

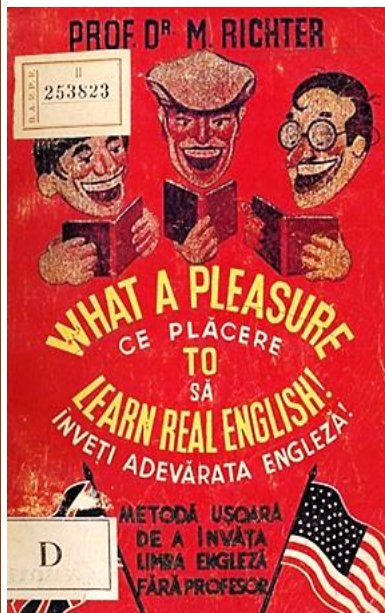
Max Richter

What a Pleasure to Learn Real English! Ce plăcere să înveți adevărata engleză!

1946

Metodă ușoară de a învăța limba engleză fără profesor.

Volumul Patru



Editat de
George Sandulescu
și
Lidia Vianu

CONTEMPORARY
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<http://editura.mttlc.ro>
The University of Bucharest. 2015

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În patru volume, cu cheie.

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Editat de George Sandulescu și Lidia Vianu

Real English: Engleza adevărată

Publicăm, cu puțin înainte de 30 decembrie, un manual de limba engleză scris de Max Richter, poliglot și universitar care a mai dat învățăcelilor români manuale de franceză și germană, juxte de latină, traduceri literare în limba germană. A predat la Academia Comercială din București. Unica menționare a numelui lui am găsit-o pe internet în felul următor: „Max Richter (?-1978), prof. univ. dr., traducător, ginerele lui Ioan Slavici.”

Publicăm acest manual pentru că el conține povestea unui intelectual, necunoscut altfel, pe scrisul căruia, printre alții, s-a clădit Istoria Anglisticii Românești. Cartea a apărut în 1946, cu un an doar înainte de abdicarea Regelui Mihai și la doi ani după intrarea României în comunism. Importanța ei ca moment istoric este explicată de imaginile copertei. Lăsăm cititorul să le descifreze.

Din punct de vedere filologic, nu recomandăm acest manual începătorilor. El este manualul unui bun practician al predării mai multor limbi străine, practician care merge pe ideea de *langue et civilisation*, introducând neapărat texte literare în predare. Metodele sunt listele de cuvinte, conversația, rezumarea, și nu în ultimul rând, traduceri din limba română în limba engleză, cu cheie. Max Richter caută să predea noțiunile prin compararea limbii materne a studentului – limba română, în cazul de față – cu limba pe care acesta vrea s-o învețe – limba engleză. Probabil că niciuna dintre cele două nu a fost limba maternă a autorului, și, împreună cu o listă lungă de scăpări de altă natură, acest lucru face ca manualul lui Richter să nu mai fie actual.

Îl recomandăm, însă, profesorilor de limba engleză, care vor găsi în el multe soluții de predare a unor situații din limba engleză greu de înțeles pentru elevii români, dar și cum anume să NU pună problema în unele cazuri. Volumul acesta este o verigă necesară în șirul de manuale *Engleza fără profesor*, care se folosesc de literatura clasică, de umor, și dau rezolvarea exercițiilor. Profesorii Levițchi și Duțescu l-au cunoscut în epocă, de bună seamă. Max Richter este un predecesor din vremuri tulburi. Se ghicește în *Ce plăcere să înveți adevărata engleză!* o întreagă epocă frământată pentru intelectualul român, și devenită astăzi istorie.

Poate că nu greșea foarte rău Grigore Alexandrescu atunci când scria în anul 1838: „Sunt mult mai vrednici de slavă acei care au făcut, /în științi sau meșteșuguri, fericitul început.” Nu în ultimul rând, *What a Pleasure to Learn Real English!* este un titlu care a fost — și rămâne — atât de actual!

George Sandulescu și Lidia Vianu

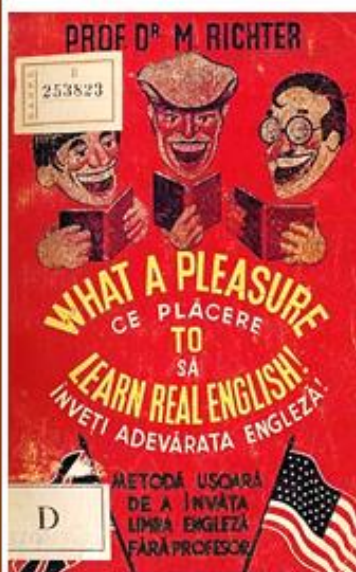
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Director


George Sandulescu
Executive Advisor

Editura pentru studiul limbii engleze prin literatură




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Lidia Vianu
and
George Sandulescu
wish you

**Merry Christmas
and
A Happy New Year!**



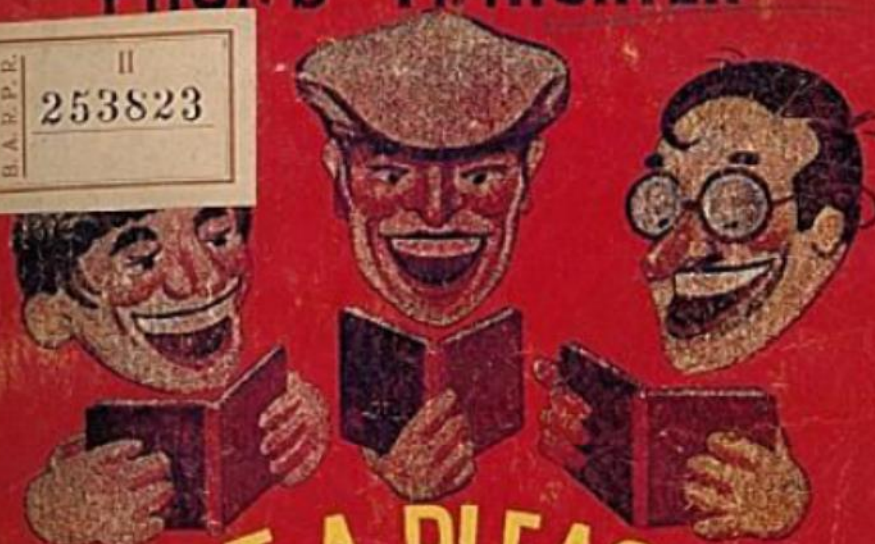
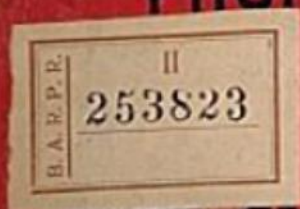



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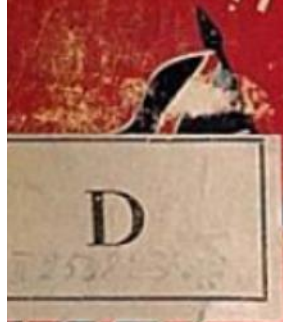
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The University of Bucharest, 2016

PROF. DR. M. RICHTER



WHAT A PLEASURE
CE PLĂCERE
TO
SĂ
LEARN REAL ENGLISH!
INVETI ADEVĂRATA ENGLEZĂ!



**METODĂ UȘOARĂ
DE A ÎNVĂȚA
LIMBA ENGLEZĂ
FĂRĂ PROFESOR**



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27th (Twenty-seventh) CHAPTER

Pronunciation : o se pronunță : ou u: â: ă α u ô: i

hole (hoŭl) <i>aură</i>	for (fâ-) <i>căci</i>	son (sɔn) <i>fiu</i>
br· ken (broŭkn) <i>rupt</i>	horse (hâ:s) <i>cal</i>	love (lav) <i>dragoste</i>
only (o'ŭnlɪ) <i>numai</i>	glorious (glâ'eɪs) <i></i>	once (ŭns) <i>odată</i>
so (soŭ) <i>astfel</i>	story (stâ'ri) <i>poveste</i>	onion (α'nɪn) <i>ceapă</i>
do (du:) <i>face</i>	cloth (k'âθ) <i>postav</i>	wolf (ŭulf) <i>lup</i>
move (mu:v) <i>mișca</i>	loss (lâs) <i>pierde-re</i>	woman (ŭu'mɛn) <i>te-</i>
who (hu:) <i>cine?</i>	horrid (hâ'rid) <i>grozav</i>	<i>meie</i>
two (tu:) <i>doi</i>	not (nât) <i>nu</i>	bosom (bu'zɛm) <i>piept</i>
word (ŭō'd) <i>cură t</i>	women (ŭi'mɛn) <i>te-</i>	
worth (ŭō:θ) <i>valoare</i>	<i>mei</i>	
work (ŭō:k) <i>lucru</i>		
world (ŭōld) <i>lume</i>		

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THE BASHFUL MAN AT A DINNER-PARTY. *Omul timid
invitat la masă* (by Oliver Goldsmith).

I determined (d'i'ɔ':m'nd) to conquer (*să stăpânesc*) my timidity, and three days ago accepted an invitation to dine (daɪn) this day with one of my neighbours (ne'ib'z vecini), Sir Thomas Friendly.

In walking through the hall and suite of rooms to the dining-room, I had time to collect my senses (=to be calm) and was desired (d'za'ɪ'd) to take my seat (si:t-toc) between Lady Friendly and her eldest daughter (dâ:t'fiica) at the table. Having set (sɛt-pus) my plate of soup too near the edge (eɪdj-margin) of the table, in bowing (ba'ʊn^g) to Miss Dinah (*aplecându mă spre*) who politely complimented me on the pattern (pă't'n-desen) of my waistcoat, I tumbled (tʌmbld-arunca) the whole steaming contents into my lap (lăp-genunchii). In spite (spait în ciuda) of an immediate ('mi:d'iət) supply (s'plai'proviziune) of napkins to wipe the surface (sɔ'ɪ's) of my clothes, they could not save me from the painful effects of this sudden scalding (=burning) and for some minutes (mɪ'n'its) my legs seemed stewed (stʉ:d-opărite) in a boiling caldron (kă':ldr'n-cazan).

I will not relate (r'le'it) the several blunders (blɜ'nd'z-prostii) which I made during the first course (kâ s), or the distress occasioned ('ke'ɪj'nd) by being desired (d'za'ɪ'd rugat) to carve a fowl (kâ v- a tăia în bucătă), or help to various dishes that stood near me, spilling (răsturnând) a sauceboat (să's boût-sosiere), and knocking down a salt-cellar (solniță); rather let me hasten (heɪsn-a se grăbi) to the second course, where fresh disasters quite (kvaɪt) overwhelmed me (oʊv'v'e'ɪmd-copleșeau).

to determine a hotărî
to dine (daɪn) a lua masa
to walk (wɔ:k) a merge
to collect (k'ɛ'kt) a aduna
to desire (d'za'ɪ'e) a dori
politely (p'ɪ'ɪ'ɪ) politicos
painful (pe'ɪn'fɪ) dureros
to scald (skâ:ld) a arde, opări
the course (kâ:s) fel de mânca
the fowl (faʊl) găina
to help to a servi
rather (ra'ðə) mai bine
the disaster (d'isa'st'e) nenorocirea

the waistcoat (ue'ɪstkoʊt) veste
whole (hoʊl) întreg
to steam (sti:m) a face aburi
the napkin (nă'pk'n) șervetul
to wipe (wɪ'p) a șterge
to save (seɪv) a scăpa
sudden (sz'd'ɛn) subit
to relate (r'le'it) a porești
the distress (d'ɪstrɛs) încurcătura
the dish (dɪʃ) castronul
to knock down (nâk) a trânti jos
fresh (fɪʃ) proaspăt.

I had a piece of rich suet (sʉ't-grăsime de vacă) pudding on my fork (fɔ:k) when Miss Louisa Friendly begged to trouble me for (*deranja pentru*) a pigeon (pɪ'dʒ'n-porumbel) that stood near me. In my haste (heɪst-grăbă), scarcely (skä'e-li abia) knowing what I did, I whipped (ʉɪpd-zvârli) the pudding into my



mouth hot as a burning coal (koŭl cǎrbune): it was impossible to conceal (k^esi'l-ascunde) my agony (ǎ'gh^eni-chin); my eyes were starting from their sockets (sǎ'k'is orbite). At last, in spite of (spalt-in ciuda) shame and resolution (rez^elu's^en) I was obliged to drop (drǎp a lăsa sǎ cadă) the cause of torment (tǎ'm^ent-chin) on my plate. Sir Thomas and the ladies all sympathized (si'm-p^eŋaizd) with my misfortune (m'isfā't^es^en) and each (i:t^s) advised (d^evaizd-sfatui) a different application. One recommended oil, another water, but all agreed (gri'd-erai de acord) that wine was the best for drawing out the heat; and a glass of sherry was brought me from the sideboard (sa'ldbā't bufet), which I snatched up (snătşd apucam) with eagerness (i'gh^en's cu repeziune): but, oh! how shall I tell the sequel (si'kv^el-consecinŭa)? Whether the butler (bat^e-servitorul) by accident mistook (inŭelese greşit) or purposely designed (d^eza'ind-intenŭiona) to drive me mad, he gave me the strongest brandy. Totally unused (n^elu'zd-neobişnuit) to every kind of ardent spirits, with my tongue, throat and palate as raw (rǎ:crud) as a beef, what could I do? I could not swallow (svǎ'loŭ-inghiŭ), and clapping my hand upon my mouth, the cursed (k^ost-blestemat) liquor squirted (=came out) from my nose and fingers like a fountain over all the dishes — and I was pursued (p^eŭd-urmărit) by bursts of laughter (la'lt^e-rās) from all quarters, while I sprang from the table in despair, rushed out of the house, and ran home in an agony of confusion and disgrace, which the keenest sense of guilt could not have excited.

suet (sŭ^et) grāsime (vacă)
the pudding (pu'diŭ^e) budinca
to start (sta:t) a pleca, eşi
at last (ăt la:st) în sfârşit
the shame (şeIm) ruşine
the resolution (rez^elu's^en) hotărîrea
to advice (d^eva'iz) a sfătui
the application (p^el^eke'is^en) leac
to draw out-drew-drawn a
dră: dru: dră:n [scoate
the heat (hi:t) fierbinŭeala
to bring-brought-brought a a-
brin^e brāt: brāt [duce
the butler (b^utl^e) servitorul
purposely (p^op^esh) dinadins
to drive-drove-driven a im-
draiv dră:v drivn [pinge

mad (măd) nebun
the brandy (brā'ndi) cognac
the kind (kaInd) fetul
the thought (grāt) gătul
the palate (pā'lt) cerul gurii
beef (bi:f) carne (de vacă)
to clap (klāp) a lovi, bate
the liquor (li'kv^e) băutura spir-
toasă
the dish (diş) castronul
the disgrace (d^esgre'is) ruşinea
keen (ki:n) aprig
the guilt (ghilt) vina
to excite (ksa'it) a stărni
the confusion (k^enliu'j^en) zăpd-
ceala.

Grammar

The preposition „to“ (In parte repetiŭie).

Sunt multe verbe care au de obicei două complimente, unul de lucru la acuzativ, iar altul de persoană la dativ.

