

five pounds (通常用 -s)

five pound ten (不加 -s)

five pounds sterling (*sterling* 只用于幾鎊的整數,如 £ 500 stg., 但不可用 “five pound ten stg.” *Sterling* 譯為‘英幣的’,意即合乎英幣的標準純度,現在英幣的標準純度是 .916 或 11/12)

pennies (此複數指一個個的貨幣而言)

pence (此複數指金額或價值而言)

halfpenny ['heip(ə)ni]

twopence ['tʌp(ə)ns]

threepence ['θrip(ə)ns]

twopenny piece ['tʌpəni 'pi:s]

threepenny piece ['θripəni 'pi:s]

fourpence 至 elevenpence 以及 twentypence 連寫 [讀 -p(ə)ns]——否則分開 [讀 pens], 如 thirteen pence.

現在舉一個例子,以說明 pound 和 sovereign 以及 pence 和 penny 的分別: “This dictionary costs two pounds and six pence (或 two pound six), and I actually paid two sovereigns and six pennies.” [這本字典的價錢是兩鎊六辨士,我實際付出兩個金鎊和六個辨士.]

美國貨幣的‘元分制’和我們中國的相仿。照目前的匯價,美金一元約合國幣三元三角三分(根據中央銀行掛牌,美匯國幣百元折合美金三十元)。

100 cents (cts.) = 1 dollar (\$1.00)

10 cents = 1 dime

5 cents = 1 nickel

下列各符號讀起來是這樣:—

\$ 1.00 (U. S.) : one dollar U.S. currency [美金]

\$ 1.00 G. : one dollar gold

\$ 1.50 : dollar fifty, 或 dollar and half

\$ 3.75 : three (dollars) seventy-five (cents)

中國貨幣的英文名辭,舊有的如:—

- \$ 1.00 (Mex.) : one dollar Mex. (或 Mexican) [鷹洋] (其重量及成色均和墨西哥銀元相同,故名)
- 重 25 或 25 tls. : twenty-five taels [兩]
- 10 Hk. tls. : ten Haikwan taels [海關兩] ('海關兩' 或稱 '關平', 關平一兩約合庫平一兩又千分之十三)
- 重 0.03 : three tael cents [分] ('分' 又有 candareen(s) 一名辭, '錢' 的英文名辭是 mace, maces, 但不常用, 如 '二錢三分' 即以 twenty-three tael cents or candareens 代之)
- 24 cop. or cops. : twenty-four copper(s) [銅元, 銅板]
- cash = 文; 現洋 big money = 大洋 small money = 小洋

不過自民國廿四年國民政府規定用 '法幣' (legal tender) 以來, 銀元已禁止流通, 所有法幣均係中, 中, 交三銀行的鈔票 (bank-notes), 並且除原有角票以外又發行了五種 '輔幣' (subsidiary coins):—

- twenty-cent piece = 二角
- ten-cent piece = 一角
- five-cent piece = 五分
- cent = 一分
- half-cent piece = 半分

二三年前 (民國二十五年) 市面上還有二角小洋的銀幣 (twenty-cent silver pieces, small money) 和銅元 (coppers) 流通, 不過江南和廣東的一角小洋的銀幣市面上早已不見了。

英美以外的外國貨幣, 還有幾種應該說一說, 如:— (1) 德國的 mark [mɑ:k] [馬克] (合美金二角五分) (或作 Reichsmark ['raɪçsmɑ:k]), 1 mark 等于 100 Pfennige ['pfɛnɪgi] [芬呢] (或作 Reichspfennig; Reich 意即 '國幣' 的 '國', 此是德國人自稱之辭。Pfennig ['pfɛnɪg] 是單數, Pfennige 是複數); 德匯國幣百元折合七十五馬克。 (2) 法國的 franc [fræŋk] [佛郎] (合美金二角), 1 franc 等于 100 centimes ['sɑ:nti:mz]

[生丁]; 法匯國幣百元折合一千〇八十法郎。(3) 日本的 yen [jən] [圓], 1 yen 等于 100 sen [sen] [錢]; 日金一元約合國幣一元左右。Mark 和 franc 又有 “paper mark”, “gold mark”, “paper franc”, “gold franc” [紙馬克, 金馬克, 紙佛郎, 金佛郎] 的分別。又, 注意 a dollar's worth of salt-eggs, fifteen-cents' worth of sugar, a dollar note, a five-pound note [一塊錢的鹹蛋, 一毛五分錢的糖, 一元鈔票, 五鎊鈔票] 這一類的表現法。

6 40. 【體積和距離的表現法】 這有兩種制度, 就是英國制和米突制。米突制以 metre [米突] 為標準, 其餘的名稱都是加詞首 (prefixes) 如 deca-, kilo-, deci-, milli- 等, 其意義和 ‘克蘭姆’ 一組相同 (參看 § 6.20) 通常用得着的幾個名辭是: 一

metre [米] = 39 英寸, 一碼有零

kilometre [仟米] = 1,000 米, 約合一英里的三分之二

centimetre [厘米] = 一米的百分之一, 約合三分之一英寸

關於英國的舊制, 有下列各表現法: 一

inch [英寸] = 約合中國 0.73 寸

foot [英尺] = 12 inches = 約合中國 8.7 寸

yard [碼] = 3 feet = 2.6 中國尺

mile [英里] = 1,760 yds. = 約合 3.3 華里

furlong [?] = 220 yds. = 八分之一英里。

fathom [噶] = 6 ft. 或 2 yds. (特指測量水的深淺時)

5' 4" = five feet four inches [五英尺四英寸]

這些名辭的複數, 差不多都是加 -s, 除非當修飾語用, 如 a five-foot shelf, two-yard stick, three inch (或 inches) wide. 下列體積, 面積, 和立方的表現法也要學習: 一

four square feet (4 sq. ft.) = 四平方英尺, 四方尺

four feet square = 四英尺見方, 四尺見方

five sq. yds. = 五平方碼, 五方碼

square mile = 平方英里, 方哩

acre = 4,840 sq. yds. = 英畝 [中文的‘畝’ (now) 是一個變易莫定的量度]

three feet long by four feet wide, 或 three by four (往往寫作 3' X 4')

14 X 8 = fourteen inches long by eight inches wide

four cubic feet = 四立方英尺, 四立方尺

twenty cubic centimetres = 二十立方厘米

注意言體積時可以說 A thing is the size of ~, is twice (或 half) the size of ~. 又, 注意我們時常說 “A man is a hundred yards off” “The water is four inches deep”, 把 a hundred yards 和 four inches 當做副詞短語, off 一詞當做形容詞用。

【練習四十四】 試以下列表現法造句:—

five feet high

five feet four

three inches deep (thick)

eight by ten

a few steps from here

a hundred paces from ~

quarter of a mile

miles and miles away

a long (short) way off

a long (short) distance from ~

within sight

within call

at a stone's throw

within a bowshot

within an earshot

by a long way

near at hand

about a hundred yards off

three blocks further (cross three streets)

the size of a pea

the height of a lamp-post

the thickness of this book

about an hour's walk from ~

ten minutes' ride from ~

near (close) by a place

6.50. 【形狀的表現法：英文之不辨形狀】 我們比較中英文形狀的意念時，有一種很大的差別值得注意。在中文里，每逢說到一件東西，沒有不想到它的形狀的，但是，英文呢，如果從純粹中文的觀點看起來，那就好像是不辨形狀的一種民族的言語似的。這又是中文思想法是極其具體而綜合的一個例子。

英文只要說 *a fish, a table, a bookcase, an ox* 便認為滿足了，但是中文里卻不然，例如：—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 一條魚 (one "strip" fish) | 一把刀 (one "grip" knife) |
| 一張桌子 (one "flat piece" table) | 一管筆 (one "tube" brush) |
| 一架書櫥 (one "shelf" book-case) | 一盞燈 (one "small-cup" lamp) |
| 一頭牛 (one "head" ox) | 一灣溪水 (one "curve" river) |
| 一座山 (one "seat" hill) | 一鉤新月 (one "hook" new moon) |

有時，甚至連抽象的事物也用得着這種‘形狀意念’ (shape-notion)，如：—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 一門親事 (one "door" marriage) | 一場惡夢 (one "scene" bad dream) |
| 一團晦氣 (one "lump" depressed spirit) | 一股勇氣 (one "bunch" courage) |
| 一腔熱誠 (one "throat" enthusiasm) | 一道命令 (one "path" official order) |

可是這一種思想方法，在英文里雖然不普遍，但不是全然沒有的。例如在 "The Trial of Mary Dugan" 一齣戲里，那個歌女 Mary Dugan 在法庭上被檢察官刁難訊問得無地自容的時候，于失望中喊出 "Oh, won't you leave me one *shred* of my reputation?"，她用的這個短語就含有一種很明顯的形狀意念。注意下列各成語：—

