

學生英語日記模範
SPECIMENS OF ENGLISH DAIRY

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店出版

PREFACE

A diary is a day-to-day history of individual. The diarist puts down in the order in which they occurred the events which he has witnessed or of which he has been told by others. What he has thought and done, what he has been impressed with and commented upon, are often recorded in a diary. The advantage of this practice is that it helps the author not to forget.

Different sorts of diaries are kept with different objects. For instance, a businessman will keep a daily record of anything that may be useful to his business. The men of public activities often keep journals in order to collecting material for the writing of their books or articles on the political events and social changes that come about during their active days. A scientist or an explorer will keep a diary in which he notes down his experiments and discoveries. The diaries of some thoughtful people are more the records of their everyday reading and thinking, than the mere jottings of their trivial round.

In the history of literature, either Chinese or Western, many dairies are interesting—some because

they reveal a character, others because they have preserved, with a wealth of detail, the picture of a section of society or of a period. One may have read *The Journal on Travelling Szechwan*, written by Lu Yeu, one of the greatest poets in the Southern Sung Dynasty, which recorded his voyage on the upper part of Yang-Tze River in everyday detail. The magnificence of the landscapes in South-west China and those customs and manners then prevailed over that area were depicted with vividness and lucidity. If we happened to read some pieces from the personal records, namely *Diary of Yet Wan Hall*, kept by Lee Chi Ming, one of the most outstanding essayists in later Ching Dynasty, we might find out what a time it was like when the powerful Celestial Empire was drawing near to its final collapse.

Furthermore, in Western literature we can find much more diaries which were kept by well-known writers, poets and scholars. Swift's *Journal to Stella*, the extraordinary journal of Amiel, the journals of Pepys, Haydon, Mansfield, Gide, Baudelaire, Tolstoy and among our contemporaries, Somerset Maugham, are admirable examples. In them the reader can trace the development of a consciousness and can find moral reflections and judgements on persons whom the diarist has known.

It is very interesting, and sometimes fascinating, to read those materials of diaristic literature. And through such reading, we may rapidly improve the writing of our own, in addition to the understanding towards the diarists' personalities. Besides this, if we can keep a diary for ourselves, there will be obvious advantages. We cannot remember accurately after many years the events of our lives, the impression which things have made upon our mind, the people we have known, the books we have read; and it is useful and interesting to refresh our memory of the past by looking up the notes we have kept in our journal. Keeping a diary, too, keeps us to know ourselves, for by means of it we can compare our feelings and thoughts with those of former years, and note mental and moral development. Moreover, this is one of the shortest ways in which we can brush up our writing ability.

With a view to help the school boys and the general readers to develop a good habit of keeping their own diaries, we have prepared and produced this pamphlet in which lots of examples have been shown and through which the readers may find that to keep a diary is really very easy.

Most materials of this pamphlet were tentatively written by the present writer, but some of them

were partly and occasionally adapted from those newspapers, magazines and books, to whose authors the present writer is ¹¹¹⁰⁷indebted very much. While grateful acknowledgement should have been ³²⁵extended to them, the responsibility of errors and negligences, if any, lies at nobody's door but the present writer's own.

Mineis Fon

序 文

日記是一種逐日紀錄下來的個人歷史。日記作者乃是把他所見所聞的種種事實，按照其本來發生的次第，加以紀錄。他所想過的和做過的，他所得的印象和他所作的評斷，都常常紀錄在日記裏邊。這種做法的好處，是它能够幫助作者無所遺忘。

不同的目的寫成了不同種類的日記。例如：一個商人可能把所有對他的業務有用的事情，作出逐日的紀錄。那些社會上的活動分子，常常寫作日記，目的是要收集資料，以便寫出書本或文章來，評論在他們活動期間的種種政治事件與社會變化。一位科學家或者探險家，會在日記中間紀錄下他的各種實驗與各種發現。有些思想豐富的人物，他們的日記主要就是他們每日閱讀或思想的紀錄，而不僅僅是生活細節的摘記。

在文學史上，不管是中國文學也好，西洋文學也好，許多日記都是很有趣的——有些是由於它們揭露出一定的人性，另外一些則是由於它們以詳盡的描寫，把一個社會或者一個時代的畫面保存下來。人們或者已經讀過南宋一位偉大詩人陸游所寫的“入蜀記”，那裏面逐日地詳細記載了他在長江上游所作的旅行；中國西南風景的雄偉以及當時流行在那一帶的風物人情，都已生動而明澈地被描寫下來。如果我們偶爾讀到晚清一位最傑出的散文家李慈銘所作的個人紀錄，即“越縵堂日記”中間的一些片段，我

們也將會發現當那强有力的天朝正在走向最後的崩潰時，那時代到底是怎麼一個樣子的。

進一步說，在西洋文學上我們可以找到更多的日記，它們是由許多著名的作家、詩人與學者寫下來的。英國大小說家史惠夫特寫給他的鄰家少女史蒂拉的日記、瑞士大散文家亞美爾所作的特別日記，以及素以日記知名的英國文人畢比茲、著名的英國歷史畫家希登、近代英國的短篇小說名手曼殊菲爾德、近代法國大小說家紀德、法國詩人波特萊爾、俄國大文豪托爾斯泰以及在我們這些現代人中間的英國當代小說家森謨實·毛姆等人的日記，都是值得推崇的範例。讀者從它們中間，可以追尋到一種心性發展之迹，也可以發現日記作者對他所認識的人物所作的種種感想與批評。