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They sent a parcel to my brother. — He gave a good book to me
mai bine:

They sent my brother a parcel. — He gave me a good book
adică:

Când dativul se pune înaintea acuzativului, „to“ se omite. Dativul cu „to“ se pune după acuzativ numai dacă este accentuat:

I showed the flower to my teacher, not to my brother.

Passive voice:

A parcel was sent to my brother — My brother was sent a parcel. *Frateiui meu i s'a trimis un pachet.*

A good book was given (to) me — I was given a good book.
Mi s'a dat o carte bună.

The flower was shown to the teacher — The teacher was shown the flower. *Profesorului i s'a arătat o floare.*

La pasiv nu se omite „to“, afară de cazul când persoana e un pronume.

Când aceste verbe care au de obicei 2 complemente (la acuzativ pentru lucruri, iar la dativ pentru persoane) sunt urmate numai de un complement la dativ, se va pune „to“:

I write my aunt a letter *însă*: I write to my aunt — I write to you.

Sunt însă câteva verbe la care și în acest caz nu se pune „to“:

We thank you! („you“ este dativ) — Help us! — I'll tell father! *Voiu spune tatatui!*

„to“ se pune după toate verbele intransitive ca to belong a aparține — to listen (în) a asculta — to appear („pe“) și to seem (si:m) a părea.

To whom does this house belong? It belongs to me.
Cui aparține această casă? Ea îmi aparține (mie).

It seems to me that we'll have rain to-day — Listen to him!
Mi se pare că vom avea ploaie azi. Ascultă-l.

„to“ se pune după anumite verbe tranzitive cu două complemente care exprimă cuvântare, comunicare, chiar dacă dativul se pune înaintea acuzativului:

He explained to me everything. *Mi a explicat toate.*

I communicate to you that I am ill. *Vă comunic că sunt bolnav.*

I proposed to him a good affair. *I-am propus o afacere bună.*

He said to my friend he wouldn't come. *A spus prietenului meu că n'ar veni.*

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He added a great deal to the text. *A adăugat mult la text.*

She could not impute to him any guilt. *Ea nu putea să-i atribue nici o vină.*

He announced to me his resolution. *Mi-a anunțat hotărârea lui.*

I attribute (=ascribe) this failure to his lack of practice. *Atribuesc acest insucces lipsei sale de experiență.*

He related to me a great many interesting details. *Mi-a raportat (povestit) foarte multe detalii interesante.*

He introduced to me a fine lady — *Mi-a recomandat o doamnă elegantă.*

He revealed to her a lot of things — *I-a destăinuit foarte multe lucruri.*

I prefer this boy to the other one — *Prefer pe acest băiat celuilalt.*

„to“ nu se omite în propozițiuni fără verb:

I wish you a merry Christmas! — A merry Christmas and happy New year to you!
Safe journey to you! *Drum bun!*

„to“ nu se omite la relații de rudenie, de serviciu:

Rizzio acted as secretary to Queen Mary. *Rizio lucra ca secretar al Mariei.*

(to be continued)

Preterite și Present Perfect (Past tense) — *Imperfectul și Perfectul compus.*

Preterite (past definite) se întrebuintează, când faptul sau perioada de timp despre care se vorbește (*the fact spoken of*) (*the period of time*) au trecut cu totul (*are entirely over, past*):

It was Monday yesterday — Last month I went to London
ieri era (a fost) Luni. — Luna trecută m'am dus la Londra.

My friend arrived in London three months ago.
Prietenul meu a sosit la Londra acum trei luni.

The preterite se găsește și în descrieri, pe când în limba franceză se întrebuintează imperfectul.

The weather was very nice — This boy was always late.
My father's garden looked nice.
He was born at Geneva (*dj'ei:v^e*). *Sa născut la Geneva.*
He died some years ago. *A murit acum câțiva ani.*

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I took a short walk (ŭâ-k) with my father yesterday. *Am făcut o plimbare mică ieri cu tatăl meu.*

While they were doing this, the captive contrived to escape. *Pe când ei au făcut aceasta, captivul a reușit să scape.*
(Primul preterite exprimă o durată).

We had always supper at eight o'clock. *Am mâncat totdeauna la ora 8 (un obicei).*

Present perfect (past tense) se întrebuințează, când nu sunt împrejurări care limitează timpul, cauza, locul (*no limiting circumstances as to place cause, or time*) și dacă perioada de timp nu a trecut încă (*the period of time is not over yet*). Acțiunea, faptul durează chiar și acum.

I have been in England these three years. *Sunt în Anglia înșă: de 3 ani (și mai sunt acolo)*

I was in England. *Am fost în Anglia* (last year, five years (nu mai sunt acolo; I am not there any more). [ago etc].

I have taken a walk with my father to day (this morning). *Am făcut o plimbare cu tatăl meu azi (azi dimineață).*

Newton died 1727; but his name has shone brightly ever since. *Newton a murit la 1727; numele lui însă a strălucit de atunci mereu.*

I have been a week in my new situation. *Sunt acum de o săptămână în noua mea ocupație.*

I have seen you this morning *v'am văzut azi dimineață.*
(The day is not yet over). (*Ziua n'a trecut încă*).

Da? — Nu? — Nu e așa? — Și eu — Nici eu (In parte repetiție).

Tu vii azi, nu?

You come to-day, do you not?
(don't you?)

Ți-e foame, da?

You are hungry, are you not?
(arn't you?)

Mă iubești, nu-i așa?

You love me, do you not?

Mai iubit, da?

You loved me, did you not?

Ai multe parale, nu?

You have (got) lots of money,
havn't you?

N'ai bani, nu-i așa?

You have no money, have you?

Nu mă iubești, nu?

You don't love me, do you?

Nu m'ai iubit, nu?

You didn't love me, did you?

Poți iubi, da?

Can you love, can you not (can't you)?

Nu poți iubi, nu?

You can't love, can you?

Trebuie să te scoli, nu?

You must get up, must you not
(mustn't you)?

Ar trebui să vii, nu-i așa?

You ought to come, ought you not?

După cum se vede, se repetă auxiliarul și dacă nu este un auxiliar, ci un verb de sine stătător, se pune auxiliarul „to do“.

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Când propozițiunea este afirmativă, se întreabă cu negație (*You come to-day, do you not?*), dar dacă propozițiunea este negativă, se întreabă fără negație (*You do not come, do you?*)

You are hungry	— So am I	și eu
You have money	— So have I	și eu
You can speak English	— So can he	și el
He loves you	— So do I	și eu
You are not hungry	— Neither (nor) am I	nici eu
You have no money	— Neither has he	nici el
You cannot speak English	— Neither can she	nici ea
He does not love you	— Neither does my brother	nici fra- tele meu

Se repetă și aci auxiliarul și se pune inversiunea după so și neither (predicatul stă după subiect în loc de subiect — predicat)

still — yet

The trees are still green. *Pomi mai sunt (sunt încă) verzi.*
Is my friend gone? *A plecat fratele meu?* No, he is still here.
Nu, el e încă aici.

Have you had dinner? Not yet. *Nu încă.*
There were no people yet. *Nu era încă lume.*

Traducere de „mai“

Give me more wine! *Dați-mi mai mult vin!*
I don't drink any more. *Nu mai beau.*
Please, come (do come) earlier. *Vă rog mult, veniți mai de vreme.*
Is there any more soup? *Mai este supă?*
Do this as soon as possible (at the soonest). *Fă aceasta cât mai
[curând.*
I have nothing more (= I have not anything more). *Nu mai
[am nimic.*

Firstly, do your duty!	<i>Mai întâiu, fă-ți datoria!</i>
He is more intelligent.	<i>El este mai inteligent.</i>
He is the best of us all.	<i>El este cel mai bun dintre noi toți.</i>
What is best to be done?	<i>Ce e mai bine de făcut?</i>
<i>Ar fi mai bine să nu te ame-</i>	<i>You had better (best) leave</i>
<i>steci.</i>	<i>it alone.</i>
What else do you want?	<i>Ce mai doriți încă?</i>
What more could I do?	<i>Ce puteam să mai fac?</i>
He speaks no more.	<i>El nu mai vorbește.</i>
He does not speak any more	<i>Mai dați-mi puțină brânză.</i>
Give me some more cheese,	<i>Mai pot să vă servesc cu</i>
Shall I help you to some more salad?	<i>salată?</i>

Max Richter — Limba Engleză

15



Especially ('spē's(II), particularly.
How do you do?
Do you still remember me?
I don't remember you any more.

Mai ales.
Ce mai faci?
Mai ți-aduci aminte de mine?
Nu-mi aduc aminte de Du.

Conversation With the shoemaker (șu'meik^e) La cismar

Will you kindly take my measure (me'j^e) for a pair of shoes.
I wish to have two pair provided you can get them ready soon.

I am very busy, sir, but I'll try and get them finished very soon.

Would you like to have the soles thick or thin, single or double?

They must be strong, but not clumsy (klz'msi).

The leather must be strong and waterproof, but not stiff and hard.

Here is some black (brown) leather and some kid good for shoes.

Have not any shoes ready made?

What is your size?

Will you kindly try on the shoes.
It seems to me, they are too tight.

I cannot get my foot in, it is hard work.

Stamp your foot once or twice on the ground.

They are a great deal too tight (taft).

I cannot walk (nă:k) in them.

They hurt me (pinch me).

I don't wish to get corns.

Stretch them upon the last again.

The leather appears pretty strong but I am afraid it will not stand the water.

These shoes are too small (large).

I think they fit me very well.

I bring you some old shoes that want mending (repairing).

Vă rog să-mi luați măsură pentru o pereche de pantofi.
Doresc să am două perechi numai să puteți să le faceți gata curând.

Sunt foarte ocupat, însă am să încerc să le facă gata cât de curând.

Ați vrea să aveți pingelele groase sau subțiri, simple sau duble?

Trebue să fie solizi (tare) însă nu grosolan făcuți.

Pielea trebue să fie solidă și impermeabilă, însă nu feapână și tare.

Aci este piele neagră (maron) și piele moale bună pentru pantofi.

Nu aveți pantofi de gata?

Ce număr aveți?

Rog, încercați acești pantofi.
Mi se pare că sunt prea strâmți.

Nu pot să bag piciorul, e foarte greu.

Bateți cu piciorul de câteva ori în pământ.

Sunt cu mult prea strâmți.

Nu pot să merg în ei.

Ei mă strâng.

Nu vreau să fac bădături.

Pune-i iarăși pe șanuri.

Pielea pare destul de tare, însă mă tem că nu trag apă.

Acești pantofi sunt prea mici (mari).

Cred că îmi vin bine.

Vă aduc câțiva pantofi vechi care trebue să fie reparați.



Here is a pair to be soled.	<i>Aci este o pereche pentru pus pingele.</i>
These ones are to be heeled.	<i>La aceștia trebuie să puneți locuri.</i>
The heels are worn off.	<i>Tocurile sunt tocite.</i>
The soles were too thin, I wore them out in less than a fort- night.	<i>Pingelele erau prea subțiri, le-am stricat în mai puțin de două săptămâni.</i>

Read and translate the following.

About the cheeses (Continued).

It took (*trebuia*) two porters (*hamali*) as well as the driver to hold the horse in at the station (*steiș'n*); and I do not think they would have done it (*reușit*) even (*i:vn*) then (*chiar atunci*), had not (*dacă nu*) one of the men had the presence of mind to put a handkerchief over the horse's nose and to light a bit of brown paper.

I took my ticket, and marched proudly (*mândru*) up to the platform, with my cheeses, the people falling back respectfully on either side. The train was crowded, and I had to get into a carriage (*kă'r'dj-vagon*), where there were already seven other people. One crusty (*krə'stī ursuz*) objected, but I got in notwithstanding (*cu toate acestea*), and putting my cheeses upon the rack (*plasă*) squeezed down (*skvi':zd-mă așezam*) with a pleasant smile (*small*) and said it was a warm day. A few moments passed, and then the old gentleman began to fidget (*f'f'dj'et enerva*).

„Very close in here“, he said.

„Quite (*kvalt*) oppressive“, said the man next him.

And then they two began sniffing (*smoređi*), and, at the third sniff, they caught it right on the chest (*tșeșt piept*) and rose up without any other word and went out. And then a stout (*staăt grasă*) lady got up (*se sculă*) and said it was disgraceful (*ruși-nos*) that a respectable married woman should be hurried about (*chî-nuită*) in that way, and gathered (*aduna*) a bag and eight parcels (*pachete*) and went. The remaining four passengers sat on for a while, until a solemn-looking man said, it put him in mind (*amintește*) of dead baby; and the three other passengers tried to get out of the door at the same time and hurt themselves (*a se răni*).

Cei trei fii ai baronului.

Un baron englez bogat (*wealthy ūelōi*) pe când zăcea (*when lying*) pe patul său de moarte, chemă (*to summon*) pe cei trei fii ai săi la el (*into his presence*). El le povestea atunci că doria ca fiecare din ei să răspundă la chestiunea următoare: „Dacă voi ar trebui (*you were compelled*) să deveniți o pasăre, în ce pasăre ați prefera să fiți schimbați (*to be shanged into*)?“ Fiul cel mai mare răspunse: „Aș vrea să fiu un șoim (*hawk*)“

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hă:k), pentru că este o pasăre nobilă și vreau să trăesc numa prin pradă (*rapine* rāp'n)". Cel de al doilea spuse: „Eu aş prefera să fiu un graur (*starling*), pentru că este o pasăre socială". Cel mai mic spuse: „Aş alege să fiu lebădă (*swan*-svân), pentru că are un gât lung, astfel încât, dacă aş avea ceva pe inimă de spus, aş avea destul de mult timp pentru gândire (*reflection*-r'flēks'n) înainte ca vorba să ajungă la gură".

Când tatăl auzi toate aceste răspunsuri, el spuse celui mai mare: „Fiindcă tu doreşti să trăeşti din pradă (*rapine*), îţi voi lăsa prin testament (*to bequeathe* b'kvi:t) domeniile mele (*my estates*) în Anglia, pentru că este o ţară de pace şi dreptate, şi nu poţi răpi (*to rob*) în ea fără nepedepsire (*impunity*)". Celui de al doilea spuse: „Pentru că îţi place societatea vreau să-ţi las pământul meu (*my lands*) din Wales, care este o ţară de discordie (*discord*) şi războiu, astfel ca (*in order to*) curtenia (*courtesy*) să îndulcească (*to soften down*-soŭfn) ura (*ill-feeling*) pe care locuitorii ei ne-o poartă (*bear towards us*)". Apoi adresându-se către cel mai mic, spuse: „Ţie nu-ţi las (*to bequeathe*) bunuri pământeşti de loc (*wordly goods at all*), pentru că eşti înţelept şi prudent; şi vei putea să câştigi destul prin înţelepciunea ta". După cum (*as*) el prooroci (*foretold*), fiul cel mai mic a tras folos (*to profit*) din înţelepciunea sa şi ajunsese (*to rise*) la demnitatea de Ministru de Justiţie (*Lord Chief Justice*) în Anglia, care, în acele zile, era în rangul (*to rang*) cel mai apropiat de rege (*next to the king*) în onoare.