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| a <i>cake</i> of soap 一塊肥皂 | a <i>ray</i> of hope 一綫希望 |
| a <i>bar</i> of soap 一條肥皂 | a <i>shower</i> of criticism 一陣批評 |
| a <i>ball</i> of cotton yarn 一縀棉紗 | a <i>sea</i> of trouble 無窮麻煩 |
| a <i>sheet</i> of paper 一張紙 | a <i>expanse</i> of water 一片汪洋 |
| a <i>drop</i> of water 一滴水 | a <i>cloud</i> of arrows 矢如雨下 |
| a <i>grain</i> of sand, rice, justice 一粒沙，一粒米，一點公道 | a <i>ear</i> of corn 一串麥穗 |
| a <i>piece</i> of mutton, hair, paper, luck 一片羊肉，一根頭髮，一張紙，一件幸事 | a <i>lump</i> of sugar 一塊糖 |
| a <i>strip</i> of land, cloth, paper 一片土地，一塊布，一張紙條 | a <i>bit</i> of water, honey, food, paper 一點水，蜜，食物，紙 |
| | a <i>slice</i> of bread 一片麵包 |
| | 20 <i>head</i> of cattle 廿頭牲口 |

再，參看集合名詞及質詞的表現法，如 a bunch of grapes, a suit of clothing, a jar of honey 等 (§§ 5.11, 5.23)

6.60. 【位置的表現法】 在英文里，位置通常用介詞 副詞以及形容詞指明。可是要記得，介詞和副詞的關係非常密切，它們的區別往往純粹是游移不定的。如：一

[形] He is *in*.

[副] He goes *in*.

[介] He is *in* the house.

介詞而不能當做意味相同或相似的形容詞或副詞的，數目實在少得很。

介	形	副
<i>up</i> the river (船) 上水	he is <i>up</i> 他起來了	going <i>up</i> 上去
<i>off</i> the coast 岸外	mind is <i>off</i> 心不在焉	goes <i>off</i> 走開
<i>by</i> his side 他身旁	<i>by-path</i> 小徑	passes <i>by</i> 走過
<i>inside</i> the room 房間里	people <i>inside</i> 里面的人	goes <i>inside</i> 進去
<i>above</i> your head 你頭上	man <i>above</i> 上面的人	stay <i>above</i> 停在上面
<i>below</i> him 他以下	man <i>below</i> 下面的人	look <i>below</i> 向下張望
<i>under</i> the water 水里	<i>under-dog</i> 走狗	go <i>under</i> (sink) 沈下
<i>between</i> them 他們中間	a layer <i>between</i> 中間一層	came <i>between</i> 居間
<i>over</i> the top 頂上	meeting is <i>over</i> 會開過了	talk it <i>over</i> 商量
<i>about</i> this point 關于這點	is <i>about</i> to 將要	turn <i>about</i> 轉身

在“*up* train”〔上行車〕，“man *below* (*above*)”里，*up* 和 *below* 可以作為原來是副詞而當做形容詞用的看待，如“The *then* (*reigning*) king”〔當時(在位)的國王〕的 *then* 一樣。還有“His visits *home* are few and far *between*”〔他回家的次數既少，而且相隔又久〕一句，副詞 *home* 和 *between* 當做形容詞用。所以，介詞和地方或位置的副詞以及形容詞之間的密切關係，最要認識清楚。像 *far*, *near*, *with*, *without*, *besides*,

beside, away 這些詞兒，要學習怎樣用法。是不是都可以當介詞用的？

凡介詞短語用起來都有形容詞或副詞的作用，這一點更加容易明白了。所以叫‘介詞短語’的，是指其形式而言（都是以介詞起首）；所以叫‘形容詞短語’或‘副詞短語’的，是指其作用而言。

He came *into the house* (當副詞，修飾 came).

He is *in the house* (當形容詞，修飾 he).

還有一點很有趣的，就是 (A) 位置的形容詞往往作名詞用，並且往往有 (B) “介詞 + 副詞”，或 (C) “副詞 + 介詞” 或 “介詞 + 介詞” (= 複合介詞) 的結構，于此足見副詞和介詞的區別本來是游移不定的了。“Up to”, “down in”, “on to” 等等明明是複合介詞，正和 upon, into, unto 差不多。

(A)

the above 上面
the next 其次的
the last 最後的
the rear 後方
the front 前方
the east 東方
the west 西方
to the right 向右
on the left 在左邊

(B)

over here 在這里
over there 在那里
round here 在這附近
from above 從上面
from on high (= from above) 從高處
from abroad 從外國

(C)

down in the room 在下面房間里
up from slavery 奴隸出身
in between them 介于他們中間
on with it 開始進行
away with the old 去舊
on to the new 迎新
jump on to the stage 登舞台
get down from the car 從車子里面下來
run up to the house 跑到屋子面前
look up to the man 看重人，尊崇人
look down upon him 輕視人
from within 從里面
from behind the forest 從樹林後面
out from a place 從某處出來
get on with a fellow 與人相處
up to the present 直至現在

又，注意下列這些常見的成對的詞兒：—

✓ *over and above* 另外，額外
around and about 上下四周
to and fro 往來，向前向後
back and forth 往來，前後
right and left 左右

here and there 各處，到處
round and round 團團轉，輪轉
on and on 前行復前行
in and out 里外，翻里
off and on 時作時輟，欲行又止

這些通常都當做副詞短語用。

6.61. 【介詞的特殊用法】 別國人學英文，最大的困難之一，便是適當的介詞的用法。這是因為介詞用起來完全依從習慣法的程度，比較任何別的一種詞類更加深些。這種習慣法因詞兒不同，因語言不同，在在都生變化。例如我們應該說 “The ship floats *on* water” 這自然是極其明白的了，但為什麼要說 “The house is *on* fire” 而非 “*in* fire”，這可不十分明白了。這個只有習慣法才能決定，而且習慣法這東西在各國語言里都不相同。英文里要用 “*in* bed”，但中文里卻用 ‘在牀上’（直譯 “*on* bed”）

英文的動詞和形容詞含有特定的意味時，往往需要一定的介詞。這些介詞和前面的動詞或形容詞合成一種含有一定意義的成語。因此 “*wait for*” 意即 ‘等待’，而 “*wait on*” 卻是 ‘服事人’ 或 ‘侍候人’ 的意思。所以，動詞和形容詞後接介詞的用法要嚴密注意，這在好的字典里大都是有說明的。下列許多成語可作習例，注意意義的轉變以及介詞用法所有的那種完全游移不定的性質。

✓ *on the train* 在車上
get on the horse 上馬
house is on fire 屋子着火
dog is on the chain 狗套上鎖鏈

march on London 攻倫敦
drew knife on me 拔刀相向
turn back on person 拒人
look at thing 看東西

look on game 旁觀球戰

look into matter 調查事實

look upon something 視物

look up to person 景仰某人

look down upon person 卑視某人

look over manuscript 閱稿

look about 環顧

look forward to 期望

look back upon 回顧, 追憶

get at meaning 明白意思

get up from bed 起牀

get on with friend 與朋友相處

get away from place 避開某地

get through with work 做完工作

get down to work 坐下做事

get used to thing 慣于某事

沿旅行而言的 up 和 down 的用法, 和中文的‘上’, ‘下’極其相像。如 “up north” [北上], “down south” [南下], 所以凡到較高的所在或首都或大學去, 大抵用 up, 反過來使用 down. “Around” 這個詞兒在英國的習慣法里漸漸消滅了, 現在改用 round 代替。凡美國人要用 turn around / go around to the post / the church around the corner / loaf around a place 的地方, 這些表現法在英國已經是不可能了。英國人總是用 round here / round the corner / seated round the table / stationed round the field.

