她的弟弟熊德威。朝鲜战争期间他在中国人民志愿军服役，由于在某种用英语的工作中成绩出色，他曾被授予不少的奖章。此后他在一所军事学院教英语多年。后来他转到英文报纸《中国日报》的报社从事英语定稿工作。退休之后，他有时便翻译各种各样的作品，包括他姐姐的长篇小说（见本期第 35 页）。

年龄最小的“熊”是北京外国语大学的老教授熊德锐，他从年轻时起便在该校任教。当年他的同事们喊他“小熊”，而他的学生都称他：“小老师”，因为他不但年龄小，而且身材不高。从那时候起他曾为无数英语教课书进行语言定稿，现在是巨大的汉英词典修订本唯一的英语顾问，也是本刊的英语定稿人。

你很可能要问：这三位“熊”老怎么全都成了英语权威？答案很简单：他们都有两门“母语”：汉语和英语。他们的先父熊式一，曾是西方的一位著名华人戏剧家。第二次世界大战前夕他把他这三个孩子带到英国，在那里他们上了中学，后来又入牛津大学。自从他们回到了故土之后，已在我国的英语田野上辛勤耕耘长达 40 余年之久。

随着岁月的消逝，往日那三个爱国的“小熊”，逐渐变成了今日这三位受人尊敬的“熊老”。

主编

NOTES 注释：

1. the land they belong to: 他们所属的国土，即：故土，祖国。
2. do one's best: 尽最大的努力，奋力。

英语外来词趣谈 (三) □ 吴黎明

英国历史漫长，中间交织着侵略和反侵略的曲折过程，也深受希腊、罗马等文明古国的熏陶，这些过程对英语单词不可能不带来影响。

公元前 55 年，罗马帝国统帅凯撒挥师渡过英吉利海峡，他们的单词 chester(城堡)、cester(城市)，就在英语单词中打下了烙印；Winchester(温彻斯特)、Manchester(曼彻斯特)、Leicester(莱斯特)、Rochester(罗切斯特)、Gloucester(格罗斯特)。

此后，丹麦曾称雄海上，德国也以君临天下之势俯视邻国。他们先后侵略英国。语言方面给英国带来了很深的影响。迄今，英国全国 1400 个地名均源自斯堪的纳维亚半岛诸国之名；600 个还用这些国家的地名。如北欧诸国“SK”一词在英语单词中屡见不鲜；sky(天空)、skin(皮肤)、skill(技巧)、skull(颅骨)、ski(滑雪板)、skip(跳、蹦)、whisk(拂、扫)、bask(晒太阳)。丹麦语“by”有“农场”或“城镇”之意，英语借用过来用作地名的如 Derby

(德比市)、Rugby(拉格比市)、均以 by 结尾，至于 by law(细则)、by road(小路)也是如此。

受德语影响的英语单词也不少，如古英语中的 scyrtle 变成现代英语的 shirt(衬衫)，以及 skyrtla 转变而来的 skirt(裙子)等。

英法历史上关系密切，或联姻友好，或反目操戈，不可避免地给英语单词带来变化。

受诺曼底法语影响的英语单词有：realm(王国)、sovereign(君主)、tax(税收)、homage(顺从)、assembly(议院)。在一些官衔称谓上也有所体现，如 chancellor(总理)、chamberlain(侍从)、treasurer(司库)、governor(总督)、constable(警察)，还包括贵族的头衔：baron(男爵)、duke(公爵)、count(伯爵)、marguis(侯爵)；此外尚有 court(法庭)、courtier(朝臣)以及已经广泛应用的尊称 sir(先生、阁下)和 madam(夫人)等。

● 词语拾趣 ●

NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION: FACIAL EXPRESSIVENESS

非言语交流:

□曼诚 编译

●Do you often judge one's personality through his/her facial expressions?你常常通过某人的脸部表情来判断他(她)的个性吗?

●If a stranger smiles at you on a street, would you smile back or would you feel puzzled?如果有街上有陌生人对你微笑,你会报以微笑吗?你会感到不解其意吗?

Facial expressions carry meaning that is determined by situations and relationships. For instance, in American culture the smile is typically an expression of pleasure. Yet it also has other functions. A smile may show affection, convey politeness, or disguise true feelings. It is also a source of confusion across cultures. For example, many people in Russia consider smiling at strangers in public to be unusual and even suspicious behaviour. Yet many Americans smile freely at strangers in public places. Some Russians believe that Americans smile in the wrong place; some Americans believe that Russians don't smile enough. In Southeast Asian cultures, a smile is frequently used to cover emotional pain or embarrassment.

Our faces reveal emotions and attitudes, but we should not attempt to "read" people from another culture as we would "read" someone from our own culture. The degree of facial expressiveness one exhibits varies among individuals and cultures. The fact that members of one culture do not express their emotions as openly as do members of another does not mean that they do not experience emotions. Rather, there are cultural restraints on the amount of nonverbal expressiveness permitted.

If we judge people whose ways of showing emotions are different according to our own cul-

脸部表达方式



tural norms, we may make the mistake of "reading" the other person incorrectly.