Ce i-ai spus? — Este vreme frumoasă azi, nu-i așa? — Poți să vorbești engleza, da? — Mi-e somn, aş vrea să dorm. — I-e foame. Şi mie. — Dv. sunteți D-nul Brown, nu-i așa? — Dv. veniți azi la mine, nu-i așa? — Trebuie să-ți comunic ceva. — I-am dat un ziar vechiu. — Cui ați dat această pasăre? — Am dat-o fratelui meu, dar nu sorei mele. — Nu mai mi-e somn. Nici lui. — Mai este pâine? Nu mai e pâine. — Mai dați-mi puțină sare. — Eu trăesc acum de trei ani în Anglia. — Ieri, am făcut o plimbare frumoasă. — N'am mai văzut un măgar ca acest băiat. — Mai doriți ceva? — Nu, mulțumesc, ajunge (*that will do*). — I s'a dat cartea, pe care a căutat-o. — Li s'a spus să nu facă atâta gălăgie. — Nu mai spun nimic. — Ce mai faci? — Nu mai mi-aduc aminte de aceasta. — Mai mă iubești? — Nu te mai iubesc de loc. —

28th (Twenty-eighth) CHAPTER

Pronunciation ei·'dj·'et·'ed·'it·'id·α·ā·-ā

ei	'dj	'et 'ed 'it 'id
station (steɪʃn) stație	carriage (kə'ri:dʒ)	minute (mɪn'ɪt)
railway (reɪ'lʊeɪ)	vagon	biscuit (bɪskvɪt)
cale ferată	village (vɪ'lɪdʒ) sat	retired (rɪ'taɪrɪd)
waiting ue'ɪtɪn ^e) aş-	luggage (lʒgɪ'dʒ)	
teplând	bagaje	

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α	â:	ă
son (sân) <i>fiu</i>	all (â:l) <i>toți</i>	opera (ă'p'r'e) <i>opera</i>
cousin (kəzn) <i>văr</i>	wall (ŭâ:l) <i>zid</i>	concert (kă'ns'e't) <i>con-</i>
study (stə'di) <i>studio</i>	ball (bâ:l) <i>minge</i>	<i>cert</i>
Sunday (sə'ndei)	of course (kâ:s) <i>de-</i>	cough (kâf) <i>tusit</i>
but (bət) <i>însă</i>	<i>sigur</i>	comedy (kă'mdi) <i>co-</i>
	autumn (ă't'e'm) <i>toa-</i>	<i>medie</i>
	<i>mna</i>	not (nât) <i>nu</i>

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD

(vi'k'e *v ve'ikfi:ld). *Vicarul din Wakefield* by Oliver Goldsmith

This novel gives us a true picture of English country life (laif) in the eighteenth century (sē'nts'eri). The Vicar of Wakefield, Dr. Primrose (pra'imrouz), is Dr. Charles Goldsmith, the poet's father. The Vicar was a well-to-do (instărit) clergyman (klō'dj'm'e'n preot) and lived very happy with his numerous family. But a long series (si'r'i'e's-sir) of misfortunes and sorrows came to trouble the life of the amiable (e'im'ibl) and simple-minded (năiv) Dr. Primrose (Charles Goldsmith). He loved all the world and he fancied (fă'ns'd-socotea) all world loved him. He taught (tă:t invăță) his children to consider all the wants (lîp-suri) of mankind (mă'nkaînd-omenirea) as their own and they were perfectly instructed in the art of giving away thousands before they were taught (tă:t invăță) the more necessary art to earn (ö:n-căștiga) a farthing. He had the misfortune (m'isfă't'e'n nenorocirea) to lose nearly all his money, so that he had to leave his pleasant home at Wakefield and to go live among simple farming people in a very humble village.

They all work with patient (pe'is'ent răbdătoare) cheerfulness (tși'f'e'lnis veselie) and industry (sărguință). In the morning the vicar goes out with one of his sons and they come home again, when the day's work is over. In the summer evenings the family sit in an arbor (a'b'e-crângulef) beneath (b'ni'ô-dedesubt) the hawthorn (hă:ôâ:n păducel) and honeysuckle (hə'n'szkl-capri-toiu), drink tea and and enjoy the view (indjâ'i s'e'viu: se bucură de priveliște), while the little boys read (ri:d) and the girls sing to the guitar (gh'ita').

„Our little habitation (hăb'ite'isn) was situated at the foot of a sloping (slo'upin' inclinat) hill, sheltered (ocrotit) with a beautiful underwood (ə'nd'e'ud-tufiș) behind and a prattling river before: on one side a meadow (mē'doū-livada), on the other a green. My farm consisted of about twenty acres (elk'e'z pogoane) of excellent land. Nothing could exceed (i'ksi:d întrece) the neatness (ni'tn's curățenia) of my little enclosures (inco'ūj'e'z ingrădiri): the elms (ulme) and hedge-rows (garduri vii) appearing with inexpressible beauty. My house consisted of but one story

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and was covered with thatch (*găts-paie*) which gave it an air of snugness (*snə'gnɪs tihnd*), the walls of the inside were nicely

the novel (*nâvl*) *romanul*
to trouble (*trəbl*) *a întrista*
to teach-taught-taught *a învăța*
ti:ʃ tāt pe cineva
the farthing (*fa'sɪn*) $\frac{1}{4}$ penny
to lose-lost-lost *a pierde*
louz lăst lăst

the misfortune (*mɪsfə'tʃən*) *ne-norocirea*
the sorrow (*sə'roʊ*) *grijd, neaz*
while (*ŭa'li*) *pe când*
the hill (*hɪl*) *colina*
to appear (*ə'pi*) *a se arăta*
the beauty (*bju'ti*) *trumusețea*
inside (*i'nsaɪd*) *înăuntru*

white-washed and my daughters (*dă'tɛz*) undertook to adorn them (*ədā'n-impodobi*) with pictures of their own designing (*dɪ'za'ɪnɪŋ desenul*). Though (*ʒoʊ-deʃi*) the same room served us for parlour and kitchen, that only made it warmer. Besides (*bɪ'saɪdʒ afară de aceasta*) it was kept with the utmost neatness: the dishes, plates and coppers (*kə'pɛz cazane*), being well scoured (*skā'd-lustruit*) and all disposed in bright (*braɪt strălucitor*) rows on the shelves, the eye was agreeable relieved and did not seem to want rich furniture (*fō'nɪtʃ-mobilier*).

The little republic to which I gave laws was regulated in the following manner. By sun-rise we all assembled (*zə'mb'ld ne adunau*) in our common apartment; the fire (*fai-foc*) being previously (*pri'vɪslɪ-mai înainte*) kindled by the servant. After we had saluted each other (I always thought fit *socoteam potrivit*) to keep up some mechanical forms of good breeding (*bună creștere*), without which freedom ever destroys friendship we all bent (*ne-am aplecat*) in gratitude to that great Being who gave us another day. This duty being performed, my son and I went to pursue (*pə'sju: urmări*) our usual industry (*ocupația*) abroad, while my wife and daughters employed themselves (*se ocupau*) with providing breakfast, which was always ready at a certain time. I allowed half an hour for this meal and an hour for dinner, which time was taken up in innocent mirth (*mō:ʔ-vesetie*) between my wife and daughters and in philosophical arguments between my son and me.

to undertake-undertook-under-taken *a lua asupra-și*
and'te'ɪk-and'tū'k
to keep-kept-kept *a ține*
ki:p kēpt kēpt
the neatness (*nɪ'tnɪs*) *curățenie*
the dish (*dɪʃ*) *castronul*
the row (*roʊ*) *șirul*
the shelf (*ʃɛl*) *rațul*
relieved (*rɪ'li:vɪd*) *recreat*
agreeable (*ə'grɪ'bl*) *plăcut*
to seem (*sɪ:m*) *a părea*
to want (*ŭant*) *a avea nevoie*

the manner (*mā'n*) *felul*
the sun-rise (*sə'nraɪz*) *răsăritul soarelui*
common (*kə'mən*) *comun*
to kindle (*kɪndl*) *a aprinde*
to salute (*sə'lu:t*) *a saluta*
the freedom (*fri:dəm*) *libertatea*
to destroy (*dɪ'strɔɪ*) *a distruge*
the duty (*dju'ti*) *datoria*
usual (*u'ʒuəl*) *obișnuit*
abroad (*ə'brā:d*) *afară*
to provide (*prə'vaɪd*) *a pregăti*
to allow (*ə'laʊ*) *a admite*



The place of our new (nŋu) retreat was in a little neighbourhood (ne'lb'hüd-vecinătate) consisting of farmers who worked their own grounds and were equally (i'kv'li la fel) strangers to opulence (ăp'ŋns belsug) and poverty. As (fiindcă) they had almost all the conveniences (k'envi':nŋns'z) of life within themselves (aveau tot ce le trebuia pentru viață) they seldom visited towns in search (sö:ts în căutare) of superfluity (stup'flu'ti). Remote (r'mo'üt departe) from the polite, they still (incă) retained a primeval (pra'mi':v'el primitiv) simplicity of manners, and frugal by long habit, scarce (abia) knew that temperance was a virtue (vö':tšu:). They worked with cheerfulness (tŝi'f'ŋns bucurie) on days of labour, but observed festivals as intervals of idleness (a'idlns trândăvie) and pleasure (ple'j'e). They kept up (menți-neau) the Christmas (Kri'sm's Crăciun) Carol, sent true love-knots (lă'vnâts- noduri de dragoste-vezi mai jos) on Valentine morning, ate (eit) pancakes (clătite) on Shrove tide (taid-vezi mai jos) and religiously (r'li:dj'sli cu mare grijă) cracked (spărgeau) nuts on Michaelmas Eve (mi'klm's i:v-in ajunul de St. Mihael). Being apprized (e'pra'izd-inștiințat) of our approach (e'protŝs) the whole neighbourhood (ne'lb'hüd vecinii) came out to meet their minister (preot) dressed (imbrăcați) in their finest clothes, and preceded (pr'si':d'd) by a pipe (paip-fluer) and drum (drum-toba), a feast also was provided for our reception, at which we sat cheerfully down; and what the conversation wanted (lipsea) in wit (spirit), we made up (comdlectăm) in laughter (la':ft'e-răs).

Valentine day: 1) a sweat-heart (o iubită) chosen (aleasă) on St. Valentine's day (vă'l'enta'ns). 2) a letter, picture or knot (nod) of an amatory (de amor) or satirical kind (fel) sent to a person of the opposite sex on St. Valentine's day.

St. Valentine's day: 14 February commemorating the day, when St. Valentine was beheaded (decapitat) by the Romans.

Shrove Tide (= Shave Tide) is the Tuesday following Quinquagesima day.

the retreat (r'tri':t) <i>refugiul</i>	remote (r'mo'üt) <i>departe</i>
own (oŋn) <i>propriu</i>	polite (p'la'ti) <i>politic</i>
the ground (graünd) <i>pământul</i>	the manner (mä'n'e) <i>obiceiul</i>
almost (ă':lmoüst) <i>aproape</i>	frugal (fru':gh'el) <i>cumpătat</i>
seldom (sē'ld'm) <i>rare</i>	the Christmas Carol (kri'sm's
the superfluity (stup'flu'ti) <i>prisos</i>	kär'l) <i>Cântecul de Crăciun.</i>

Grammar

„But“ este conjuncție și prepoziție cu mai multe sensuri

- 1) numai (=only) (in sens afirmativ). I have but (=only) one hat.
adverb. Am numai o singură pălărie.
She has but (=only) little work to do. Ea are numai puțin
lucru (de făcut).

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2) **afară de, numai (=except): prepoziție.**

But for (=except) the Highlands Roumania is a fertile land.
Afară de regiunile de munte România e o țară roditoare.

I didn't find any one but an old servant.
Nu am găsit pe nimeni afară de un servitor bătrân.

He could say nothing but (=except) a few (flu) words.
N'a putut să spună nimic afară de câteva cuvinte.

3) **fără (ca) să (=without)
care să nu (=that not): Conjunție.**

They never hear a thunderstorm but they are afraid (=without being afraid).
(Ei) nu aud niciodată o furtună fără ca să nu le fie frică.

There is no one but knows that she is a good girl (=no one that does not know that she is a good girl).
Nu este nimeni care să nu știe că ea este o fată bună.

There is no man but has his faults.
*(sau: without having his faults — that has not his faults)
Nu-i nimeni care să nu aibă greșelile lui.*

4) **decât (=otherwise than altfel decât): Conjunție.**

I could (kūd) not but showing him my contempt (=I could not do otherwise than to show him my contempt).
*N'am putut să fac altceva decât să-i arăt disprețul meu.
(= Trebuia să-i arăt...)*

Mary could not but take it as it was meant.
*Maria n'a putut să facă altceva decât să primească aceasta.
(un scârțâit groaznic cu 200 de vioare) după cum era intenționat.*

5) **fără (=without): Prepoziție.**

But for Mary's brother, the priest would have been murdered.
(= Without Mary's brother) (= If not had been Mary's brother).
Fără (= dacă n'ar fi fost) fratele Mariei, preotul ar fi fost omorât.

6) **că (= but that): Conjunție după verbe care arată o îndoială, o negare.**

I do not doubt (daūt) but (= but that) he will come.
Nu mă îndoiesc că el va veni.

7) **dar, însă (= however): Conjunție.**

She wants to go shopping, but she has no money.
(Ea) vrea să se ducă să facă cumpărături, însă nu are bani.

8) **ci**

I don't give this book to you, but to your sister.
Nu îți dau această carte ție, ci sorei tale.

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She is not only stupid but also behaves herself badly with any one.

Ea nu este numai proastă, ci și se poartă rău cu oricine.

- 9) O expresie: The last but one. Penultimul (= the last except one).

THAT

- 1) Ca adjectiv demonstrativ: That book. *Aceea carte.*

- 2) Ca pronume relativ:

Mary was the most unhappy queen that ever lived.

M. a fost regina cea mai nefericită care a trăit vreodată:

La acuzativ poate să fie omis.

That's all I wish you (=all that I wish you).

Aceasta este tot ceea ce vă doresc.

This is the gentleman you laughed at.

Acesta este domnul despre care tu ai râs.

- 3) Ca conjuncție:

He writes to me that he is going to leave for America.

El îmi scrie că are să se ducă în America.

In cele mai multe cazuri această conjuncție se omite.

I think I'll buy these gloves. *Cred că voi lua aceste mănuși.*

Nu poate să fie omis când avem o propoziție secundară de scop.

It grew (grew) so dark that we could not see anything.

Se făcu așa de întuneric încât nu am putut să vedem nimic.

She is such a wicked girl that she will never have any friend.

Ea este o fată așa de rea încât nu va avea niciodată o prietenă.

- 4) like that *astfel, așa* (adverbial) (in limba familiară).

I will not be treated like that — Don't speak like that!

Nu vreau să fiu tratat așa! Nu vorbi așa!

Lest (Conjuncție) *de frică să nu* — *temându-se să nu* (= for fear that -in order that not)
după expresii de frică (*alarm, anxiety, fear*).

I fear lest I (should) lose my way. *Mi-e frică să nu-mi pierd drumul.*



The preposition „to“ (Continued)
se întrebuințează mai departe

1) pentru a exprima o mișcare spre o țintă.