具體位置的意念自然蛻化而成抽象關係的意念。關於明關係的介詞 (angry with a person, angry at something) 參看第十五章。

第七章 代表法

7.10. 【代表法】 我們如果說 “John speaks to John's mother, but John's mother does not hear John”，個個人都覺得這一句陳述長得無謂而且笨得很。通常是說 “John speaks to *his* mother, but *she* does not hear *him*”。*His*, *she*, *him* 這幾個詞兒是代表，或代替，John's, John's mother, 和 John 的。因此我們往往說代名詞是代替名詞的。這句話的確不錯，不過要記得，這個界說也和別的一切界說一樣，不可看得過于認真。如 John's mother 中的 mother，雖可以說是代替，或代表，Mrs. X，然而只算是名詞，而不是代名詞。

我們學文法的人所應該記住的更重要的一點，便是我們在這里只是討論代表法的一般問題。我們用 *she* 代表 Mrs. X，因為談話時是需要經濟的。所以要用代表法的，這有種種原因：如講究經濟，變化，表現力，以及為社交的關係。但是這不僅限于代名詞一類；例如 “He forgot to take the cover off, although I told him *to*” (或 “to take the cover off”)，便是有意避免重複，設法求得經濟，正如用 *she* 代 Mrs. X 一樣。

在另一方面，當我們有意避免說 “I believe” 而另用 “*we* believe” 或 “*the present writer* believes” 的時候，我們不是為求經濟，乃是滿足一種講求謙恭的需要。中國女人指丈夫往往不提名字，而用 ‘某某的爹’，或者用一個極其含糊不明的 ‘他’，她因為害羞也是用的代表法 (Representation) 的一種形式。最後，當新聞記者寫了一句 “A certain general is reported to have sent a large consignment of a certain commodity to

Shanghai”〔據聞有某項大宗貨品由某將軍運往上海〕而不說明‘姓甚名誰的將軍販的是毒品’，他是用代表法，免得被捉將官里去的。

至于用于代表法上的詞兒，那當然是以代名詞爲最重要的一類了。我們在這一章里，不特要研究代名詞的形式，並且要研究用代表法的各種旨趣。所以除代名詞以外，我們也要研究各種代表法，如用暗比 (metaphor)，用間接陳述 (indirect statement)，以及用省略文的代表法。

人稱代名詞

7.20. 【人稱代名詞：位和人稱】 談到代名詞，我們總想到 I, you, he, she, it, we, they. 這些詞兒叫做‘人稱代名詞’ (Personal Pronouns)，在詞類中它們形成最重要的一類。此外還有非人稱代名詞 (Impersonal Pronouns) 以及別的代名詞，這些我們以後再討論。一切人稱代名詞，除了 it，都是指人的，這裏還可以把 *who* 也包括在一起講。

這些代名詞是屬於三種‘人稱’ (persons)，三種‘位’ (cases) 的。在下表中，古廢體加括號。

	單 數	複 數
第 一 人 稱	I	we
第 二 人 稱	you (thou)	you
第 三 人 稱	he, she, it	they

作動詞的主語用的 *I, you, he* 等居于‘主位’ (Nominative Case); *my, your, his* 等居于‘領位’ (Possessive Case). 作動詞或介詞的賓語的 *me, you, him* (*see me, for me*) 等居于‘賓位’ (Objective Case).

主 位	I	(thou)	he	she	it	we	you	they	who
領 位	my	(thy)	his	her	its	our	your	their	whose
賓 位	me	(thee)	him	her	it	us	you	them	whom

關於賓位代名詞，有一件事很奇特，便是：通常它們都作‘輕讀’ (unaccented)，在發音上都是和前面的動詞或介詞連接起來，彷彿是一個詞兒當中的幾個音節 (syllables)。 如：

Don't believe it [bi'li:vɪt].

Don't tell them [ˈtelðəm, ˈteləm].

I can't see him [ˈsi:hɪm, ˈsi:ɪm, ˈsi:m].

Was glad to meet her [ˈmi:tə] (與 metre 同音).

No use denying it [diˈnaɪɪnɪt].

in it [ˈɪnɪt], above it [əˈbʌvɪt].

once upon a time [ˈwʌnsəpənəˈtaɪm].

at home [ətˈhoʊm, 或 əˈtoʊm], at it [ətɪt, 或 !ætɪt].

to him [ˈtu(:)ɪm], to me [ˈtu:mi].

for us [ˈfɒrəs, ˈfɒrəs; 或 ˈfɔ:-].

中國學生通常讀成 [biˈli:v / ˈɪt], [ˈtel / ˈðəm], [ˈsi: / ˈhɪm], [ˈmi:t ˈhe:] 等——這些都讀錯了。 這些代名詞惟有強調時才加重音，如 “for me, not for you” [fə ˈmi:, nɒt fə ˈju:].

7.21. 【Mine, Thine 等】 細讀下列幾句：—

This is my book.

This is her ring.

You bring your book.

It is my pleasure.

It is your fault.

It is mine [ˈmaɪn].

The ring is hers [ˈhɜ:z].

They will bring theirs [ˈðeəz].

The pleasure is mine.

The fault is yours [ˈjɔ:z].

注意用于 *my, thy* 等之後的名詞省略時，便將這些代名詞變成 *mine, thine* 等。這些詞兒，只有“*its*”是例外，其餘都是成對的，如下表：

my——*mine*
thy——*thine*
his——*his*
her——*hers*

our——*ours*
your——*yours*
their——*theirs*
whose——*whose*

有一種特別用法，可于下例中看出：一

Our friend.	<i>A friend of ours</i> [我們的一個朋友].
My pen.	<i>This pen of mine</i> [我的這枝鋼筆].
Their relative.	<i>A relative of theirs</i> [他們的一個親眷].
Jimmy's (his) brother.	<i>A brother of Jimmy's (his)</i> [傑美(他)的一個兄弟].
Your boy-husband.	<i>That boy-husband of yours</i> [你那位小孩子氣的丈夫].
Your filial son.	<i>That filial son of yours</i> [你們的那個孝順兒子].
Her uncle's book.	<i>That book of her uncle's</i> [她叔父的那本書].

在這一類表現法里，老是帶有親密的色彩。注意不可說“*that your son*”，或“*this my pen*”，但必須說“*that son of yours*”，或“*this pen of mine*”（參看 §8.30）。

【練習四十五】下列 1—5 句中凡可省之名詞即行刪去，而以 *mine, thine* 等詞兒代之；6—10 句中則用 *a ... of yours, that ... of mine* 等。

1. I will give you my book, and you will give me your book.
2. My mother is older than her mother.
3. He forgot to bring his dictionary. I have not forgot my dictionary.
4. It is both your fault and his fault.
5. Here is a handkerchief. Whose handkerchief is it?
6. That son you have is up for mischief.
7. He is my father's darling friend.
8. That is his pet notion.
9. That is one of my bad habits.
10. It has been my fond dream to visit Europe.

7.22. 【謙恭·尊敬·親密的影響】 上面已經說過，代名詞是作代表法的各種旨趣用的。所以，旨趣發生變化時，代名詞也因而起了變化。

我們往往因為‘謙恭’(modesty)——無論誠心的或虛偽的——的關係，設法避免用“I”用得太多，(特別在文章里，)而另以意義比較含混的“we”來代替，如 *we believe / we have often seen / if we are to believe his words / if we are mistaken*. 在文章里面尤其是這樣。有時候，例如 “It has come to the present writer's knowledge that . . . [著者得悉 . . .] 一句，*“the present writer's knowledge”* 便是代替 *“my knowledge”* 用的。又，在正式簽字的文書里，“the undersigned” [下方署名者] (單或複) 往往和第三人稱的動詞同用，如 *The undersigned is (或 are) of the opinion [僉謂] that . . .* 參看中文以‘鄙人’，‘愚’，‘區區’，‘兄弟’，‘僕’，‘愚見’，‘鄙意’，代替‘我’，‘吾’，‘吾意’的用法。這個當然總是拘守儀式時用的，而且有時候或者覺得矯揉做作，而不自然。參看 one 的‘謙恭’用法 (§7.24, “c”).

在另一方面，因為要對長輩或生客表示‘尊敬’(respect)或‘謙讓’(deference)，往往也逼得我們避免用一個直截的“you”參看中文‘楊先生’，‘煥章先生’，‘尊意’‘台命’，以及北京話的以‘您’代‘你’，‘汝意’。英文里用“you”稱呼長輩和生客，是極其普遍的，而中文卻要改稱‘楊先生’，‘陳女士’，‘煥章先生’等。

下列表現法也要學習：一

I object [我不願], *your Honour* [閣下] (對於法官的尊稱)。

Your Majesty [陛下] (對國王，女王，皇帝，皇后的尊稱)。又，用第三人稱：

His Majesty the King, Her Majesty the Queen, Their Majesties the King & Queen, 因此有 *H. B. M.* (*His or Her Britannic Majesty*),

H. M. S. (*His Majesty's ship*)。

Your (His, Her) Royal Highness [殿下] (對皇子, 公主, 或王公等的尊稱).

Your Excellency [閣下] (對大使, 總督及其夫人的尊稱). 又如: "the late H. E. Wu Ting-fang" [已故伍廷芳 (攝+)] 閣下]. *It is His Excellency's desire, etc.*

Received an order from yourself, 或 *your good self* [收到先生定單一紙] (祇用于商業函件, "good" 只表敬意祝意, 大都可以不譯).

在另一方面, 爲要表示 '親密' (*familiarity*), 我們卻要用平直而自然的 "I" 和單刀直入的 "you", 一個人說話寫文章能夠一任自然也是好事. 在小品文 '娓語筆調' ("*familiar style*" of essays) 以及私人信件里, 我們寫起來就如同和密友燕談, 態度一點也無拘束, 這一種文章自有其美妙的風格. 因此寫幽默文章的人也通常都用平直的 "I" 和 "you" (*I believe, I met, I know, I doubt, I can't understand, you know jolly well, you will never understand, not if you die in the attempt* 等).