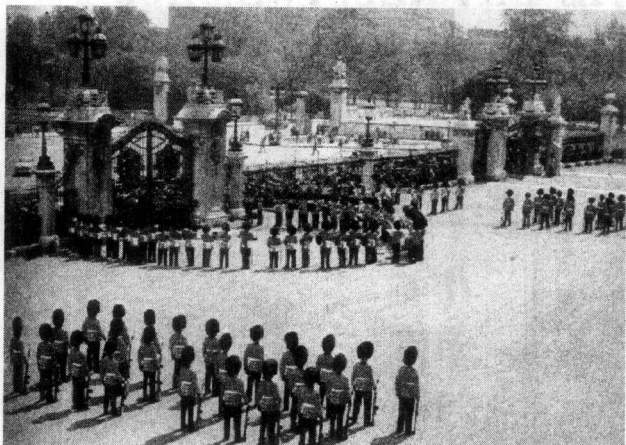
脸部表情所表达的意思随情况和关系而定。例如,在美国文化中,微笑是表达愉快的典型方式,但同时它还有着其他作用,如表达爱意,表示礼貌,或掩饰真实的情感。由于文化背景的不同,微笑也会造成误解。例如,许多俄国人认为当众对陌生人微笑是非同寻常的,甚至是可疑之举,而许多美国人却常在公共场合无拘束地向陌生人微笑。所以俄国人认为美国人总在不合时宜的场合微笑,而美国人则认为俄国人对笑太吝啬。在东南亚文化中,微笑常被用来掩饰感情上的痛楚或尴尬。

我们可用面部表达情感和态度,但我们不能像判断本国人的面部表情那样去衡量异国人。不同文化中不同的个人,脸部表达方式有深有浅。某一文化背景的人,不像另一文化背景的人那样公开地表达自己的情感,这并不意味着他们没有情感,而是他们在非言语表达方式上存有文化禁锢。

如果我们以自己的文化标准去衡量那些表达感情方式不同的人,我们就可能犯对他人做出不正确判断的错误。

Changing the Guard

□ 朱兰萍 编译



换岗

TWO guard-changing ceremonies take place, one involving cavalry regiments, the other the infantry of the Queen's Guard. In the former, the Changing of the Queen's Life Guard at the Horse Guards in Whitehall, the two mounted regiments making up the Household Cavalry the Life Guards and the Blues and Royals--each perform alternate twenty-four hour guard duty. Their duties include manning the arches and sentry boxes in Whitehall, often a test for both man and horse who must remain unmoving as crowds press closer, cameras click, sugar lumps are waved about and remarks of a sometimes personal nature are heard. The ceremony begins at 11.00, when the new guard arrives at Horse Guards Arch from Knightsbridge Barracks and forms up opposite the old guard. Once installed, the new guard remains on duty until the following day; an inspection on foot takes place at 16.00.

Viewing space at the Horse Guards is severely restricted by the small size of the forecourt, and many visitors prefer to forego the spectacle of the Life Guards' fine black horses in favour of a larger area of vision at Buckingham Palace. There, from a position along the front

railings, one may observe the grander ceremony of the Changing of the Queen's Guard. This usually takes place every other day, and for the most part involves two of the five regiments of the Guards Division-- the Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, Irish and Welsh Guards. All wear a scarlet tunic and bearskin cap or busby, the regiments being differentiated by the grouping of the buttons on their tunics and by plumes of various colours worn in the busby (or no plume at all in the case of the Scots Guards).

The new guard marches into the forecourt at 11.30, preceded by the band that has accompanied it from either Chelsea or Wellington Barracks. The old and new guards face each other across the forecourt and then change about. When the Court is in London, the regiments carry the Queen's Colour, a crimson standard, on other days they carry their regimental colours. At various times, and according to availability, other regiments share duty at the Palace with the Guards.

英国举行两种换岗仪式,一种是骑兵团换岗,另一种是女王禁卫团步兵换岗。前者是在白厅禁卫骑兵团司令部女王禁卫骑兵团第一第二连队的换岗,御林军由两个骑兵团组成——禁卫骑兵团第一第二连队和禁卫骑兵团——各自轮流执行24小时的警卫任务。其职责包括把守白厅的拱门和岗亭。这对士兵和马常常是个考验,因为当人群挤压过来,相机咔嚓作响,糖块挥撒,品头论足之声时时飞入耳中时,士兵和马必须保持纹丝不动。换岗仪式在11点钟开始,此时新上岗的卫兵从骑士桥兵营来到禁卫骑兵团司令部拱门,面对下岗卫兵列好队形。一旦进入角色,上岗卫兵就要负起职责,一直坚守到第二天;下午4点钟进行步行检阅。

骑兵团司令部前院不大,观看场地受到很大限制,所以许多游客宁愿放弃欣赏禁卫骑兵团第一第二连队精壮黑马的壮观景象,而喜欢去白金汉宫观赏更为广阔的场面。在那里,站在前面栏杆的后面,可以看到盛大的女王禁卫团换岗仪式。该仪