Nelson was carried to the cabin. *Nelson fu purtat la cabină.*
They reduced the sum to a half. *Au redus suma la jumătate (în sens figurat)*

2) când se întreabă până când? — cât timp?

To this day I could not work. *Până azi n'am putut să lucrez.*

3) după multe verbe și adjective:

Mary agreed (consented) to an investigation of her conduct.
Maria a consimțit la o cercetare despre purtarea ei.

I am not used (=accustomed) to such a behavior. *Nu sunt obișnuit cu o astfel de purtare.*

He spoke to (= with) me. *A vorbit cu mine.*

This is advantageous (dangerous) to you. *Aceasta e avantajos
de'indj'ez (primejdios) pentru Dv.*
The butter stuck to the book. *Untul s'a lipit de carte (din
stick-stuck-stuck)*

to fasten to... (fa:sn), tie (tai) to... attach to... *a fixa la...*

Do you object to that? *Aveți ceva împotriva acestui lucru?*

You must trust to it. *Puteți să fiți sigur de aceasta (a se
încrede în).*

She is married to your friend. *Ea este căsătorită cu prietenul Dv.*

I address myself (= I apply) to you. *Mă adresez Dv.*

I complained to the father of his son's bad behaviour. *M'am
plâns tatălui despre purtarea rea a fiului său.*

That may be fatal to her. *Aceasta poate fi fatal pentru ea.*

Is he related to you? *Este el înrudit cu Dv.?*

I bow to you. *Mă aplec față de Dv. (Vă salut).*

Be attentive to the play! *Fi atent la joc!*

For my reputation I beg to refer to the firm... *În privința
reputației mele am onoarea să mă refer la firma...*

Then he turned to me. *Apoi el s'a adresat mie.*

Do you compare this book to (= with) the other one? *Comparați această carte cu cealaltă?*

He is very polite, kind, cruel to me. *El e f. politicos, bun,
crud cu mine.*

Darnley behaved to his wife with great disrespect. *D. s'a
comportat cu mare lipsă de respect cu nevasta lui.*



Nelson's forces were greatly inferior to the enemy's forces.
*Forțele lui Nelson erau cu mult mai inferioare față de
acele ale dușmanului.*

Mary was the next heir to the English crown. *M. era moș-
tenitoarea cea mai apropiată la coroana Angliei.*

SEQUEL OF TENSES

Correspondența timpurilor. Consecutio temporum.

De obicei prezentul (perfectul) urmează un prezent (perfect,
vlitor), iar imperfectul (mai mult ca perfectul) un imperfect (mai
mult ca perfect, condițional).

She says she is not able to sing to-day.	<i>Ea spune că nu poate cânta azi.</i>
She said she was not able to sing yesterday	<i>Spunea că nu putea cânta ieri.</i>
She said she was ill (she would come).	<i>Spunea că este bolnavă (că va veni).</i>
She said she had been ill	<i>Spunea că a fost bolnavă.</i>

Insă :

I wish he would be (= he were) the first. *Aș dori să fie primul.*
It is not good that the man should be alone. *Nu-i bine ca omul
să fie singur.*

Some proverbs

When the cat's away, the mice (maisi) play.
Când pisica nu-i acasă, șoarecii joacă (pe masă).

Where there is a will, there is a way.
Dacă ai voință, izbândești.

The more pluck (curaj), the better luck (noroc).
Cu cât ai mai mult curaj, cu atât mai ușor reușești.

Hunger is the best sauce.
Foamea este cel mai bun bucătar.

All's well, that end's well (Shakespeare).
Toate sunt bune, dacă sfârșesc bine.

All that glitters is not gold (Shakespeare).
Nu tot ce strălucește e aur.

A fool thinks that he is a wise man,
A wise man knows that he is a fool (Shakespeare—„As you like it“).
Prostul se crede deștept și deșteptul știe că este prost.

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Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.
Nu amâna niciodată pe mâine ceea ce poți face azi.

Necessity knows no law.
Nevoia nu cunoaște lege.

Look before you leap (li:p).
Uite-te bine înainte de a sări.

Read and translate the following

The Cheeses (Continued).

I smiled at the black gentleman and said I thought (*gât credeam*) we were going to have the carriage (*kă'r'dj*) to ourselves; and he laughs pleasantly and that some people made such a fuss (*gălăgie*) over a little thing. But even (*înv chiar*) he grew (*gru: deveni*) strangely depressed after we had started, and so, when we reached Crewe, I asked him to come and have a drink. He accepted and we forced our way into the buffet where we yelled (*strigam*) and waved our umbrellas for a quarter of an hour, and then a young (*îzn*) lady came and asked us if we wanted anything.

After he had drunk some glasses of brandy, he went off quietly (*kva'r'til liniștit*) and got into another carriage, which I thought mean (*mi:n ordinar*).

From Crewe I had the compartment to myself, though (*gou deși*) the train was crowded. As we drew up (*ne oprim*) at the different stations (*steis'nz*) the people seeing my empty (*gol*) carriage, would (*obișnuiau*) rush (*raș să se repeadă*) for it. „Here you are, Mary; come along, plenty of room“, „All right, Tom; we'll get in here“, they would (*obișnuiau*) shout (*să strige*). And they would run along, carrying heavy bags, and light round the door and mount the steps and stagger (*clătina*) back into the arms of the man behind him; and they would all come and have a sniff and then drop off (*fugi*) and squeeze (*skvl:z trece în silă*) into other carriages or pay the difference and go first (*clasa 1-a*).

O ședere într'un oraș la țară. — O scrisoare.

Draga mea Pulca

Am încercat (*Forma progresivă*), într'adevăr (*it is true*), de când (*ever since the day*) am sosit aci să găsesc timp să-ți scriu: însă abia (*no sooner*) am stat (*did I sit down*) la masă să scriu, când (*than*) sunt chemat afară (*away*), sau să ies în oraș sau pentru că vin câțiva vizitatori, cărora unchiul meu dorește să mă prezinte (*to introduce to...*) El spune, de asemenea, fiindcă am numai o săptămână de petrecut în oraș, că trebuie să profit cât mai

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mult de timpul meu. (*I must make the most of my time*), în caz că nu mă întorc aici iarăși foarte curând. Prin urmare (*accordingly*), dacă (*whether*) e frumos sau (*or*) plouă (*wet*), el mă ține pe deplin ocupată cu vizitări în oraș (*sight-seeing*). Când plouă, mergem la muzee și expoziții de pictură; când e timp frumos, facem excursii scurte în sate învecinate (*neighbouring*). Dacă este prea ocupat să se plimbe cu mine (*to take me out*), merg cu micii mei veri sau cu prietenii ai familiei.

N'am voie să merg oarecare distanță singură, ca să nu-mi pierd drumul; însă cu toate acestea (*notwithstanding*) m'am ră-tăcit (*did get lost*) într-o zi, numai cât am mers după colț (*particip prez*) la biroul de poștă. Când am eșit din (*on coming out of*) poștă, trebuie să fi luat-o (*turned in*) în direcția exact opusă celei bune (*to the right one*), altfel (*otherwise*) nu văd, cum aș fi putut să merg așa departe (*far*) greșit (*wrong*); și totuși (*still*) nu eram așa cu totul (*so utterly*) fără ajutor (*helpless*) ca să nu (*but that I*) putut să mă orientez (*to inquire*) (cu acuz) după drum, și am ajuns acasă (*preterite*) tocmai când ei începuseră (*progresiv*) să se mire (*to wonder*) ce s'o fi întâmplat cu mine (*what had become of me*). Dacă n'ar fi vorba de (*If it were not — sau: but for*) bilet mi-ar place să stau aici ceva mai mult, însă dacă nu (*unless*) mă întorc înainte ca să treacă săptămâna, biletul de întors nu mai va fi valabil (*will be cancelled*). Nu cred că-ți voi mai scrie, de altfel (*else*) mi-aș pierde și mai mult din timpul foarte scurt, și pe lângă aceasta (*moreover*) voi sosi acasă tot așa de repede ca și o scrisoare.

Trebuie să termin (*leave off*); însă voi avea o grămadă de lucruri să-ți povestesc, când voi veni acasă.

La revedere acum, și cele mai bune salutări (*with best love*) tuturor dela prietena ta, care te iubește (*affectionate*).

Dacă ai fi un băiat sârguitor, ai câștiga un premiu. — Dacă ai fost un băiat sârguitor, ai fi câștigat un premiu. — Dacă aș avea timp, aș învăța engleza. — Dacă aș fi avut timp, aș fi învățat engleza. — Ce-ai face dacă ai fi în locul meu? Ar fi mai ușor pentru el decât pentru mine. — Dacă el face economii, poate să meargă în Anglia vara. — Ce s'ar întâmpla, dacă aș fi tot așa de leneș ca tine? — Nu vorbi așa de aspru cu mine! — Ei fuseseră căsătorii aproape trei săptămâni. — Mă gândeam numai (*progresiv*) cât ar fi de urât, dacă unul din noi ar vorbi aspru cu celălalt, spuse femeia de curând căsătorită. — Cine ți-a băgat (*put*) un gând așa de prost în cap? — Aceasta este curată nebunie! — Ce-i cu tine azi, draga mea? — Fulgeră. — Fulgeră? — Nu fulgeră? — Plouă (*Forma simplă și progres*). — Nu plouă (*2 forme*). — Nu plouă? (*2 for me*). — Când va ploua? — A plouat (*preterit 2 forme*). — Va ploua (*2 forme și cu viitor apropiat*). — Ar fi ploaie. — N'ar fi plouat (*2 forme*).



29th (Twenty-ninth) CHAPTER

Pronunciation ă^u- â:- aũ- sound

ăo	â	aũ
road (râod) <i>drum</i>	oars (â:z) <i>vâste</i>	mountains (ma'ũn- t ^{en} z) <i>mun(i</i>
rowed (râod) <i>vâstit</i>	source (sâ:s) <i>sursă</i>	cow (kaũ) <i>vacă</i>
boat (bâot) <i>barca</i>	yacht (iâ:t) <i>yacht</i>	fount (faũnd) <i>găsit</i>
low (lâo) <i>jos</i>	awful (â:f ^u l) <i>groaznic</i>	about (ba'ũt) <i>a- proape</i>

PYGMALION (p'igme'il^{en}) by Bernard Shaw (șâ:)

Who was Pygmalion? He was a king of Cyprus, who — as Ovidius tells us — fell in deep love with the statue (stă'ti'u:) of a maid he had formed himself. Because Pygmalion loved her so much, from his very heart (hâ:t), Aphrodite, the goddess of love, gave life to (=animated) that statue, being asked by the author (â':d^e). Pygmalion was so happy and married his work.

This story has been dealt with (*trătat*) in modern times by Soupé: „The beautiful Galathea“ (operetta 1865) taken in a humorous sense, and forms the title of a drama by Bernard Shaw, taken seriously (si'^er^{ie}zli).

Why did Bernard Shaw call his hero (hi':roũ) Higgins „Pygmalion?“

He formed a girl (Eliza Doolittle), who sold flowers in the street and spoke an awful language (lă'n^ggũits) with a more awful accent, to speak and behave (b'he'iv a se comporta) like a duchess (dz'ts's) after some months with a genteel (djěnti'l) language and polite manners, so that nobody should recognize (rě'k^egnai:z) her as the former flower-girl that Pygmalion-Higgins had taken from the gutter (gz't^e-șanŭ).

Is Pygmalion a satirical (s^eti'r^kl) play, a satire (să'tai^e)?

Surely (șu'^eli), it is. Pygmalion-Higgins is a professor of phonetics (=the science -sa'f^ens-of articulating sounds). There were ever so many dialects (da'f^el^{ks}) in England and much bad language, which is held up to ridicule by the author (â':d^e).

In the preface Bernard Shaw tell us: „The English have no respect for their own language and will not teach (ti:ts-învăta) their children to speak it. They spell (*pronunță*) it most abominably. The reformer that England needs (ni:dz-are nevoie) to-day, is an energetic phonetic enthusiast: that is why I have made such a one (*un astfel de om*) the hero of a popular play.

If the play makes the public aware (evă^e -atrage atenția)

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that there are such people as phoneticians and that they are among the most important people in England at present, it will serve its turn (tõ.n-va fi de folos).

What did Pygmalion-Higgins occupy himself with? He took down in a notebook in the different regions (rɪˈdʒənz) of England all the different accents spoken there and enregistered them on records (rɛˈkɔːds-dɪskuri) (cylinders-sɪˈlɪn dɪz) of gramophone, reproducing the sounds noted down. If any one opened his mouth, Pygmalion-Higgins knew immediately to what place or country the man pertained (pɪˈteɪnd-əpɑːtɪneɪ) by birth (bɔːb-næʃtɪre), where he had come from.

Act II. Higgins — Mrs. Pearce (piːs), the housekeeper — the Flower-girl (Eliza Doolittle). — Pickering, secretary.

Mrs. Pearce: This is the young woman, sir.

The flower-girl enters in state (gătîtă).

Higgins: (Recognizing her with unconcealed (əˈnkɒnsiːld) disappointment (desamăgire neascunsă): Why, this is the girl, I jotted down (at căreia accent l'am notat) last night. She is no use (iuz) (Nu-mi foloseşte la nimic): I have got all the records (rɛˈkɔːdz-dɪskuri) I want (pe cari le doresc) of the Lisson Grove lingo (un dialect); and I'm not going to waste (vɛˈɪst-rɪsɪpt) another cylinder on it. (To the girl): Be off with you (afară!): I don't want you.

The flower-girl: Don't you be so saucy (săˈsi-îndrăzneţ. — Nu mă trata aşa!). You ain't (=you have not) heard what I come for yet. (N'aţi auzit încă de ce...). (To Mrs. Pearce, who is waiting at the door for further instructions). Did you tell him I come in a taxi?

Mrs. Pearce: Nonsense, girl! What do you think a gentleman like Mr. Higgins cares (îi interesează) what you came in?

The flower-girl: Oh, we are proud (proud-mândră)! He ain't (=he is not) above giving lessons, not him. (El nu-i aşa de mândru să nu dea lecţiuni): I heard him say so. Well, I ain't (=I have not) come here to ask for any compliments; and if my money is not good enough (n'ă destul), I can go elsewhere (în altă parte).

Higgins: Good enough for what?

The flower-girl: Good enough for je-oo (=you). Now, you know, don't you? I'm (=I have) come to have lessons, I am (da!). And to pay for em (=them) too (tu:) (deasemenea): make no (=do not make) mistake.

Higgins (astonished): Well! (Recovering his breath-recă-pătând respiraţia): What do you expect me to say to you?

The flower-girl: Well, if you was (=were) a gentleman, you might ask me to sit down, I think. Don't I tell you I'm bringing you business (biˈznɪs)?



Higgins: Pickering: shall we ask this baggage (*bă'gidj mu-iere*) to sit down or shall we throw her (*o arunca*) out of the window?

The flower-girl (running away in terror to the piano, where she turns round). Ah-ah-oh-ow-ow-oo! (Wounded and whimpering-*chelălăind*): I won't be called a baggage, when I have offered to pay like any (*orice*) lady.