此外還有種種因素——社交的或心理的. 比方一個中國摩登少女有時即使對外人指她的父親也稱 '爸爸', 這或許是由于想自命嫺雅的關係吧. 有小孩子的人家, 如 "mother", "mummy", "daddy", "uncle", "auntie" 等名辭一定取別的稱呼而代之, 因而丈夫往往指妻子時說 "mother", 這是對小孩子說的 ("How is mother?", "Where's daddy?"). 又如下例:—

Damn it, kid, I love you! (用于情人之間)

But, my dear sir, this is not so simple (譏諷, 或親密). 又, 意味相同的, 如: *my good sir, my dear fellow, my good man, my good woman* (參看 '老兄啊!').

How is my baby? (對情人或妻子)

Don't let the old man know. (指父親或丈)

What does your old man (woman) say? (丈夫或妻子)

But yours truly will not be there. (*I* 的俚語說法)

What can a fellow do? (以代 *What can I do?*)

Ask my Mrs. She knows all about it. How is your Mrs.? [我的太太, 你的太太] (*wife* 的普通親密的稱呼)

參看中文的‘頭子’，‘好人兒’（情人），‘（他的）老太太’，‘朋友’，以及上海方言中的‘阿叔’以及‘先生 banq!’（略似‘你這位先生哪’，不過其中含有更多的譏諷或輕蔑的成分；banq 借用上海方言拉化，又如紅樓夢里賈家的人稱賈母為‘老祖宗’。

在英文里，用‘my wife’，‘my husband’當做指稱的名辭，是極其正當的。（參看中文‘內子’，‘內人’，‘外子’，‘小兒’，‘令嫗’以及妻子對丈夫自稱為‘妾’。）

在這里我們要特別提出“royal we”和“editorial we”：第一個是皇帝女王下詔書，欽命時用的（“It has *our* approval”，“We feel better today”）；第二個是新聞記者在社論里用的（“We do not think it fit to publish the said letters”）。這兩種實例都是根據共同負責的觀念而來。

7.23. 【反身代名詞和交互代名詞】英文里除正常的代名詞以外，還有‘本身代名詞’（self-pronouns），即‘反身代名詞’（Reflexive Pronouns）：—

myself [maɪ'self]	ourselves [aʊə'self, aʊə'selvz]
thyself [ðai'self]	yourselves [jɔ:'self, jɔ:'selvz]
himself [him'self]	}themselves [ðəm'selvz]
herself [heɪ'self]		
itself [it'self]		
oneself, 或 one's self [wʌn'self, wʌnz 'self]		

注意這一類的代名詞，其重音都在“-self”，“-selves”，不可讀到第一音節上。又，注意“themselves”的them-要讀[ðəm-]，或[ðm-]，不可讀[ðem-]。

“Ourself”（單）很少用，除了和“royal we”（§7.22）連用。“Yourself”是“Yourselves”的單數。一般地講，這些本身代名詞有兩種用處：一是表示反身的或反照的動作（reflexive or

reflected action), 一是表示強調。 下面先列舉些反身動作的例 (“~self” = 自己, 自身): 一

✓ He killed *himself* [自殺].
Understand *yourself* [須有自知之明].
Protect *yourself* [自衛].
Amused *oneself* with novels [以小說自娛].
Deceive *oneself* [自欺].
Believed *himself* to be a genius [自信是天才].
Got *themselves* into trouble [自討苦吃, 自尋苦惱].
Made *oneself* a nuisance [自討人厭].
Dragged *himself* from bed [從牀上慢慢地爬起來].

Don't starve *yourself* [別挨餓].
If you do, you have only *yourself* to blame [只怪自己不好].
Gave *herself* a holiday [自動休假].
Give *oneself* airs [裝腔作勢].
Rest *yourself* [將息將息].
System lends *itself* to abuse [制度適足以濫用].
Magazine pays for *itself* [雜誌值價, 買得不吃虧].
Tomorrow will take care of itself (即‘今朝有酒今朝醉, 明日愁來明日當’之意).

強調用法的舉例如下 (“~self” = 自己, 親自, 本人): 一

She *herself* said it.
You *yourself* did it.
I *myself* saw it.
I saw it *myself*.
Ask the lady *herself*.
Tell him *yourself*.
You *yourself* told me.

They *themselves* are to blame [怪他們自己不好].
Even the king *himself* didn't know [連國王本人也不知道].
We *ourselves* would do the same on like occasions [遇到同樣的情形, 我們自己也是這樣].

在上面例句中, 本身代名詞 (self-pronouns) 是加重先行的代名詞的意義, 而且和它們是同位 (in apposition) 的。 只用本身代名詞而取消先行的代名詞, 也是可能的: 一

Ask *herself*.
It was *myself*.
My wife is the same age as *myself*.
What *ourselves* would do is none of your business.
Ourselves are to blame.

但是用 *Myself* saw it / *Himself* went there, 卻不大妙。 此外又有 *for themselves* / the thing *in itself* / They sat *by themselves* [獨坐] 和 *your own self* 等用法。

複合代名詞“each other”和“one another”〔彼此〕指明交互的動作 (reciprocal action), 叫做‘交互代名詞’ (Reciprocal Pronouns), 其用法舉例如下:—

Do you know *each other*?
Ask *each other* questions.
Change dresses with *one another*.
Tell *one another* stories.
Share *one another's* money.
Share money with *one another*.

Copy sentences for *each other*.
Tear *each other's* hair.
Look into *each other's* face.
Each looks into the *other's* face.
They hate *each other*.
Each hates the *other*.

“Each other”和“one another”在現在用法是相同的。所謂“each other”指兩人而“one another”指兩人以上的這句話, 既無此分別的必要, 這種區別又無用處, 而且在文字史上也沒有根據。

【練習四十六】(1) 試以本身代名詞造句, 作為強調之用 (如 I myself, you yourself 等)。

(2) 試以下列各動詞造句, 以表明交互動作: help, fight, cheat, dislike, quarrel, make peace with, trade with, salute, suspect, trust, recognize, know, dispise. 又, 上列各例中之材料可自由引用。

7.24. 【一般人稱: “One”, “People” 等】我們常用“*One* may think, *People* may think”泛指模糊不明的一般的人或社會。這個既非第一人稱, 又非第二人稱, 又非第三人稱, 因為它實在是三種人稱都指到的所謂‘一般人稱’ (General Person)。這種 *one*, *people* 便是中文里的‘人’, ‘別人’, ‘旁人’, ‘人家’, ‘世人’的意思。在英文里表明這種抽象的一般人稱有種種方法, 細讀下列各句:—

People may think you crazy.

They may think you crazy.

One may think you crazy.

To hear you talk like that, *one* would think you are crazy.

On looking over the statement carefully, *one* is tempted to [極易]

〔人家或者以為你是發狂了。〕

think that you are paid to sing praises of the Board [被人收買了去說局里委員的好話].

One will have to be more careful in speech, if *one* values *one's* life.

You will have to be more careful in speech, if *you* value *your* lives.

We shall have to be more careful in speech, if *we* value *our* lives.

此處 "we" 和 "you" 實在也是用以指明一般人稱的。You 作這種意味用時，只限于婉語筆調里。

"One" 的用法須特別加以注意。在這里可以分爲兩種意義來講：—

(a) *One* hates *his* enemies and another forgives them.

(b) *One* hates *one's* enemies and loves *one's* friends.

第一例中，*one* 實在是 "one man" 的縮短的形式。第二例中，它是指的一般人稱，意義和 *people* 相同。不過作第二種意味時，除主語以外，其餘最好用 *one's*, *oneself*, *one* 而不用 *his*, *himself*, *he*, *him* (*One* knows *one's* own weakness, 非 *his* own weakness), 雖則在美國以及英國有些作家們，*one* 後用 *he*, *his* 的非常普通。*One* 還有第三種用法，那便是代替 "I" 的謙恭用法：—

(c) After reading this, *one* gets a confused feeling about the whole affair (= *I* get, etc.)

On inquiring further, *one* was told, etc. (= *I* was told, etc.)

不過把 *one*, *I*, *we*, *you*, *people* 用在同一句里，胡亂地代替同一人稱，那無論如何總不是好英文。

【練習四十七】(a) 指出下列各句中之 *one* 抑泛指一人，或特指一人，或實係 I 之替身：—

1. I saw *one* on the floor and picked it up.

2. *One* came in and was followed by another.

3. *One* cannot always spend money on others: *he* (用 *one* 較妥) must also plan for *his* (用 *one's* 較妥) own future.