能够讀一讀這些日記文學的作品是很有趣的，有時候更是令人着迷的。而且，通過這種閱讀，我們除了可以對日記作者的人格有所了解之外，還可以迅速地改進我們自己的寫作。此外，如果我們能够自己也來寫點日記，那顯然會有許多的好處。我們對於自己生活中所發生過的事情、我們心中對於各種事物所產生過的印象、我們所認識過的人、我們所讀過的書，經過若干年代以後，就都會無法準確記得；這時如果能够查看一下我們在日記中的記載，把記憶刷新一下，那是很有用和很可喜的。還有，寫日記也可以幫助我們了解自己，因為靠了它我們可以把思想與感情跟多年前作一比較，看出自己在心理上和性格上的發展。更進一層，這又是我們磨鍊寫作能力的一條捷徑。

爲着幫助各校的同學們以及一般的讀者們養成寫日記的良好習慣，我們現在編行了這一本小冊子；其中展示出大批的實例，並由此讓讀者們了解到寫日記其實是很容易的。

這本小冊子裏的材料，大多數是由筆者假設寫出來的，但其中也有一些是局部地從報章、雜誌以及書本上偶爾修削而來的。對於它們的原作者，筆者自屬拜賜不淺。儘管對他們應該深致謝意，但如果此中尚有錯誤或疏忽的地方，則其責任不能諉之於任何人，只能由筆者自負。

成

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Part One

Personal Affairs

第一部 個人生活



1. Walking Amidst The Flowers

Sat. May 17. Cloudy

I have long been waiting for this day since I received the letter from my old friend, Lee Yung-Shin, in which he asked me to call upon him in his suburban house on this afternoon. I was very glad at this short trip.

After lunch, two of my classmates, Peng Tse-Hwa and Ma Shou-Ping had come and we went on our way altogether.

Lee Yung Shin's house is situated half way up a little hill. There are some steps leading into the hillside between the highway and the house. Under the hill, there is a stretch of paddy-field and in the distance, we can see green hills on the horizon. At the back of Lee's house there's a little garden, in which they grow lots of flowers and fruit-trees: roses, tulips, oranges and so on.

Lee Yung-Shin had been waiting us for a long time before we actually arrived. We were very glad to see each other. After resting a little while, we set out to take a walk in his garden. (There were so many flowers in full blossom that we could scarcely

believe our own eyes. The fragrance of those flowers was sent to us by the breeze from time to time. This makes us forget all our cares and worries in our life, and we talked and sang merrily.)

In the midst of our rejoicing, I came upon a famous poem written by Yang Chu-Yuan, one of the most important poets in the Tang Dynasty, and I recited it aloud before my friends:

The landscape which the poet loves
is that of early May,
When budding greenness half concealed
enwraps each willow spray,
That beautiful embroidery
the days of summer yield,
Appeals to every bumpkin
who may take his walks afield.

We took our supper in Lee's house and came back to town after sunset.

一、花間閒步

五月十七日 星期六 陰

自從我收到了老朋友李榮新的信，約我在今天下午到他的郊區住宅去探訪他，我就久已期待着這個日子。對於這一個短途的旅行，我是十分高興的。

午餐過後，彭子華與馬秀平兩位同學來了，於是我們就一同出發。

李榮新的住宅位於一座小山的山腰。從公路到他的住宅中間，有若干石級，引向山間。山下有一片稻田，遠處我們可以看見天邊有綠色的山嶺。李家的背後是一座小小的花園，他們在那裏面種了許多果樹和花草，有玫瑰花、鬱金香、橘子樹等等。

在我們實際到達之前，李榮新已經等了許多時候。我們互相見了面，都很高興。休息過一陣之後，我們就走到他的花園裏去散步。那裏面有許多的花卉，正在盛開，真教我們幾乎不能相信自己的眼睛。微風把花朵的清香不時吹送過來，使我們渾然忘却生活中的種種憂愁與苦惱，我們暢快地談着話、也唱着歌。

在我們的歡樂中間，我忽然想到唐代大詩人楊巨源的一首名詩，於是就高聲在朋友們的面前吟誦起來：

詩家清景在新春，綠柳纔黃半未勻，

若待上林花似錦，出門俱是看花人。

我們在李家用了晚膳，在日落後才回到市區。

2. Visiting A Friend

Fri. July 18. Cloudy

(It still rained this morning and the sky was overcast with thick clouds. But it has cleared up since about noon and a beautiful rainbow appeared in the sky.

During the afternoon, it had turned cloudy and the weather became rather cool. This made my visit to Wu Shiu-Tin quite a pleasant one.

As this was the first time I visited his new home, Wu looked very glad and greeted me at his door, when he led me into the drawing-room. I notice a piano, with a low music-stool in front of it. Next to the piano is a cupboard standing against the wall. On the left is a large window. Under the window there is a radio-set which is aligned with a settee. On the settee there are some cushions that are embroidered with pretty designs.

The fireplace is at the other end of the room. On each side of the fireplace there is an armchair. Above the fireplace there hangs an electric clock, and an electric light is hanging from the middle of the ceiling. Under the light there is a small table