Motionless (*mo'uş'nîs nemîşcaţi*) the two men stare (*stă'a privi fix*) at her from the other side of the room, amazed (*'me'izd-miraţi*).

Pickering (gently). What is it you want, my girl?

The flower-girl: I want to be a lady in a flower shop instead of (*in loc de*) selling at the corner of Tottenham Court Road. But they won't take me, unless (*x'nîs dacă nu*) I can talk (*tăk*) more genteel. He said he could teach me. Well, here I am ready to pay him — not asking any favour — and he treats me, as if I was dirt (*dö:t-murdară*).

Mrs. Pearce: How can you be such a foolish ignorant girl as to think you could afford (*'fă:d avea mijloace*) to pay Mr. Higgins?

The flower-girl: Why shouldn't I? I know what lessons cost as well as you do; and I'm ready to pay.

Higgins: How much?

The flower-girl (coming back to him, triumphant-*tră'mf'nt*). Now you're talking! I thought you'd come off it, when you saw a chance of getting back (*căpătaşi inapoi*) a bit of what you chucked (*ţşkt aşi aruncat*) at me last night. (Confidentially-*k'n-fid'e'nş'li*). You'd had a drop in, hadn't you? (*eraşi puţin amefit, nu?*)

Higgins (peremptorily-*hotărît*): Sit down!

The flower-girl: Oh, if you're going to make a compliment...

Higgins (thundering at her-*răcnind la ea*). Sit down!

Mrs. Pearce (severely *s'vi'eli*). Sit down, girl. Do as you're told.

The flower-girl: Ah-ah-ah-ow-ow-oo (She stands half rebellious, half bewildered-*zăpăcită*).

Pickering (very courteous-*kö't'ez-politicos*): Won't you sit down?

The flower-girl (coily *timidă*). Don't mind (*nu vă supăr aşi*), if I do (She sits down).

Higgins: What's your name?

The flower-girl: Liza Doolittle.

Higgins: How much do you propose to pay me for the lesson?

Liza: Oh, I know what's right (*raît-drept*). A lady-friend of mine gets (*ia*) French lessons for eighteen pence an hour from a real (*ri'el*) French gentleman. Well, you wouldn't have the face (*feis obrazul*) to ask me the same for teaching me my own language (*lă'n'güidj*) as you would for French so I won't give more than a shilling. Take it or leave it.

Higgins (walking up and down the room, rattling-*zăngănind*-



his keys (ki:z) and his cash (*bani mărunți*) in his pocket): You know, Pickering, if you consider a shilling not as a simple shilling but as a percentage (pō's'nteldj) of this girl's income, (*venit*) it works out as fully equivalent (*e absolut echivalent cu*) to sixty or seventy guineas (ghin'z 21 *șilingi*) from a millionaire.

Pickering: How so?

Higgins: Figure (fi'gh*) it out (*fă socoteala*). A millionaire has about 150 a day. She earns (ō:nz-căștigă) about half-a-crown.

Liza: (haughtily *mândră*): Who told you only.

Higgins (continuing): She offers me two fifths (2/5) of her day's income for a lesson. Two fifths of a millionaire's income for a day would be some-where about 60. It's handsome (*hânds'm frumos*). It's enormous (nâ'm'z). It's the biggest offer I ever had.

Liza: (rising, terrified): Sixty pounds! What are you talking about? I never offered you sixty pounds. Where would I get (*ajunge*)...

Higgins: Hold your tongue!

Liza: (weeping-ûl'pIn* *plângând*): But I aint (=have not) got sixty pounds. Oh...

Mrs. Pearce: Don't cry (kral a *plânge*), you silly girl. Sit down. Nobody is going to touch your money (*nimeni nu-ți va atinge...*)

Higgins: Somebody is going to touch you with a broomstick (*coadă de mătură*), if you don't stop snivelling (*să plângi*). Sit down!

Liza (obeying slowly): Ah-ah-ah-aw-oo-o! One would think (*s-ar crede*) you was (=were) my father.

Higgins: If I decide to teach you, I'll be worse (ûō's-mai rău) than two fathers to you. Here! (he offers her his silk handkerchief-*batista*).

Liza: What is this for? (*Pentru ce aceasta?*)

Higgins: To wipe (ûa'lp *șterge*) your eyes of your face that feels moist (moist) (*umedă*). Remember: that is your handkerchief, and that's your sleeve (*sliv mânecă*). Don't mistake (*mîs-te'ik confunda*) the one with the other, if you wish to become (*b'kz'm deveni*) a lady in a shop.

Liza, utterly bewildered (*zăpăcită*) stares (*stă'z privește cu mirare*) helplessly at him.

Mrs. Pearce: It's no use (*nu are niciun rost*) talking to her like that (*așa*), Mr. Higgins: she doesn't understand you (she takes the handkerchief).

Liza (snatching it-*apucând-o*) Here! You gave me that handkerchief. He gave it to me, not to you.

Pickering: Higgins, I'm interested. What about (*ce este cu...*) the ambassador's gardenparty? I'll say, you are the greatest teacher alive if you make that good (*dacă reușești*). I'll bet you (*pariez*) all the expenses of the experiment you can't do it. And I'll pay for the lessons.

Liza: Oh, you are real good. Thank you, captain!

Higgins (tempted-*ispitit*) (looking at her): It's almost irresistible. She is so deliciously (*d'liș'sli*) low (*vulgară*), so horribly dirty.



Liza (protesting extremely): Ah-ah-ah-ah-ow-ow-oo-oo! I ain't (=am not) dirty, I washed my face and hands before I came, I did!

Pickering: You are certainly not going to turn (*zăpăci*) her head with flattery, Higgins!

Mrs. Pearce (uneasy — *ani'zi neliniștită*): Oh, don't say that, sir: there are more ways than one of turning a girl's head; and nobody can do it better than Mr. Higgins. I do hope, sir, you won't encourage (*"nkə'rɪdʒ*) him to do anything foolish (*prost*).

Higgins (becoming excited as the idea-*aɪ*^e-grows on him): What is life but a series (*si'ri:z*) of inspired (*'nspə'i'd*) follies (*prostii*)? The difficulty is to find them to do. Never lose a chance: it doesn't come every day. I shall make a duchess (*də'tʃz*) of this draggle-tailed (*târâtă în noroiu*) guttersnipe (*proastă culeasă din șant*).

Liza (strongly deprecating-*desaprobând*-this view-*viu*-of her). Ah ah-ah-ow-ow-oo!

Higgins (carried away-*eutuziasmat*). Yes, in six months-in three, if she has a good ear and a quick tongue. I'll take her anywhere (*peste tot*) and pass her off as anything (*vreau ca ea să fie luată drept de orișice*). We'll start to day; now! This moment! Take her away and clean her, Mrs. Pearce. Is there a good fire in the kitchen?

Mrs. Pearce (protesting). Yes, but...

Higgins (storming on *înlăcădrindu-se și mai mult*): Take all her clothes off and burn them. Ring up (*telefonează*). Whiteley or somebody for new ones (*haine noi*). Wrap her up (*învelește-o*) in brown paper till (*până ce*) they come.

Liza. You are no gentleman, you arn't, to talk of such things. I'm a good girl. I am (*da!*) and I know, what the like of you are, I do (*știu ce sunteți Dv. da!*).

Higgins: We want none of your Lisson Grove prudery (*fa-soane de mahala*) here, young woman. If she gives you any trouble (*dacă vă necăjește*), wallop her (*să-i tragi o bătaie*).

Liza (springing up and running between Pickering and Mrs. Pearce for protection). No! I'll call the police, I will!

Mrs. Pearce: But I've no place to put her.

Higgins: Put her in the dustbin (*ladă de gunoier*).

Liza: Ah-ah-ah-ow-ow-oo!

Grammar

Subjonctivul (*subjunctive* s^ebdjz'n^{ktiv}) e aproape inexistent in limba engleză. Subjonctivul românesc se traduce prin indicativ sau infinitiv sau auxiliar:

Vreau să mă duc acasă: I should like to go home.
Vreau ca tu să fii ascultător. I want you to be obedient.

Azi se întrebuintează numai conjunctivul prezentului și Imperfectului din to be:

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I be <i>să fiu</i>	I were <i>aș fi (să fi fost eu)</i>
you be <i>să fi</i>	you were <i>ai fi (să fi fost tu)</i>
he be <i>să fie</i>	he were <i>ar fi (să fi fost el)</i>
we be <i>să fim</i>	we were <i>am fi (să fi fost noi)</i>
you be <i>să fiți</i>	you were <i>ați fi (să fi fost voi)</i>
they be <i>să fie</i>	they were <i>ar fi (să fi fost ei)</i>

La verbe se omite -s la pers. 3-a prezentului.

Conjunctivul se întrebuințează spre a exprima o dorință:

God save the Queen! *Să trăiască regina!*
Long live the king! *Să trăiască regele!*

În propozițiuni secundare după if, though (hoū) *deși, chiar dacă*, whether *dacă*, etc.

I wish I were well. *Aș dori să fiu bine.*
Be that as it may *Să fie aceasta cum ar fi.*
Whether it be fine or not. *Dacă este frumos sau nu.*
Despise not any condition lest it happen to be your own.
Nu disprețui nici o condiție ca să nu se întâmple să
[fie a ta.
If I were in your place, I'd strike her. *Dacă aș fi în locul*
[d-tale aș bate-o]
I wish I were far from here! *Aș dori să fiu departe de aci.*

Care este cauza pentru care limba engleză nu are aproape de loc subjunctiv? Căci o limbă dezvoltată, oricât de simplă ar vrea să fie, nu poate exista fără conjunctiv, care să dea o nuanță, o modulație gândului exprimat, care să exprime o nesiguranță, o teamă, o atenuare, o modestie etc. Limbile negrilor sunt probabil lipsite de conjunctiv, căci un negru nu simte nevoia de a vorbi nuanțat, iar limbile romane (mai ales cea italiană dar și cea greacă) au un sistem aproape rafinat să exprime tot feluri de modulațiuni gândurilor exprimate prin întrebuințarea deasă a conjunctivului. Dar limba engleză — și cea germană — are alt sistem pentru a nuanța gândurile exprimate în sensul mai sus pomenit: ea întrebuințează verbele auxiliare în acest scop. Formele simple ale conjunctivului sunt înlocuite prin auxiliarele *may* și *might*, *shall* și *should*, rar prin *will* și *would*.

Aceasta se arată mai ales la expresiunea dorinței, unde se poate întrebuința oricare din cele trei forme.

May și *might* (mai) înlocuiește conjunctivul, dacă avem o posibilitate (*a request, an entreaty*) (într-un) sau o rugămintă (*a wish*).

I wish that England *may* bring his children into order
Doresc ca Anglia să-și cheme copii la ordine. (Irving).

Would your uncle send you to America, if you were of
[age]?—He might, if I really required it.

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*Te ar trimite unchiul tău în America, dacă ai fi major ?
Da (s'ar putea), dacă aş cere aceasta într'adevăr.*

*The rain may soon stop. Se poate că ploaia va sfârşi în
|curând.*

may, might exprimă şi o alegere (a choice).

I might go to the show, if I were free this evening.

S'ar putea să merg la revistă, dacă aş fi liber diseară.

shall şi should înlocuieşte conjunctivul, când se exprimă o dorinţă
a aşteptare (a desire d'za'1" — an expectation ɛksp'kte'1ʃ'n).

*The proud man wished that other people should think (sau:
might think) a great deal of him. Omul mândru dorea
ca cealaltă lume să aibă o părere grozavă despre el.*

Will şi would înlocuiesc conjunctivul, când se exprimă o voinţă
(a will, a desire d'za'1") a aceluia care face ceva.

I wish all our customs would think and act as you do.

*Aş dori ca toţi clienţii noştri să se gândească şi să facă
|ca D-ta.*

May şi might se întrebuintează în propoziţiuni concesive după
whoever oricine şi whatever orişice.

Whatever the consequence may be, I shall tell the truth.

Orice consecinţă va fi (orice ar fi) voi spune adevărul.

Shall şi should înlocuieşte conjunctivul după although desi

*Although B. should never be a king yet his children should
succeed to the Scottish throne. Deşi B. nu va fi niciodată
rege, totuşi copiii săi trebuie să ajungă la tronul Sco-
tiei.*

După cele de mai sus se înţelege uşor întrebuintarea urmă-
toare a auxiliarelor :

a) după expresii de speranţă (to hope) şi rugămintea (to beg),
după propoziţiuni cari exprimă o consecinţă, o intenţie şi
după it is possible, it is probable se găseşte may şi might.

He begged that he might be admitted to the royal presence.

El rugă ca să fie admis în prezenţa regelui.

*It is possible that John Bull may not be so bad as his
neighbours (neib'z) represent him to be (Irving).*

*Se poate că B. nu este aşa de rău după cum vecinii
lui îl arată că este.*

*Every soldier (soûldj^{er}) should carry a bough (baû) in his
hand that the enemy might not be able to see how many
men were coming against him*

*Fiecare soldat trebuia să poarte o cracă în mână, ca
duşmanul să nu poată vedea câţi soldaţi veneau spre el*

b) după expresii de poruncă (to order, to bid), oprire (to

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decide), cerință și hotărîre (*to decide* *disaid*) precum și în propozițiuni de timp se întrebuițează *shall* și *should*.

Macduff ordered (advised) that every soldier should cut down a bough (baū) of the tree.

Macduff porunci (stătuī) ca fiecare soldat să taie o cracă din pom.

c) după expresii de frică (*to fear* *fī^c*, *to be afraid of*), mirare (*astonishment*) și în propozițiuni relative se întrebuițează *shall* și *should* dar și *may* și *might*.

My uncle was afraid I should (=might) lose my way.

Unchiului meu îi era frică că nu să-mi pierd drumul.

d) în propozițiuni condiționale după *if* (*dacă*), *unless* (*dacă nu*) *on condition* (*cu condiție*), *in case* (*în caz*) *provided* (*numai să...*) se întrebuițează *shall* și *should* dar și *will* și *would*.

If anything should happen amiss. *Dacă ceva ar merge [greșit.*

I allow (*laū*) the children to play in the meadow on condition that they would come back early (*ō^c:lī*).

Dau voie copiilor să se joace în livadă cu condiția ca ei să se întoarcă de vreme.

După expresii nepersonale de părere se pune de obicei *should* (*it is good e bine*; *it is better e mai bine*; *it is fit e potrivit*; *it is impossible, it is time, it is necessary, it is a pity e păcat*; *it is a shame e rușinos*).

It is a pity that Mary's (*mā^crīz*) marriage (*mā^crīdj*) should have proved most unfortunate (*znfā^ct^cn^ct*). *E păcat că căsătoria Mariei s'a dovedit cu totul nenorocită.*

The verb *get-got-got* *get-got-got* *get-got-got* *get-got-got*

That is a very curious verb in English. It is ever so much used. The Englishman uses this verb ten times in half as many minutes. What is the meaning of this verb?

1) without preposition *to* *get* is a transitive verb, it has an object și means „a primi“, „a căpăta“ (*to obtain, to acquire, to receive*).