4. He spoke so eloquently that *one* was inclined to believe him

5. He asked me for help. Could *one* refuse in such circumstances?

(b) 改正下列句中 *one*, *I*, *we*, *you*, *people* 之混亂用法：—

6. The use of “*one*” is rather new to *you*, so *one* has to be careful.

7. If *one* looks into the minutes of the meeting, *you* will be surprised how much time was wasted in useless discussion.

8. *We* would have gone on infinitely, had *one* had time to do so.

9. *One* must be patient, if *we* want to succeed.

10. *People* always criticize the older generation, and when *they* grow old, *you* do the same.

人 稱 和 位 的 矛 盾

7.30. 【人稱的矛盾】我們在 § 5.40 里已經講過，數有時要發生矛盾的。不過有時還可以有人稱上的矛盾，或數和人稱兩者都發生矛盾，使人用起來極感不便。所以 (1) 如 “He or I am (is?) to blame”, “Neither I nor you are (am?) allowed to speak”，我們用什麼好呢？在這種地方，任何一條規則，各文法家議論紛紜，莫衷一是，在事實上，習慣法根本無規則之可言。有一種方法是依從吸引的力量，即依從最接近的那個代名詞，如：“He or I am to blame”，但 “I or he is to blame”，以及 “Are you or I next?” 但 “Am I or you next?” 還有一種比較好的方法，便是避免這種結構，而用 “He or I should be blamed” 或 “Either he is to blame, or I am to blame.” 這第二種方法在文章里老是可能的，應該多多引用。

(2) 遇有數的矛盾時，如果主語中有一個是複數，或兩個主語形成一個複數，那末便用複數動詞。

Either he or his brothers *fail* in their duty.
 You and I *are* out of danger now.
 I and he *were* on the same train.
 I hear you and he *are* cousins.

(3) 在 some of us, some of you 這一類結構中,又有一種困難發生了。在這種地方,我們可以信託‘常理’(commonsense)而決定用什麼詞兒才對。細讀下列各句:—

Some of us think *they* (非 *we*) can fight without my leadership. (說者不在其內)
 Some of us think *we* (非 *they*) can conquer by passive resistance. (包括說者在內)
 Some of you believe *they* can make more money that way.
 Most of us lost *our* heads [狼狽,倉皇] (如果包括說者在內), 或: Most of us lost *their* heads (如果說者自以爲是例外的話)。

(4) 但困難猶不止此。還有關係代名詞 *who* 呢。Who 在人稱和數上面老是和跟它有關係的那個先行的詞兒 (“antecedent” = 先行詞) 是一致的。細讀下列各句:—

Don't choose me, *who am* already burdened with too much work.
 It is not *you who are* in trouble, it is I *who am* in trouble.
 I am not *one who is* (非 *am*) afraid of criticism.
 I am not *one who cares*.
 You are the *one who was* (非 *were*) elected.

【試習四十八】 (a) 試以下列成語造句:—

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. I who am | 5. He who has |
| 2. You who are | 6. They who have |
| 3. He who is | 7. He who knows |
| 4. We who are | 8. We who know |

(b) 決定下列各句中應用何詞:—

1. It is not he who *have* (*has?*) cheated you. It is you who *have* (*has?*) cheated him.

- 2 You are the man who *break* (*breaks?*) his promise.
- 3 Are you he who *were* (*was?*) here some time ago?
- 4 Either he or you *is* (*are?*) wrong. (此句句式可任意變換)
- 5 I hear you and he *are* (*is?*) good friends.
- 6 You who ... so strong — you ought to be ashamed of yourself beating him who ... a mere child.

7.31 【位的矛盾：“Who”，“Whom”，“Whoever”，“Whomever”】 這裏共有三種位的格式要加以討論。(a) “It-is-I”式，(b) “who”與“whom”的用法，(c) “whoever”與“whomever”的用法。

(1) 在 “It is I”, “It is he” 句中，I 和 he 在意義上並不是 is 的賓語。所以用主位。又如：—

It was not I.

Then *who* (非 *whom*) is it?

If anybody is to be punished, it should be *he* (非 *him*).

Is this *she* (非 *her*) whom I am going to marry?

(2) **Who 與 Whom.** 關係代名詞 *who* 或 *nom* 的用法和它的先行詞毫無關係，但完全看它在 *who* 的子句里的關係如何而決定。(在下例中 *who* 的子句加括號。)

He deserted me (*who* gave him his chance in life). [*gave* 的主語]

His mother is the person (*who* loves him best). [*She* loves him best]

His mother is the person (*whom* he loves best). [*He* loves her best]

Don't argue with me (*who* am trying to help you). [*am* 的主語]

凡位有不同時，應該用兩個不同的詞兒，如：—

His name is Alfonso, *who* is their king *and whom* they are trying to overthrow.

Hackett was her husband, *who* often maltreated her, *and whom* she hated like poison.

有時因為插入了一個獨立子句,如 *I think, they suppose* 等,而弄亂了,不過這規則卻仍然不變。試比較下列各句:—

Then came Mr. Dobson, *who* (非 *whom*) we knew was a grocer.

We knew *he* (非 *him*) was a grocer.

Then came Mr. Dobson, *whom* they knew to be a grocer. They knew *him* to be a grocer.

He met the girl *whom* he recognized to be his childhood friend.

He recognized *her* (非 *she*) to be his childhood friend.

News came from Captain Johnson, *who*, they had thought, was dead. *He*, they had thought, was dead.

News came from Captain Johnson, *whom* they had regarded as dead. They had regarded *him* as dead.

又,注意下列兩句:—

I don't know (*who* did it).

We will decide (*who* is to go first).

這整個 *who* 的子句是 *know* 和 *decide* 的賓語,所以不用 *whom*. 而且,這 *who* 或 *whom* 的用法要靠它在子句內的關係而定。

(3) *Whoever* 與 *Whomever*. 跟 *who* 與 *whom* 一樣, *whoever* 或 *whomever* 的用法也是完全靠它在子句內的關係如何而決定。"Whoever" 便是 "any person *who*", "whomever" 便是 "any person *whom*" 的意思。

Whoever says so is a liar or a knave. (Any person *who* says so, etc.)

Whoever comes is welcome. (Any one *who* comes, etc.)

Whomever they met was asked to contribute a few dollars. (Any person *whom* they met, etc.)

I will marry *whoever* comes first my way. (I will marry any one *who* comes, etc.)

They stopped *whomsoever* they saw. (They stopped any person *whom* they saw.)

For *whomever* he met he had a nod. (For any one *whom* he met, etc.)

For *whoever* met him he had a nod. (For any one *who* met him, etc.)

因此可作如下的結論：—

數 與 人 稱	位
與前行的詞兒一致： “I who am”, “you who are” 等	由于後隨的詞兒而決定： “who knows”, “whom they know”

【練習四十九】 決定下列各句中究應用 who 或 whom, 並說明何故：—

1. The question regarding *who(m)* was to blame for the Great War is not so simple as the ignorant people imagine.
2. She kept the secret from him *who(m)* ought to know everything.
3. It was not he *who(m)* she was afraid of, but his lawyer.
4. It was not he *who(m)* was afraid of her, but she *who(m)* was afraid of him.
5. You need not be afraid of him *who(m)* you know is a perfect gentleman.
6. She was the girl *who(m)* I met yesterday.
7. He is a man *who(m)* they detest.
8. To those *who(m)* have, more shall be given.
9. He likes those *who(m)* flatter him and hates those with *who(m)* he does not agree.
10. He likes those *who(m)* agree with him.

事 物 代 名 詞

7.40. 【事物代名詞】 以上我們談的都是人稱代名詞。但是此外還有些代名詞是代替事物和人的。下面這些普通的代名詞在英文里便是代替事物的：—

all	none 無人, 無物	that	these	such 此等人 (或事物)
some	most	this	one 者	former 前者
any	what	those	which	latter 後者

因爲想不到更妥當的名辭，這些我們且稱爲‘非人稱代名詞’ (impersonal pronouns) 或‘事物代名詞’ (thing-pronouns)。但是，要記得，這些事物代名詞之中，大半是能夠又指人又指事物的，並且，在另一方面，‘人稱代名詞’ (personal pronoun) “it” 卻通常都不是指人的。 還有一點很重要，便是，‘事物詞’ (thing-words) 的代表法是用這些代名詞來表達的。

這些詞兒分明原來差不多全是形容詞：例如由 “I like those apples” 而變成 “I like those.” 細讀下列各句：—

形

代

<i>Which</i> boy?	<i>Which</i> is <i>which</i> ? [何者爲何?]
<i>Which</i> way?	Don't know <i>which</i> .
<i>Any</i> new student.....	Haven't seen <i>any</i> .
<i>All</i> things.....	Don't take <i>all</i> .
<i>Some</i> food	Please take <i>some</i> .
<i>What</i> thing?	<i>What</i> is it?

又注意，這些詞兒，只除去 *this* *that* (複數 *these*, *those*), *one* (複 *ones*) 以外，其餘單複數都隨便可用

None is, or are, there.
There is, or are, none left.
What is the reason? *What* are the reasons?
A thing that makes you sick. *Things* that make you sick.
All is lost. *All* are found.
Some of it is, *some* of them are, rotten. (參看 §5.41 “e”)

7.41. 【Some, Any, None】 *Some* 用于問句及肯定的陳述句中。 *Any* 用于問句及否定的陳述句中。

Do you have *some*?
 I have *some*.
 Can *some* (one) tell me?
Some can tell me.

Do you have *any*?
 I haven't *any*. I have *none*.
 Can *any* (one) tell me?
None can tell me.

【練習五十】 下列空白處填入適當的詞兒 (some, any, none):—

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. There are | 6. Don't give him |
| 2. Are there.....? | 7. You haven't seen all, but you |
| 3. May I have | have seen |
| 4. I don't want | 8. No, I haven't seen..... |
| 5. Give him | 9. Haven't you seen |

7.42. 【What】 What (=that which) 是一個非常有用的詞兒,它所表達的就是中文‘所...’或‘所...的’的觀念。如 “*What he knows is this*” = ‘他所知道(的)是這樣’。試將下列各短語用在句子里:—

what one knows	what is useful, useless
what one can see	what is true, false
what I am afraid of	what he said
what you do in a day	what you heard
what the government wants	what they saw
what you pay for	what frightens him
what makes me hate him	what woman wants
what everybody knows	what to say, think, do

因為 what 即 that which 之意,本身已經含有先行詞了,所以 all what 不可用,應該用 all that. But what 多半用於口語:文章里通常用 but that.

That is *all* he knows, 或 That is *all that* he knows (非 *all what* he knows).

All one can do is to wait, 或 *All that* one can do (非 *all what* one can do) is to wait.

Who knows *but that* (*but what*) [誰也知道] he may have purposely told you a lie?

Who can tell *but that* (*but what*) [誰也看得出] he may be the most important man in the country three months hence?

74.3. 【One, Thing, Affair, Something 等】以 one 代表人的用法,在上面 (§7.24) 已經討論過了。Thing 和 affair 通

常雖不當作代名詞，但是事實上，英文里差不多任何種類的事物依然是最常用這些詞兒來代表的。細讀下列各句：一

Such a nice *one*. (例如指 dress, hat, Christmas tree, apple 等而言)

Give him a good *one* (punch him hard, pitch a baseball). [好好地給他一拳，(棒球) 來一記好球]

That's a good *one* (a good joke, retort, etc.). [笑話說得好，反駁得好，等]

A short life and a merry *one*.

Select the best *ones*. Throw away the bad *ones*.

He started the next revolution, if it may be called *one*.

Stay at any *one* of the dozen families you know in town.

The *ones* (photographs) you saw.

Open the drawer on the left, the *one* with a key in it.

He writes many poems, but publishes only the *ones* he likes.

The top *one*. The lower *one*. Little *ones*. A new *one*. Two old *ones*.

Such a *one*.

(代人) The lucky *ones*. The young *ones*. *One* so fair and beautiful.

Like *one* weary of life. Like *one* in a dream. Like *one* risen from the grave [好像從死里復活的人]. Offending *one* so powerful. Marry *one* worthy of you. *One* who talks. *One* who dares.

I don't know a *thing* about it. [我半點也不知道]

I don't understand the *whole thing*. [我完全不明白]

The *thing*, or *affair* (或許指 a performance, a party, a dinner, a match, 或 a wedding) was a complete failure.

That's the *thing* (the thing we want, the right thing to give or to do, etc.). [那就對啦，正是那個]

Thing (或 *Affairs*) are better now (general conditions are better).

Take off your *things* (outdoor clothes, hat 等).

The great *thing* is to make a right start.

Blue socks are now the *thing* (the fashion).

(指人) That *thing* Jones. She, poor *thing*, never heard of it. A dear, old *thing* (man, woman or animal).

What is the latest *thing* (news)? [最近的消息如何?]

His death is a good *thing*. [他死得正好]

I haven't a *thing* to say. [我無話可說]

Something new [新的東西].

Something useful.

Something easy.

Something to do [可做的事].

<i>Something</i> to live for [生存目的所 在的事物].	<i>Nothing</i> to see [沒看頭].
<i>Something</i> to read.	<i>Anything</i> sweet [甜的東西].
<i>Something</i> to think about.	<i>Anything</i> above five feet.
<i>Nothing</i> strange [毫不稀奇].	<i>Anything</i> to eat.
<i>Nothing</i> new.	<i>Anything</i> you want.
<i>Nothing</i> difficult.	<i>Anything</i> you say [你說的話].
<i>Nothing</i> worth while.	<i>Anything</i> you ask.
	<i>Anything</i> I do [我做的事].

【練習五十一】 試以 *one*, *the one*, *like one*, *a thing*, *the thing*, *things*, *something*, *nothing*, *anything* 等詞兒及成語造句，即以上列各例為模範。

7.44. 【That】 *That* 這個詞兒，和 *thing*, *affair*, 等一樣，也往往用以代表一件事實，一句陳述，一種一般的情形，或依稀模糊存在于我們心目中的事物。

That is the trouble. (Something we have just mentioned is the trouble.) [其困難在此.] (that 代剛才說過的一件事)
 When was *that*? (When did the thing happen?) [那是什麼時候(的事)?]
That was long ago. [那是早老(的事件或情形)了.]
 Oh, is *that* what you mean? (Is what you have just said your real meaning?) [噢，你的意思是這樣嗎?]
 Who was *that*? (Who was the person at the door?) [那是誰?]
 So *that* is *that*. (結束議論之一點的普通公式)
 Now, *that's* a good boy. [乖乖的!] (騙小孩子的方式)
 I know *all that*. [一切我都知道了.] *All that* is a waste of your time. [那完全是浪費時間.] *All that* is mere propaganda. [那全是宣傳(作用).]

下面所舉的一種用法特別有趣：—

You have better break his friendship, and *that* (=break it) at once [你還是跟他絕交的好，而且要馬上.]
 We have to pay him a monthly bribe and *that* (=pay the bribe) always promptly and in full [我們不得不每月給他賄賂，而且到期就要付，數目不可短少.]

更常見而更重要的是下列的這種用法：—

The climate here is like *that* (=the climate) of France (非 like France).

He has a head like *that* (=the head) of an ox, and eyes like those of a field mouse.

Her wedding took place at the same time with *that* (=the wedding) of her sister.

【練習五十二】 試改正或改造下列各句：一

1. His voice sounds like his brother.
2. Her name resembles her aunt.
3. This has a smell like banana.
4. Her handwriting is neat and small, while Po-liang is big and slovenly.
5. We usually value our own money, and think little of other people's money.
6. We usually like our own composition and fail to appreciate others. [文章自己的好]
7. Everybody thinks his own wife is not so attractive as somebody else's wife. [老婆別人的好]

7.45. 【It】 It 這個詞兒也往往是代表一種模糊的事物的。It 當做非人稱動詞 (impersonal verbs) 的主語用時，它所代表的已經夠模糊了，可是當做賓語用時，那就越發變得模糊不明。

作模糊的主語用

It rains. It is cold. It was hot.

It is winter. It was getting dark.

It is six miles to Oxford.

It is too late now.

It says 'keep to the left'. [牌上寫着‘靠左邊走’.]

It says in the Bible that all men are liars. [聖經上說世人都是說謊話的.]

作更模糊的賓語

You must fight it out. [奮鬥到底.]

The deuce take it! [糟糕！壞了！] (一種咒詛的方式)

Won't stand it any longer. [再也受不了.] (指待過等而言)

Give it him hot. [給他一頓痛打.]

Now you have done it. [那末給你弄糟了, 或你又犯了這個毛病了.]

Shall we walk it or cab it? [我們走了去還是坐車子去?]

You can't get away with it. [你逃不了了.]

He hasn't got it in him. [他沒有本事.]

作補足修飾語 (Complement Modifier)

Yes, that's it! [那就對啦!]

For barefaced lying, you are really *It*. (此 *it* 含有特別意義, 等于 "the limit", "the ideal") [公然說謊的本事, 你真是登峰造極了]

In a lilac sunbonnet, she was *It*. [她戴着一頂紫丁香色的遮陽帽, 真是美得無以復加了.]

再者, *it* 在英文里有一種很重要的作用, 由于它 (a) 幫助把一個長的主語的動詞安放在前面, 以及 (b) 幫助把邏輯上重要的詞兒掉到句子的前半部去。

作邏輯主語的同位代用詞

It is a nuisance, this delay.

This delay is a nuisance.

It is quite true, all that you say.

All that you say is quite true

It is true that he died.