I got (=received) a new hat from my husband. *Am căpătat o pălărie nouă dela bărbatul meu.*

Where did you get (=obtain) this smart tie? (*De unde ai căpătat această cravată frumoasă?*)

This book is to be had (=to be got) (=to be obtained) at any bookseller's.

Această carte poate fi cumpărată dela orice librar.

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There are no more tickets to be got (=to be had) for this train.

Nu se mai vând (căpătă) bilete pentru acest tren.

I got a corner seat in a smoking-carriage. *Am căpătat un loc într'un colț într'un vagon pentru fumători.*

- 2) followed (urmat) by an adjective it means „a deveni” „se face” (to grow, to turn, to become)

It got (=grew) darker and darker. *S'a făcut din ce în ce mai întuneric.*

She got (=became) angry (=cross), when I told her this. *S'a supărat când i-am povestit aceasta.*

I am getting sleepy, hungry, thirsty, old. *Imi vine somn, foame, sete, devin bătrân.*

- 3) the past participle got is often used when it is not necessary, you may leave it out (lăsa afară).

Have you (got) any money? *Aveți bani? sau: Have you any money?*

I have (got) a couple of cheese at home. *Am câteva bucăți de brânză acasă.*

- 4) to get is often used for expressing an order with the Past Participle.

I get my hair cut. *Mă tund* (at the barber's) (=I have my hair cut).

I got a tooth pulled out. *Mi-am scos un dinte* (at the dentist's) (=I had a tooth pulled out).

I am going to get (=to have) a new suit made. *Imi voi face un costum nou* (at the tailor's).

(To be continued) (Va urma).

If — whether *dacă*

The conjunction „whether” introduces an indirect question in the form of an alternative clause (*propozițiune*) followed by an alternative or (*sau*), or not (*sau nu*) or whether (*sau dacă*) or (*sau*) with the alternative unexpressed:

Whether he invite me or not, I shall go to him. *Dacă mă invită sau nu, mă voi duce la dansul.*

I don't know, whether she will come to-morrow (or not). *Nu știu dacă va veni (sau nu).*

He asked me whether I was (were) ill (or not). *M'a întrebat dacă eram bolnav (sau nu).*

The conjunction „if” is conditional, it introduces a condition, but not an indirect question as whether does:

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If I had time, I should make an excursion. *Dacă aş avea timp, aş face o excursie.*

If I had had time, I should have made an excursion. *Dacă aş fi avut timp, aş fi făcut o excursie.*

Some proverbs

When at Rome, do as the Romans do. *Când intri în horă trebuie să joci.*

It never rains, but it pours. *Cazi din lac în puț.*

No rose without a thorn (θā:n). *Nici un trandafir fără spin.*

Necessity is the mother of invention. *Nevoiă învață pe om.*

Better late than never. *Mai bine târziu decât niciodată.*

Out of sight, out of mind. *Ochii cari nu se văd, se uită.*

Short accounts, long friends. *Socoteala bună ține prietenia.*

Don't count your chickens, before they are hatched. *Toamna se numără bobocii.*

No gains without pains. *Nici un câștig fără muncă.*

Read and translate the following

The cheeses (Continued)

From Euston, I took the cheeses down to my friend's house. When his wife came into the room, she smelt round for an instant. Then she said:

"Was is it? Tell me the worst (wō:st cel mai rău)."

I said: It's cheeses. Tom bought them in Liverpool and asked me to bring them up with me.

And I added that I hoped she understood that it had nothing to do with me; and she said that she was sure (șu^e) of that, but that she would speak to Tom about it, when he came back.

My friend was detained in Liverpool longer than he expected; and three days later, as he hadn't returned home, his wife called on me (a venit la mine). She said:

"What did Tom say about those cheeses?"

I replied that he had directed they were to be kept in a moist (umed) place and that nobody was to touch them (nimeni nu trebuia s'o atingă).

She said:

"Nobody is likely to touch them. Had he smelt them?"

"I thought he had and added that he seemed greatly attached to them".

"You think he would be upset (a'psēt răsturnat)", she queried (întrebă), if I gave a man a sovereign (sə'vɛrɪn 20 silingii) to take them away and bury them (bē'ri a îngropa)?"

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I answered that I thought he would never smile (*small smile*) again.

An idea struck her (*i-a venit o idee*). She said:

"Do you mind (*Ați voi*) keeping them for him? Let me send them round to you".

Sfatul avocatului.

Cu ce pot să vă servesc (*What can I do for you?*) întrebă avocatul.

Agricultorul (*farmer*) Bernard tocmai intrase.

"Eh bine, am auzit așa de mult de înțelepciunea (*wisdom*) Dv. încât am venit să vă cer sfatul".

"Vă mulțumesc foarte mult pentru încredere Dv. (*confidence*). Aveți un caz la tribunal (*in court*)?"

"Oh, nu! Familia Bernard nu se ceartă (*to quarrel*) cu vecinii ei!"

"A murit cineva (*died*) în familia Dv? Ați venit pentru un legat (*legacy*)?"

"Nu, Domnule, noi suntem toți viguroși și sănătoși, mulțumesc".

"Doriți un contract de vânzare sau de cumpărare (*purchase*)?"

"Nu, am nevoie numai (*just*) de sfatul Dv. Am bani ca să plătesc pentru aceasta".

"Eh bine", spuse avocatul, nu mi-ați spus încă numele și vârsta Dv.

"Peter Bernard, 43 aniversarea următoare".

"Aveți ferma Dv. proprie, da? — "Da".

Avocatul scrisese câteva rânduri pe o bucată de hârtie, o îndoi, o puse într'un plic și o dădu fermierului Bernard.

"Eh bine, Dv. m'ați servit repede", spuse fermierul. "Ce-am de plătit?"

"O guinee (*one guinea*-gh'i'ni).

Bernard plăti, salută (*bowed*) și se duse acasă, foarte mulțumit (*pleased*) de ceea ce făcuse.

El spuse nevastei unde fusese și ce spusese avocatul.

Înainte ca ei să fi terminat ceaiul, unul dintre oamenii săi intră și întrebă, dacă trebuie să aducă (*carry in*) fânul (*hay*), care era uscat de tot.

"O nu", strigă D-na Bernard. "Stăpânul (*master*) a venit chiar acum (*only just*) din oraș și este foarte obosit". Omul nu plecă. "Barometrul a scăzut", spuse el, "și va ploua".

"Așteaptă un minut", spuse fermierul. "Să vedem ce spune avocatul".

El scoase prețiosul plic din buzunar, îl deschise, scoase (*to take out*) hârtia și citi aceste cuvinte:

PETER BERNARD nu amâna niciodată pe mâine ceea ce poți face azi.

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Numirea lui depinde, dacă va trece examenul sau nu — Nu știu când pot să viu — Nimeni nu știe, cum se pronunță numele Dy. — L'am întâlnit (*to meet*), când eșia (*to leave pro, resiv*) din casă; de altfel n'ași fi știut unde locuiește — Sunt — sa să vă spun adevărul — sătul (*quite tired*) de aceasta — Julius Caesar, după ce a bătut pe Gali, a condus armata sa în Britania — El va reuși, căci muncește din greu — Un an mai târziu, tatăl lui, care se îmbolnăvise foarte grav, a venit acasă să moară — Fiindcă începuseră ploaia, intrară în casă — De aceea am refuzat să fac ceea ce mi-a cerut să fac, căci știam că era nedrept — Am reușit să vă găsesc și astfel am îndeplinit (*to accomplish*) misiunea, pentru care am fost trimis, după cum vedeți acum — De la cine ai căpătat acest cadou frumos? — Aveți pâine? — Ea și-a scos un dinte — Acum i se scoate un dinte — Trebuie să vă tundeți, părul Dy. este revoltător de lung! Dece nu vă tundeți în fiecare lună? — Aceasta este prea scump, credeți că sunt un om bogat?

30th (Thirtieth) CHAPTER

JULIUS CAESAR by William Shakespeare
 dju:l si:z^e bai ʊl'i^em sei'kspi^e

In ancient (e'ɪnʃənd) Rome a number of conspirators, among (*printre*) whom Brutus and Cassius, stabbed (*înjunghiau*) Caesar to death (*dău*) in the Senate-House to deliver the country from the dictator who suppressed the liberty of the republic.

Why did Brutus kill (*omorî*) Caesar, whom he loved so much?

Let Brutus speak (Act III, Scene 2)

„Romans, countrymen and lovers, hear me for my cause
 „Romanilor, cetățenilor și iubitorilor, ascultați-mă pt. motivul
 and be silent (sa'l'end) that you may hear: believe me for
 meu și taceți-vă ca să puteți să mă auziți: credeți-mă pe
 mine (=my) honour; and have respect to mine honour, that you
 onoarea mea; și respectați onoarea mea, ca voi să
 may believe; censure (sɛns^e) me in your wisdom and awake
 puteți să credeți; judecați-mă în mintea voastră...
 (ʊe'k) your senses, that you may the better judge (*judeca*).
 If there be (*este*) any (=anyone) in this assembly (*adunare*), any dear friend of Caesar's, to him I say that Brutus' love
 to Caesar was no less (*nu mai mică*) than his (*a sa*). If then
 (*atunci*) this friend demand (*întreabă*) why Brutus rose (*se sculă*)
 against Caesar, this is my answer: Not that (*nu pentru că*) I loved
 Caesar less (*mai puțin*), but that (*pentru că*) I loved Rome more. Had

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you rather (*vi ar părea mai bine*) Caesar were living and die (*daî muri*) all slaves (*robi*) than that (*decât câ*) Caesar were dead, to live all (*şi toţi trăesc*) free men? As (*fiindcă*) Caesar loved me, I weep (*plâng*) for him, as he was fortunate (*fă:ţş'n't norocos*), I rejoice at it (*r'djois*) (*mă bucur de aceasta*); as he was vallant (*vă:l'e'nt viteaz*), I honour him; but as he was ambitious (*'emb'i's'z*), I slew (*slu: am omorî*) him. There is tears (*tî'z lacrimi*) for his love, joy for his fortune (*fă:ţş'n*), honour for his valour (*vă:l'e vitejie*) and death for his ambition. — Who is here so base (*josnic*) that would be (*ar voi*) a bondman (*rob*)? If any (one), speak! For him have I offended (*căci pe el l-am insultat*). Who is here so rude (*mojic*) that would not be a Roman? If any (one), speak! For him have I offended. Who is here so vile (*vail josnic*) that (*care*) will not love his country? If any (one) speak! For him have I offended. I pause for a reply (*riplat răspuns*).“

Mark Antony (Antonius) got (*căpătă*) the permission by the conspirators of delivering a (*să înă*) funeral speech (*spi:ţş cuvântare*), which is a master-piece of Shakespeare's art. This speech made so deep an impression on the people that the conspirators were obliged (*'bla'idjd*) to flee (*să fugă*) from Rome. Mark Antony defeated (*d'fl:t'd i învinse*) them in the battle of Pharsalos.

„Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears (*ascultaţi-mă*); I come to bury (*bē'ri îngropa*) Caesar, not to praise him; The evil (*răul*) that men do, lives after them, The good is oft (=often) interred with their bones (*oase*). So let it be with Caesar. The noble Brutus Hath (=has) told you Caesar was ambitious (*'emb'i's'z*). It it were (*ar fi*) so, it was a grievous (*crud*) fault (*greşeală*); And grievously (*grî:v'zli*) hath Caesar answer'd it (*ispăşit*). Here, under leave (*voie*) of Brutus and the rest — For (*căci*) Brutus is an honorable man, So are they all, all honorable men — Come I to speak in Caesar's funeral (*flu'n'r'i*). He was my friend, faithful (*feil'credincios*) and just (*djzst*) But Brutus says he was ambitious; [*drept*] to me; And Brutus is an honorable man. He hath brought (*adus*) many captives home to Rome, Whose ransoms (*banii*) did the general coffers (*casse*) fill: Did this in Caesar seem (*si:m pare*) ambitious? When that (*când*) the poor have cried (*tipat*), Caesar hath wept? Ambition should be made of sterner stuff (*de ceva mai tare*). Yet (*dar*) Brutus says he was ambitious, And Brutus is an honorable man. You all did see that on the Lupercal (*o serbare*) I thrice (*trais de 3 ori*) presented him a kingly crown, Which he did thrice refuse; was this ambition? Yet Brutus says, he was ambitious.

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And sure (*desigur*), he is an honorable man.
 I speak not to disprove (*să desaprobat*) what Brutus spoke.
 But here I am to speak what I do know.
 You all did love him once (*oamenii odată*) — not without cause.
 What cause withholds you (*vă reține*) then to mourn (*deplânge*)
 for him?
 O judgment (*dreptmărit*) thou (*tu*) art (= you are) fled
 (*fugit*) to brutish (*brutal*) beasts.
 And men have lost their reason! Bear (*băie*) with me. (*Aveți
 răbdare*).
 My heart is in the coffin there (*coșciug*) with Caesar.
 And I must pause, till (*până*) I come back to me.

G r a m m a r

to get-got-got get-got-got

when followed by a preposition or an adverb means (mi:nz)
 (= *înseamnă*) a *ajunge*, a *veni undeva*, a *căpăta*.

- 1) When do you get up (= rise) in the morning? *Când te scoli?*
- 2) At last, he got rid of her (= he disengaged himself from her).
În sfârșit, el a scăpat de ea.
- 3) Get away (= be off)! *Pleacă de aci!*
- 4) I could no get away earlier. *N'am putut să scap mai de
 vreme.*
- 5) I got home at five o'clock (= I arrived at my home). *Am
 ajuns acasă la ora cinci.*
- 6) They locked me up in a room, I could not get out. (= I could
 not escape from there). *M'au încuiat într-o cameră, n'am
 putut să ies (scap).*
- 7) The captive got off (= was acquitted). *Prizonierul fu achitat.*
- 8) How are you getting on (= to prosper, to succeed) with
 business. *Cum merge afacerea D-tale?*
- 9) I got to a river, where I could not get across. *Am ajuns la
 un râu unde n'am putut să trec.*
- 10) The mouse could not get at the bacon (= she was not able
 to reach the bacon). *Șoarecele nu putea să ajungă la
 slănină.*
- 11) It is easier to get into bad company than to get out of it.
E mai ușor să intri în societate proastă decât să ieși.
- 12) We got off the car at Ploesti (= We alighted from the car).
Ne-am dat jos din mașină la Ploesti.
- 13) The tramcar was too crowded, I could not get in. *Tramvaiul
 era prea aglomerat, n'am putut să mă urc.*
- 14) The enemy tried (tried) in vain to get over the river. *Duș-
 manul a încercat degeaba să treacă râul.*
- 15) She will never be able to get over it. *Ea nu va fi niciodată
 în stare să suporte aceasta.*
- 16) It's late, get ready for the theatre! *Este târziu, pregătiți-vă
 pentru teatru!*

C O N T E M P O R A R Y
 L I T E R A T U R E P R E S S



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- 17) Get on your overcoat and get off to your office at once!
Imbrăcați-vă cu paletoul și plecați la birou numaidecât.
- 18) I hope I'll get through with my work by the end of next week (= I hope I'll finish with my work). *Sper că voi termina cu lucrul la sfârșitul săptămânei viitoare.*
- 19) I did not get back my money (= I didn't receive back).
N'am primit înapoi banii mei.
- 20) We got asleep (= fell asleep) immediately (îmi'd'eti). *Noi am adormit numaidecât.*
- 21) A piece of coal got into my eye and I had great difficulty in getting it out. *O bucăciă de cărbun mi-a intrat în ochiu și mi-a fost greu s'o scot.*
- 22) I could not get loose of this crook (= I couldn't disengage myself from him). *Nu am putut să scap de acest exercec.*
- 23) He gets drunk, weary. *El se îmbată, obosește.*
- 24) The train is going to start. Get in! *Va pleca trenul, urcă-te.*
- 25) Did you get over your illness? *Ți-a trecut boala?* (= did you recover from your illness?)
- 26) I got up the tree all right, but I could not get down again.
M'am urcat în pom destul de bine, dar n'am putut să mă cobor.
- 27) He could not get forward with his affair. *Nu a putut să meargă înainte cu...* (= he did not make progress, did not push on with work).