That he died is true.

It is a pity that you didn't see it.

That you didn't see it is a pity.

作 "that" 的先行詞

I don't like the colour.

It is the colour that I don't like.

The noise frightened him.

It was the noise that frightened him.

I didn't object.

It was he that raised the objection.

We didn't start the fight.

It was the Japanese that started the fighting.

You don't buy a fountain-pen for its looks.

It is service that you want.

What the patient needs is better food and more sunshine.

It is better food and more sunshine that the patient needs.

What he is after now is fame.

It is fame that he is after now.

此處 “it . . . that” 的結合實在和 what 相等，而便于把動詞 is 搬到句首去。

【練習五十三】(a) 試變動下列冗長之句法，而改用 it 並將動詞緊接于 it 之後，使句法較為整潔：—

1. That you know the accent of every new English word is important.
2. To feed, clothe and educate the children and keep them clean, to see that the food is always healthy and nourishing, the floor and windows are kept clean, and the carpet is properly beaten, to direct and supervise the servants and prevent their quarrelling, and at the same time to look beautiful and cheerful to one's husband — all this is no easy task for a mother.
3. That you know thoroughly what you have learnt before proceeding to learn something else is advisable.
4. To learn so many subjects at the same time is a little too much for the child.

(b) 將下列句中在邏輯上視為重要之成分用 it 將其移至句首：—

1. What annoys me is *the constant repetition*.
2. He is not marrying her for love. He is after *her money*.
3. The thing that impressed people most was *Gandhi's mental calm*.
4. What makes me angry is not the content but *the tone of the letter*.
5. What annoyed me was *that constant monkeying with her lips with a lip-stick*.

(c) 試以下列成語造句：—

1. It is true that.....
2. It is natural that.....
3. It would be unfair to.....
4. It is not right that.....
5. It is impossible for.....to.....
6. It is not enough that you.....
7. It is more important that you.....
8. It is well-known that.....

暗 比

7.50. 【暗比以及比喻的表現法】 各國語文都有它的暗比法 (Metaphors)、或比喻的表現法 (Figurative Expressions), 英語自然也不是例外。暗比在語文里有一種很大的價值, 那就是在於它們能保持文字中具體象喻的均衡, 而不使文字變成那些科學家和教授們的一種完全抽象的, 理論的方言。它們就彷彿常常把文字的‘泥土氣息’保留起來。英文所以被人當作一種遒勁有力的語文看的, 就因為英文里富于暗比而詞兒的暗比的用法又很豐富的原故。雖然英文里現在增加了許許多多的科學名辭, 但是真正的現代英文依然是因為它里面那些簡單而通俗的詞兒有許多比喻的用法, 才覺得新鮮有味的。

所以暗比能使一個人的文字的表現力大大地增加起來。有時候, 用了暗比行文可以變得高雅脫俗, 例如稱‘守財虜’不說是 miser [守財虜] 而說是 Jew [猶太人], 或者再經過一次變化說是 a gentleman from Palestine [巴力斯坦的紳士]。但通常所以用暗比的, 還是為了它們原有的各種美點——即表現力的各種美點。稱惡婦為 she-devil [女魔鬼, 母夜叉], 這是很直接的而且恰到好處, 稱某人是某人的 under-dog [走狗], 那就比稱他是某人的 subservient servant [賤奴, 賤僕 (脅肩諂媚而貼貼伏伏供人使喚的人)] 更加有力了。如果有人說着沒意思的話 (talking nonsense), 你要教他住嘴, 那末還是說他說的是 “perfect rot” [胡說霸道, 荒謬絕倫] 比較說它是 “nonsensical talk” [無謂的話] 來得容易些, 如果一個有錢的布爾喬亞的商人死了, 身後遺下了許多財產, 你要形容他也許用 “He cut up fat” [肉肥好宰割] 更加妥當呢。把他比做一隻肥豬, 爲了親屬的享

福而被宰割了，這種具體的象喻能夠把許許多多用抽象的術語所不能表達的事情都暗示了出來。對兵士說他們是 *cannon-fodder* [意譯‘礮灰’(直譯‘礮彈的芻秣’)]，這句話的力量，也許比成篇累牘的那些國際和平獎金當選的論文還比較容易感動人呢。(比較中文的象喻如‘俎上魚肉’，‘釜底游魂’，‘籠中鳥’，‘甕中蠶’，‘奴顏婢膝’，‘驚弓之鳥’，‘帶月披星’，‘蛛絲馬跡’，以及如西廂記里的‘張生筆尖兒橫掃了五千人’那一句詞之類)。

A misplaced eyebrow = 位置掉錯了的眉毛 (打笑‘小鬍鬚’)。

A dumb bell (美國俗語) = ‘木頭’ (比喻不明事理的人，傻子)。

A salamander = ‘火蛇’，歡喜坐在爐旁靠火的人。

A chatterbox = ‘話匣子’，喋喋多言的婦人。

Take a moral holiday = 道德休假 (狂嫖濫飲，放縱生活)。

Take rosy-coloured views = 戴着玫瑰色的眼鏡 (樂觀)

The seamy side of life = 人生縫合的一面 (即隱而不現，不甚雅觀的一方面)。

Make sheep's eyes at lady = 斜眯了眼睛看女人 (送秋波)。

An eyesore = 眼中釘 (不願意看到的人或事物，如高堂大廈旁邊的一座茅棚，窮親眷本家等)。

An eyewash (俗語) = ‘洗眼藥水’ (騙人的東西，參看中文俗語‘(賣)野人頭’)。

A bed of roses = 一花壇的玫瑰 (放逸奢侈的生活)。

A crumpled rose-leaf = 摺皺的玫瑰花葉 (幸福生活中的小風波)。

Eat one's cake and still have it = 相當于‘魚我所欲也，熊掌亦我所欲也’。

Kill the goose that lays the golden eggs = 殺了生金蛋的鵝 = 斷了搖錢樹 (爲貪目前的小便宜而犧牲了將來的大好處)。

Have one's tail between one's legs = 狗尾巴夾在腿子當中 (喻人駭怖沮喪的形象)。

Hold the purse-strings = ‘抓住錢袋的人’ (掌財政)。

像這一類的表現法簡直不勝枚舉。

在英文里，有許多最簡單的詞兒，它們的意義通常是具體的，但是有趣得很，都發展成爲許許多多各種各樣的暗比。下列各例都是採自‘簡明牛津字典’ (*Concise Oxford Dictionary*):—

CAT

That old cat = 悍婦, 潑婦, 老狐狸精.

A cat may look at a king = 一視何傷?

Living a cat-and-dog life = 夫妻反目, 日夜吵架, 雞犬不寧.

Let the cat out of the bag = 漏泄祕密, 走漏風聲.

See which way the cat jumps = 取觀望態度, 看風頭.

Cult of the jumping cat = 騎牆主義.

Rains cats and dogs = 大雨傾盆.

Not room to swing a cat = 無立錐之地.

DOG

Go to the dogs = 雞零狗碎, 零落, 破滅不可收拾.

Throw to the dogs = 唾棄; 犧牲.

Every dog has his day = 瓦片也有翻身時.

Haven't a dog's chance = 極少希望.

Lead a dog's life = 過窮苦生活, 苟延殘喘.

Give a dog a bad name and hang him = 欲加之罪, 何患無辭?

You lucky dog! = 好造化! 好狗命!

Love me, love my dog = 打狗看主面, 愛屋及烏.

Let sleeping dogs lie = 一動不如一靜, 勿無事生非.

Dog in the manger = 狗佔馬槽 (於自己無用者, 且不肯讓人).

DUST

Throw dust in one's eyes = 欲圖蒙蔽.

Shake off the dust of one's feet = 拂袖而去 (不憚).

Bite the dust = 戰敗倒斃.

In the dust = 歸土, 入黃泉.

Humbled to the dust = 大受挫辱, 辱在泥塗.

Raise a dust = 揚塵; 引申為 '引起糾紛'.

Dust and heat = 風塵勞頓, 汗馬之勞.

FINGER

Done by the finger of God = 由于天意, 由于神力.

Lay one's finger on = 指出 (病源等); 隨意拾得.

Look through one's fingers at = 佯為不見.

Won't stir a finger = 不拔一毛。

Turn or twist person round one's finger or little finger = 作掌上傀儡，任意播弄，玩之股掌之上。

My fingers itch to = 手癢，技渴，渴想。

His fingers are all thumbs = 用手笨拙。

With a wet finger = 容易，不費吹灰之力，易如反掌。

Burn one's finger = 自作孽；好管閒事，招惹是非。

Have a finger in the pie = 與聞，染指。

Let slip through one's fingers = 不覺放棄，輕輕放過

Have subject at one's finger-tips = 嫻熟，拿手好戲。

To the finger-nails = 渾身，自頂至踵，一身（都是膽）。

我們寫英文要寫得出一種優美而馴熟的風格來，那末對於這一類簡單詞兒的用法，就非特別注意不可。我們中國人寫英文，用起那些拉丁詞源的滿長的詞兒來，往往是很到家的；例如一個大學教務主任談到他新訂的課程時說：“The new curriculum epitomizes the processes of modernization of China”〔新課程顯示中國現代化程序的概要〕。其實這句話大可以說“*It shows the modern China in a miniature*”〔它把正在變化中的中國的縮形顯示出來〕或“*It sums up in a nutshell, as it were, the various phases of the changing China*”〔它就彷彿把正在變化中的中國的各個方面都縮小了〕。對於這種簡單的英文詞兒的習慣用法，中國學生真正通達的反而非常之少。一種好的英文風格，其訣竅在於把平凡的詞兒夾在那些比較雍容華貴的詞兒當中，正如 Edward Sapir*那樣地用“*Grammatical pattern*”〔文法的花樣〕來代替 types of structure〔結構的格式〕，用“*the drift of language*”〔語文的流程〕來代替 the tendency of language〔語文的趨勢〕。與其說“*Mr. MacDonald began to deal with the problem directly*”〔麥克唐立即開始處理這個問

*“*Language*”一書 (Harcourt, Brace, N. Y.) 之著者。

題],倒不如改爲 “He came to close grips with the problem” [他緊緊地抓住了這個問題],這樣表現力就強得多了。又,“Mr. Lloyd George's efforts at pleasing some Conservatives” [勞合喬治的取悅于少數保守黨的苦心]不如說 “Mr. Lloyd George's flirtations with them” [勞合喬治的向他們賣弄風情]的好(比較中文‘吊膀子’,‘眉來眼去’)。還有,如 “He tries to locate the economic distress” [他設法指出經濟困難之所在]倘使改爲 “He tries to find out where the shoe pinches” [他設法要找出鞋子什麼地方嫌緊],那就好得多了。

間 接 陳 述

7.60. 【直接陳述和間接陳述】 我們常常要引用或複述人家說過的話。下面這一句里有一個直接引用句 (direct quotation),句首用大寫字母,句子前後有引號(quotation marks):—

Mr. Barker said to his son, “I am going away from the city for a few days, and you should come home to see your mother everyday.” (外國人兒子一結婚都和父母分居,故有此語)

這一句可以變成一種間接的陳述 (Indirect Statement),如下:—

Mr. Barker said to his son that he was going away from the city for a few days and that he, the son, should come home everyday to see his mother.

這也是代表法的一例,這種間接陳述也可以叫做‘代表陳述 (represented statement)’。

在直接引用句里,原來的字句一個字也不可改動,引號應該視爲神聖不可侵犯的。 如有詞兒省去了,必須用虛點線(dotted line)標明。

在間接的陳述句中，我們可就不必有這種一字不可更改的限制，當然要按照真實的意義把代名詞的人稱和動詞的時制都改了過來。

‘間接問句’已經在 §3.64 里討論過了。注意：在間接問句中，不可用‘動詞主語倒置法’，如：

Peterson asked: “*Are you coming?*” (直接)

Peterson asked if *he was coming*. (間接)

間接陳述用 *that* 導引的時候，間接問句使用 *if, when, how, when, what* 等導引，因此有下列各短語：—

ask if

ask whether

ask how

ask what

ask who

ask why

ask when

ask where

ask for what reason

ask by what means, etc.

注意 *if* 與 *whether* 同意，可以互相掉換，普通都是用 *if* 的多。這 *if* [是否] 切不可和那個作導引虛擬子句用的 *if* [假如] 相混。翻閱 §3.64 作為溫習。

在間接的命令和請求句中，動詞常和助動詞 *should, would, are to, were to* 等同用。如只用動詞的時候，使用無限式以表現在和過去時制。例如：—

It is our wish that he leave the city now.

It was our wish that he leave the city at once.

我們可說：

It was our wish that he should leave the city at once

這意思和用 *leave* 時完全一樣。但如說：

It was our wish that he left at once.

那就含有他依了我們的願望而真正地‘離開’ (left——事實的直說法) 了 (參看 §3.74).

【練習五十四】 試將下列直接陳述句, 問句, 及請求或命令句變成整潔之間接陳述句等, 注意代名詞及動詞之變化. Had to 可作為 must 之過去時制用.

1. Peterson explained to his mother: "I must go now, for I have to meet a friend."
2. His mother asked: "Why do you have to go in such a hurry? Is your friend more important than your mother? Can you not wait a while, till your sister returns?"
3. Peterson said: "There is no time to wait. Besides, my sister may not come home today at all."
4. His mother replied: "If that is the case, go now. You must always have your own way. But come back early."

7.61. 【副句的時制】 在——

Mr. Barker said that he was going away for a few days.

這一句中, "Mr. Barker said" 叫做‘主句’ (main clause), 用 that 導引的那個子句叫做‘副句’ (Dependent Clause), 因為在意義上它是附屬於主句的。 通例, 如主句是過去時制, 副句也應該是過去時制。 如:

Mr. Barker said that he *could* come.

此處說話的人只是複述 Mr. Barker 的話, 到底 Mr. Barker 真正來與不來 (he will come or not), 他不負什麼責任. 不過有時也能說:

Mr. Barker said that he *can* come.

這一句的意思多少含有說話的人相信他能來 (he can come), 所以情願把‘他能來’當做一件現在的事實敘述. 又如:

Mr. Barker said that the earth *was* round.

Mr. Barker said that the earth *is* round.

第一句中，說話的人僅僅複述 Mr. Barker 的話；至于地球是不是圓的 (*the earth is round or not*)，不干他的事。（這句話也許是 Mr. Barker 說給他的洗衣傭婦聽的，我們可以想像這時這傭婦是極其尊崇 Mr. Barker 的意見而引用着他這句話的）。第二句中，說話的人便多少是願意把它當做一件事實敘述的。

【練習五十五】 研究下列副句中動詞時制之用法，並試言所以用此時制之理由：—

1. He just *told* me that he *can* come tonight.
2. He *told* me that you *are* bankrupt.
3. He *said* that he *had been* in Singapore for three years before he came here.
4. You go and *tell* him that I *am* a Singapore merchant myself and *had never heard* of his name when I *was* there.
5. Mr. Russell *said* in his lecture that prohibition *has succeeded* in making drinking very popular in America today.
6. Mr. Wu *declared* that he, too, *was* a revolutionist.
7. They *asked* him if he *was* a communist, and he said "No."
8. Mr. Wu *denied* that we *have* failed in the revolution; he *said* that our present government *was* better than the Manchu Government.
9. It *was* reported in the *North-China Daily News* that three millions *have died* of famine in Shensi and that two-thirds of Kiangsi province *are* now under communist rule.
10. It *was* requested that the murderer *be handed over* to the Chinese authorities.
11. He *was* allowed to stay at home with the condition that he *report* at the police headquarters every morning.

省略文的表現法

7.70. 【省略文的表現法】 文法既教人怎樣表達事物，同時也該教人怎樣把要表達的省略了。Jespersen 有一句話說得極其透徹，他說‘天下只有聒絮不休的人才想把什麼話都說出來，但

就是聒絮不休的人也沒法把什麼話都說了出來’ (“Only bores want to express everything, but even bores find it impossible to express everything”). Jespersen 舉了一個例子,說一個人在火車站上買車票時說一句 “Two third Brighton return” [Brighton 三等來回票兩張],實在就代表 “Would you please sell me two third-class tickets from London to Brighton and back again, and I will pay you the usual fare for such tickets” [從倫敦到 Brighton 去了再回來的三等車的票子,請你賣兩張給我,票價我願意照付]的意思。言語的經濟一向是使用代表法的動機,不管用的是代名詞還是別的方法。例如 “five feet four” (four inches) 和 “three seventy-five” (three dollars and seventy-five cents) 也正如 “The book is mine (或 his)” (=my book, his book) 或 “buy it at the grocer’s” (=grocer’s shop) 或 “She went to her uncle’s” (=uncle’s house) 一樣,都是代表法的一種方式。下面所舉的是一些通馴的省略文:—

Got up at six (o’clock) thirty.

In the year nineteen (hundred) thirty-seven.

He stands five feet six (inches).

It measures four (feet wide) by five (feet long).

The price is seven (dollars and) fifty-five (cents).

But what (am I) to do (或 say)?

I have heard (people) say that

Live and let (others) live. [先自活而後活人,先自謀而後爲人謀,恕人之短則人亦恕我之短.]

Help (to) make it a success.

I help him (to get) over the stile, down the bridge, up the wall, out of a difficulty.

Her stepmother made her (to) sweep, scrub and cle.

I feel (I) like going out today.

He dare not (to) appear.