Adjective cu două forme pentru comparativ și superlativ

late *târziu* | later latest (leɪt leɪt̬ leɪt̬st) *mai târziu* etc.
| latter last (leɪt lăt̬ ləːst) *mai în urmă.*
later, latest când e vorba de timp
latter, last (cel din urmă) arată succesiune și rang.

Why do you come later than you promised? *Dece vii mai târziu decât ai promis?*

Sooner or later you'll know the truth. *Mai de vreme sau mai târziu veți ști adevărul.*

The last of the Mohicans — last week — *săptămâna trecută*
at last în sfârșit — at the latest — *cel mai târziu* — at least (liːst) *cel puțin* — to the last până la urmă.

old *bătrân* | older oldest *mai în vârstă*
| elder eldest *mai mare (între copii).*

My eldest brother (cel mai mare) is older (mai în vârstă) than your sister.

My eldest sister is the oldest woman in the village. *Sora mea cea mai mare este femeia cea mai în vârstă din sat.*

far *departe* | farther farthest (faː faːð̬ faːð̬st)
| further furthest (faː fōːð̬ fōːð̬st)
farther farthest arată distanța, depărtarea în sens propriu sau figurat
further furthest „ numai sens figurat.

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This village is the farthest of all. *Acest sat este cel mai depărtat dintre toate.*

This was a further proof of her guilty (ghilt¹). *Aceasta era o altă dovadă a vinei ei.*

near aproape nearer (nearest mai aproape, cel mai aproape
| next

nearest se întrebuințează numai la apropiere

next " " " la timp și succesiune

Next week we'll have much to do. *Săptămâna viitoare vom avea mult de lucru.*

The nearest shop is here round the corner. *Prăvălia cea mai apropiată este aci după colț.*

The nearest village (vi'l'dj). *Satul cel mai apropiat.*

The next village is called 'Tigănești. *Satul următor (pe acest drum) se numește Tigănești.*

Next to nothing *aproape nimic.*

Next but one *penultimul.* — Next door *alături.*

Whole și all

whole *întreg* (= undivided, the total number of parts)

all *tot, toți* etc. (= everything, everyone) *cu referință la fiecare în parte.*

The whole family is sick. *Toată familia este bolnavă (toți împreună).*

All the family is gone out. *Toată familia a eșit (poate fiecare pentru sine).*

Also și *too deasemenea.*

Do you also come to-day? *Și tu vii azi?* (=You too?)

I saw you in the street to-day, but I saw your father too.

V'am văzut în stradă azi, însă am văzut și pe tatăl Dv.

too înseamnă și *prea.*

My shoes are too tight (tall), I am afraid I may get corns.

Pantofii mei sunt prea strâmți, mă tem că voi căpăta bătăături.

Omission of the definite article („the“).

1) Înaintea numelor de persoane la singular.

Poor Mary could not forbear shedding tears (ti²z). *Săraca Maria nu s'a putut abține să nu verse lacrimi.*

2) Înaintea numelor de străzi și piețe, clădiri publice cu nume de persoane.

My uncle lives in St. George Street, near St. James (church)
Unchiul meu locuiește în Strada St. Gheorghe, lângă biserica St. Iacob.

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3) Inainte de nume de zile, luni, anotimpuri.

Last Sunday was a beautiful day *Duminica trecută a fost o zi frumoasă.*
Spring is the nicest season (si:zn). *Primăvara este anotimpul cel mai frumos.*
February has 28 days.

4) Inainte de substantive abstracte.

Darkness has spread (spréd) over the earth (si ô:ô). *Intunerie s'a lăsat pe pământ.*

5) Inainte de sustantive în sens general.

Before railways were formed, travelling was chiefly performed in stage-coaches (steldj koùts'z). *Inainte ca căile ferate să fi fost construite, călătoriile se făceau mai ales cu diligențele.*

6) Inaintea cuvintelor church, school, town, afară numai dacă se vorbește de clădirile lor.

I go to church, to school, to town.
însă :

I go to the new church and see how far it is finished. *Mă duc la noua biserică ca să văd cum construcția a progresat.*

7) inaintea most cei mai mulți.

Most of our hopes are in vain. *Cele mai multe din speranțele noastre sunt zadarnice.*

8) inaintea numelor de mese.

After dinner sit a while (uâ'il), after supper walk (uâ:k) a mile.
După prânz stai puțin, după masă de seara plimbă-te o milă.

9) inaintea numelor de materie.

Water is a wholesome (hu':lszm) drink. *Apa este o băutură sănătoasă.*

10) inainte de denumiri religioase ca hell iadul — heaven cerul — paradise (pă'r'edafz) paradisul — nature (neits'), Christianity, Providence.

The way to Hell is paved with good intentions. *Drumul spre iad este pavat cu intenții bune.*

11) inainte de numele următoarelor țări: Turkey Brittany, Normandy, Switzerland (Elveția) și mount, lake dar nu „river“.

King John was driven from Normandy. *Regele Ioan fu gonit din Normandia.*



12) înainte de titluri și nume de rudenie, dacă urmează nume de persoane.

A shot passed between Admiral Nelson and Captain Hardy.
Un glonț trecu printre amiralul Nelson și căpitanul Hardy.
Uncle John is a very good old man.

Read and translate the following.

The cheeses (Continued).

„Very well, then, said my friend's wife, rising, all I have to say, is, that I shall take the children and go to an hotel until those cheeses are eaten (f'it'n). I decline to live any longer in the same house with them.”

She kept her word, leaving the place in charge of a char-woman (tʃa'wumən (femeie), who, when asked if she could stand (suporta) the smell, replied, „What smell?” and who, when taken close to the cheeses and told to sniff hard, said she could detect (descoperi) a faint odour of melons (pepene).

The hotel bill came to fifteen guineas; and my friend, after reckoning everything up (făcând socoteală) found that the cheeses had cost him eight-and-sixpence a pound. He said he dearly loved a bit of cheese, but it was beyond his means (peste puterea lui); so he determined to get rid of them (să scape de ea).

He threw them into the canal, but had to fish them out again, as the bargemen (luntrașii) complained. They said, it made them feel quite faint.

My friend got rid of them, at last, by taking them down to a sea-side town (stațiune balneară) and burying them on the beach (bîrș-plajă). It gained the place quite a reputation (r'eputație). Visitors said that they had never noticed before, how strong the air was and weak-chested (bolnav de piept) and consumptive (ofticos) people used to throng (a se îmbulzi) there for years afterwards.

Sfatul avocatului. (Urmare).

„Scoateți calul și căruța!” spuse el. „Cheamă pe ceilalți și începeți. Mai dă-mi o ceașcă cu ceai, femeie, și lasă-mă să mă duc!”

Cum au lucrat în această seară! Una după alta (time after time) bătrânul cal trăgea câte o căruță cu fân (a cartload of hay) la grămada de fân (stackyard), unde doi din oameni făceau șire, pe când ceilalți cărau (to cart). Șira se înălță (to rise) din ce în ce mai mult, în timp ce câmpul se goli de fân (to grow emptier). Fermierul și oamenii lui nu se așezară la masă, până ce nu cărara tot fânul și nu-l făcură clăie (to stack).

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Noaptea a fost o furtună violentă. Ploua și ploua și râul a inundat (*to flood*) toate livezile și fânul celorlalți fermieri era stricat de tot (*spoilt*).

„Ce bun a fost sfatul acelui avocat!” spuse fermierul Bernard.

Când am fost iar (*next*) în oraș, el se duse la avocat, îl mulțumi pentru sfat și îi dădu câteva găini grase cadou.

În fiecare an Bernard a repetat acest cadou. Îi mergea bine (*to proper*) și deveni bogat, pentru că urmă întotdeauna sfatul pentru care odată plătise o liră.

31st (Thirty-first) CHAPTER

ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. (ə'ri:dʒɪn) (groʊθ) (lɪŋ'ɡvɪʃ).

Origina și dezvoltarea limbii engleze.

The Anglo-Saxon language forms the basis of Modern English. In the middle of the fifth century (*sē'ntʃrɪ-secol*) hordes of wild, fearless (*fi'lis-neɪnfrikoʃət*) sea-rovers (*pɪraʃi*) belonging to the three low German tribes (*triburi din Germania de jos*) — Angles, Saxons and Jutes — left their homes on the shores of the North Sea and the Baltic and began to conquer Britain. After a long and destructive war they drove (*ɪmpɪŋgeaʊ*) the original Celtic inhabitants of the country — the Ancient Britons — to the hills (*coline*) of Wales and Cumberland.

The German invaders now settled down in Britain.

The Romans had been masters of South Britain for centuries.

But the Germanic tribes (*traɪbz*) remained untouched (*ʌntə'tʃt neatinse*) by British or Roman influence. They were heathens (*hi:ə'nz pəɡəni*) and kept (*pə'straʊ*) their faith (*crediŋʃə*) and their language.

The original language was Celtic, the same as that which was then spoken in Gaul (*Galia*) and which is at present still in use in Wales, Ireland and in the Highlands of Scotland.

Did the Anglo-Saxons adopt Celtic words? Yes, they did, but only a very small number, such as:

crag *stâncă*, *râpă* — glen *vale*, *vâlcea* — whisky (*ʊi'ski*)
pool (*pu:l*) *baltă* — downs (*daʊnz*) *povârniș* — plaid (*pleɪd*)

and some geographical names (*dʒi'ɒɡrə'fɪkə'neɪmz*):

Aberdeen (*əb'ɛdɪ:n*) (*aber*=mouth *gura*) — Ben (=mountain)
Dunbar, Dundee (*dun*=protected place) — Avon (=river)
Killkenny (*kill*=church) —

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Did the Anglo-Saxons adopt Roman words? Yes, they did, but only a very small number. (Remains of the Roman occupation in South Britain):

Lincoln (from „colonia“) — Portsmouth (from „portus“=harbour).
 Chester — Winchester (from „castra“=camp) — Stratford (from „strata“=street) — the street (from „strata via“=paved road *drum paval*).

For six hundred years Low German, afterwards called Anglo-Saxon, was the language spoken in South Britain. The country was called Land of the Angles, Anglaland, or England.

The Anglo-Saxons, or English, were converted to Christianity in the seventh century. Many Latin words were now introduced into the English language, such as

bishop (bi's'p) *episcop* — priest (pri:st) *preot*
 minster *catedrală* — minister *slujitor la biserică*.
 angel (eɪndʒ'əl) *înger*

In the ninth century the Danes began to invade England. They were closely related (r'le't'it'd *înrudîți*) to the Anglo-Saxon.

Did the Danes leave words in the Old English language?

Yes, they did, they left few (f'iu *puține*) of their words, such as

they (ðei) — them *pe ei* — their *lor* — both *amândoi*
 same (seɪm) *acelaș* — take *lua* — die (daɪ) *muri*
 sky (skaɪ) *cer* — window (ŭ'ndou) *fereastră*
 by=town (oraș) — fell=hill (*colină*), *cuvinte păstrate în „Grimsby“*
 (= the town of Grim), Scafell.

The conquest (*cucerirea*) of Anglo-Saxon England by William, Duke of Normandy, began with the battle of Hastings in 1066. The Normans had adopted French civilisation and French language and became (*au devenit*) the aristocracy of the time in England. At first, Normans and Saxons lived apart in the relation of masters and servants with contempt (*dispreț*) on one side and fierce hatred (*ură aprinsă*) on the other and for a long time the liberty-loving English refused to mix with the conquerors. At last the Normans learnt English.

How many languages were now spoken in England?

There were now three languages:

French, the language of the upper classes (aristocracy).

Latin, the language of the learned (*învățaților*).

Anglo-Saxon, the language of the common people.

The language spoken from about 1250—1350 is called Early English.



The Saxon speech absorbed more and more French words and rapidly grew (*creşcu*) in influence. But French retained much of its social and literary importance. Robert of Gloucester said:

"Unless (*Dacă nu*) a man knows French, he is little thought of (*nu are multă considerație*); but low men keep to English and to their own speech (*însă poporul de jos ține la engleză și propria lor limbă*)"

și

"I imagine (*mă'dj'n*) there are in all the world no countries that do not keep their own language except England alone."

Modern English is built of German, Latin and French elements. But it is not merely (*mî'li numai*) a mixture (*mîksts' amestecătură*) it is essentially (*s'e'nș'li*) English.

"We can write a book, if we use only words of English origin; but we can hardly (*cu greu*) frame (*construi*) a sentence (*o propozițiune*) made up entirely (*'nta'li cu totul*) of words imported into English from Latin or French."

English authors vary (*vă'ri dileră*) as to (*în privința*) the extent to which they use words of classical origin. The use of long, learned words in literary style was considered impressive in the days of Samuel Johnson. Oliver Goldsmith made fun (*bătu joc*) of the ponderous style, saying to his friend Johnson:

"If you were to write a fable about little fishes, you would make the little fishes talk like whales (*țelz-balene*)."

Later on, a reaction set in in favour of English words and simple natural phrases. Charles Lamb was called "a master of Saxon-English." Tennyson prides himself (*se lăudă*) on having used words of classical origin more sparingly than (*mai puțin decât*) any other poet.

He wrote poems where there are only three French (Latin) words to be found.

G r a m m a r

Inversiunea subiectului avem, când subiectul stă în urma verbului, ceea ce trebuie să fie

a) la întrebare: To whom does this book belong? Cui aparține această carte?

b) în propozițiuni cari exprimă o dorință: Long live the king!

c) în propozițiuni condiționale, când *if* este omis: Is the weather fine, we'll make a trip. *Dacă timpul e frumos...*

Inversiunea se întrebuintează de obicei

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- a) in propozițiuni intercalate: Thank God, said Nelson,
I have done my duty (datorie)!
- b) când stă la începutul propozițiunii un adjectiv (adverb)
care face parte din verb.

Well and ably was Nelson's plan executed.
Up flew the ball *sus sbură mînea*. — On went the merry
party. *Mai departe porni societatea veselă.*
Great was the victory.

- c) când stau la începutul propozițiunii adverbele here, there,
so, thus:

Thus died Nelson, the hero and pride of England.
Astfel muri Nelson, eroul și mândria Angliei.
Many years ago there lived a king, who had four sons.
Acum mulți ani a trăit un rege, care avea patru fii.

- d) când stau la începutul propozițiunii adverbele restrictive
in vain *degeaba* — hardly, scarcely *abia, cu greu* — never *nicio-*
dată — nowhere *nicderi* — neither, nor *nici* — no sooner... than
abia... când...

Scarcely had I taken up my pen, when my uncle came.
Abia luasem tocul, când a venit unchiul meu.
No sooner did I sit down than I was called away.
Abia mă așezasem, când am fost chemat.

Inversiune din cauza accentuării.

It was your brother whom I have seen. *Pe fratele Dv. l'am văzut.*
It was your brother who won the prize. *Fratele Dv. a câștigat*
premiul.

It was to him that I owe my life. *Lui îi datorez viața.*

(*fără accentuare*: I owe my life to him).

These words Nelson repeatedly pronounced. *Pe aceste cuvinte*
le-a pronunțat Nelson de mai multe ori.

Training on conditional forms.

- 1) I should eat some bread, if I were hungry.
Aș mânca pâine, dacă mi-ar fi foame.
- 2) Would you drink wine, if you were thirsty?
Ați bea vin, dacă vi-ar fi sete?
- 3) I should have eaten some potatoes, if I had been hungry.
Aș fi mâncat cartofi, dacă mi-ar fi fost foame.
- 4) Would you have drunken champagne (șampein), if you had
been thirsty?
Ați fi băut șampanie, dacă vi-ar fi fost sete?
- 5) You had better take your galoshes, in case it snows.
Ar fi mai bine să luați galoșii, în caz că plouă.
- 6) Hadn't I better take my rubbers, in case it rains?
N'aș face mai bine să-mi iau galoșii, dacă plouă?

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- 7) Would you like to make a trip to London?
Vi-ar place (ați voi) să faceți o excursie la Londra?
 'I should like to, if I had much money.
Mi-ar place, dacă aș avea mulți bani.
- 8) If I worked hard, I could save out a fortune (fățișă).
Dacă aș munci mult, aș putea economisi o avere.
- 9) Would you have bought this book, if you had known it was cheap? *Ați fi cumpărat această carte, dacă Dv. ați fi știut că e ieftină?*
 Certainly, I should have done so.
Desigur, aș fi făcut-o.
In loc de: „If I had known“ se poate și spune: „Had I known.“
- 10) Might you not have forgotten your umbrella, if I had not reminded you of it? *N'ați fi uitat (Nu s'ar putea că ați...) umbrela Dv., dacă nu vi-aș fi adus aminte de aceasta?*
- 11) Unless the bad weather (should) prevent us, we shall go boating.
Dacă nu (cumva) vreme rea ne împiedică, vom face canotaj.
- 12) Should it rain, would you take your rain-coat?
Dacă ar ploua (în caz că...), ați lua Dv. mantaua de ploaie?
- 13) I'll come and see you, unless it inconvenience you in any way.
Vi-aș vizita, dacă nu (cumva) vă deranjez în oarecare mod.

Translate the following.

Plecarea Mariei din Franța.

Maria plecă (*to set sail*) din Franța la 15 August 1561; ea rămase pe puntea (*deck*) corăbiei ei, privind fix (*to gaze*) la coasta Franței, și degeaba încercă (*to endeavour* 'ndev') să fie veselă (*cheerful*). Săraca Maria nu putea să se rețină să nu verse lacrimi. „Rămâi cu bine, rămâi cu bine, Franța fericită, când te voi vedea iarăși vreodată“, strigă ea, în timp ce coastele dispăreau din ochii săi (*to vanish*). Flota engleză era în larg (*at sea*) spre a intercepta pe regina Scoției ca pe o vecină de a cărei întoarcere se temea regina Elizabeta a Angliei; însă nicăieri nu a putut-o găsi; căci sub protecția (*cover*) unei cețe Maria a trecut pe lângă ea.

Maria sosi în Leith, portul din Edinburgh, la 19 August, unde puține pregătiri sau de loc fuseseră făcute pentru primirea ei onorabilă. Dar abia auziseră nobilii de sosirea ei, când se grăbiau (*to hasten*) să conducă pe tânăra lor regină la Holyrood, palatul strămoșilor ei (*ancestors*). Însă lumea care era în drumul lor, se bucura s'o vadă; și abia sosise la Edinburgh când cam două sute de cetățeni s'au adunat, fiecare luându-se la întrecere (*each doing his best*) cu o vioară cu trei coarde (*a three-stringed fiddle*) și au cântat sub fereastra ei toată noaptea. Această sere-nadă sgomotoasă îi răpi (*deprived her from*) somnul după oboseala ei, însă bunii cetățeni au cântat mai departe (*on*); și Maria

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nu putea altfel decât (*could not but take it*) să primească aceasta după cum era intenționat (*as it was meant*) și exprimă mulțumirea ei pentru acest concert nearmonios (*mistuned*) și deplasat (*distimed*).

32nd (Thirty-second) CHAPTER

HAMLET a tragedy of Shakespeare

A short introduction and the famous (fe'lm's) monologue of Hamlet.

When King Hamlet of Denmark suddenly died (*dăd muri*), his widow, Gertrude, married in less (*mai puțin*) than two months after the king's death Hamlet's brother Claudius. This unadvised (ʔ'n'dva'ist *nesocotit*) action made a very bad impression upon the people as an act of indiscretion (*Ind'skre'İşn*) and unfeelingness (*ʔnfi':İn'n's lipsa de bun simț*). As (*fîndcă*) he was base (*bez*) (*josnic*) and unworthy, suspicion (*s'esp'İşn*) did not fail (*lipsi*) to arise (*'ra'İz stărni*) in people's mind that he had done away with (*omorâse*) his brother, the late king with a view (*viu:*) (*cu intenția*) of marrying his widow and ascending the throne of Denmark, to the exclusion of Young Hamlet, the son of the dead king and lawful (*ă:f'l legilim*) successor to the throne.

His father's death (or murder) made a deep impression upon the young prince Hamlet, who had loved him with all his heart (*ha:t*). He was angry with his mother Gertrude, whose unworthy conduct (*k'ndzkt*) (*purtarea*) he sorely (*amarnic*) took to heart. Between grief (*grİ:f*) (*durere*) for his father's death and shame (*ruşine*) for his mother's marriage, the young high-minded (*cu suflet nobil*) prince was overclouded (*umbrİt*) with a deep melancholy and lost (*pierdu*) all his mirth (*veselie*) and all his good looks (*privire*); all his customary pleasure (*ple'j*) (*plăcere obișnuită*) in books forsook him (*İl părăsi*) and he grew weary (*gru:ũ'ri*) of the world (*s'a plictisit de lume*), which seemed to him an unweeded (*ʔnũl'dİd neİngrijİt*) garden, where all the wholesome (*săndătos*) flowers were choked up (*İnăbuşit*), and nothing but (*numai*) weed (*buruieni*) could thrive (*propera*).

In vain was all that Gertrude and the king could do to contrive (*k'ontraİv*) (*a pune la cale*) to convert him, he still appeared in court in a suit (*stut costum*) of deep black.

One night, a ghost (*o stafie*) appeared (*'pi'd*) before Hamlet, just (*djst tocmai*) as the clock struck 12, exactly resembling (*rİz'emblİn' asemănând*) the dead king his father. He looked pale with a face more of sorrow (*durere*) than of anger (*ăngh*) (*supărare*). At this sight (*sălt vedere*) Hamlet was struck (*lovit*) with a sudden (*subit*) surprise (*s'pra'İz*) and fear (*fie*). He cal-

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led him by his name, Hamlet, King, Father! and conjured him (k'ndju'ed) that he would tell the reason, why he had left his grave (greiv) (*mormânt*), why he had come again to visit the earth (ö:ö) and the moonlight.

The ghost, breaking silence, told him that he was the ghost of Hamlet, his father, who had been cruelly murdered (*omorât*) by his own brother Claudius, Hamlet's uncle. As he was sleeping in the garden his treasonous (*tri'z'n's trădător*) brother poured (*turnă*) the juice (*dju:s sucu*) of poisonous henbane (*nebunariță*) into his ears that coursed (*kâ:sd circulă*) through all the veins of the body and spread (*spröd desfășură*) a leprosy (*lepră*) all over the skin (*piele*). The ghost adjured (*'ddju'ed rugă călduros*) Hamlet, if he did ever his dear father love, that he would revenge his foul (*faul murdar*) deed (*di:d fapt*).

When Hamlet was left alone he took up a solemn resolution that all he had (*pe care o avea*) in his memory, all that he had ever learned by books or observation, should be instantly forgotten by him (*uitat de el*), and nothing live in his brain (*creier*) but (*atară numai*) of what the ghost had told him and enjoined him to do (*și îl rugase fierbinte să facă*).

The terror which the sight (*sălt vederea*) of the ghost had left upon the mind of Hamlet, he being weak (*slab*) and dispirited (*descurajat*) before, almost unhinged (*deranja*) his mind (*mintea*) and drove him beside his reason (*il înnebuni*). In order not (*spre a nu*) to set his uncle upon his guard, if he suspected that he was meditating against him or that Hamlet really knew more of his father's death than he professed (*mărturie*), Hamlet took up a strange resolution: to counterfeit (*simula*), as if he were really mad (*nebun*). Every hour of delay (*amânare*) of the revenge (*răsbunare*) seemed to him a sin (*păcat*) and a violation of his father's commands. The very circumstance (*tocmai împrejurarea*) that the usurper (*iusd'p'*) was his mother's husband, filled him with remorse (*remușcare*) and still blunted the edge (*loci tăișul*) of his purpose. The mere (*numai*) act of putting a fellow-creature (*semen*) to death was in itself odious and terrible to a disposition naturally so gentle (*blând*) as Hamlet's was. He was melancholy and the dejection (*măhnire*) of spirits he had so long been in (*în care...*), produced an irresoluteness (*irezolu'te'n's*) (*nehotărîre*) and wavering (*nehotărîre*) of purpose (*în planul său*).

In the third act Hamlet utters (*pronunță*) his despair in the renowned monologue, if life is worth living or not (*dacă viața merită să fie trăită sau nu*):

"To be or not be he, — that is the question:

A fi sau a nu fi, aceasta e întrebarea. (sau: Viața merită să fie trăită sau nu?)

Whether 'tis(=it is) nobler in the mind to suffer
Dacă e mai nobil în minte de a îndura (*suferi*).

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The slings and arrows of outrageous (aũtreidj's) fortune (lã:tʃn).
Prãştile şi săgeţile unei soarte insultătoare.
 Or to take arms against a sea of troubles
Sau a lua armele împotriva unui ocean de sbucium (sau de a înfrunta un ocean de sbucium)
 And by opposing end them? — To die, — to sleep.
Şi să slărşeşti (astfel) cu toate? — Să mori — să dormi
 No more; and by a sleep to say we end
Nimic mai mult; şi printr'un somn să ştii că slărşeşti cu
 The heart—ache (ha'teik) and the thousand natural shocks
Bătăile de inimă şi miile de spaime ale firii
 That flesh is heir to, — 'tis a consummation
moştenite din naştere. — E o încheiere
 Devoutly (d'iva'ũtl) to be wish'd. To die — to sleep.
de dorit cu toată inima. — Să mori - să dormi.
 To sleep! Perchance to dream: — ay, there's the rub (rzb).
Să dormi! Sau poate să visezi: — dar iată greutatea:
 For in that sleep of death what dreams may come,
Căci ce vom visa în somnul cel de veci,
 When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
Când am scuturat (de pe noi) cătuşile de lut,
 Must give us pause: there's the respect
Vrem să avem odihnă: aceasta este consideraţiunea
 That makes calamity of so long life (laif);
Care ne face să prelungim durerea vieţii;
 For who would bear (bãe) the whips and scorns of time
Căci cine mai ar răbda loviturile de biciu (ale vieţii) şi batjocura ei,
 Th'oppressor's wrong (rõn) the proud man's contumely.
Insulta opresorului, dispreţul celui îngâmfat,
 The pangs of despis'd love, the law's delay,
Chinurile dragostei neîmpărţite, dreptatea zugrumată,
 The insolence of office, and the spurns (spõ:nz)
Obrăznicia celor tari şi pălmuirea (îndurată)
 That patient merit of th'unworthy takes, (peişnt răbdător),
De cel vrednic răbdător dela cel nevrednic,
 When he himself might his quietus (kvaɪ'ts odihnă) make
Când el însuşi ar putea să-şi pue capăt vieţii
 With a bare bodkin? Who would bardels bear (bãe).
Cu un simplu ac? Cine ar mai suporta trudile,
 To grunt and sweat (svět) under a weary life (ũl'eri obosită).
Mai ar geme şi năduşi sub povara vieţii,
 But that (dacă nu) the dread (drød) of something after death —
Dacă frica de ceva (ce e dincolo) după moarte—
 The indiscover'd country, from whose bourn
Această ţară neexplorată, din al cărui tărâm
 No traveller returns — puzzles (pazlz zăpăceşte) the will,
Nici un călător nu mai vine îndărăt — nu-ne-ar zăpăci
 voinţa.
 And makes us rather bear (bãe a purta) those ills we have
Şi ne face să îndurăm mai de grabă acele rele pe cari le
 avem



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Than fly (flai) to others that we know not of?

Decât să fugim la altele, pe cari nu le cunoaștem
Thus conscience does make cowards (kaŭ'dz) of us all.

Și astfel conștiința face niște lași de noi toți.
And thus the native hue (hlu:) of resolution.

Și astfel țaria innăscută a hotărârii
Is sickled o'er with the pale cast (forma) of thought (hâ:t).

Își pierde vigoarea, pătându-se prin gânduri
And enterprises of great pith (tărie) and moment

Și avânturile întreprinse cu cel mai mare enthusiasm
With this regard, their currents turn away,

La gândul acesta se abat din drum,
And lose the name of action...

Și își pierde (astfel) numele de fapt (înfăptuire)...

NATURE AND THOUGHT by Emerson. *Natura și gândul.*
(neits^e) (hâ:t)

You shall read below some clauses (*propozițiuni*) from the American poet, philosopher and moralist:

To go into solitude, a man needs (*trebuie*) to retire as much from his chamber (*și din camera lui*) as from society. I am not solitary, whilst (*pe când*) I read and write, though (*noți deși*) nobody is with me. But if a man would be alone (*ar voi să fie singur*), let him look at the stars. The rays (*razele*) that come from thosen heavenly worlds, will separate between him and vulgar thi gs (*îl vor despărți din lucruri vulgare*). One might think (*S'ar putea crede*) the atmosphere was made transparent with this design (*d'zaîn spre a*) to glve man, in (*cu*) the heavenly bodies, the perpetual presence of the sublime (*s'bla'im*). If the stars should appear one night in a thousand years, how would men believe (*a crede*) and adore, and preserve for many generations the remembrance of the city (*oraș*) of God which had been shown! But every night come out these preachers (*pri:tș'z predicatori*) of beauty and light (*luminează*) the univser with their admonishing smile. . . . To speak truly (*adevărat*), few adult persons can see nature. Most persons do not see the sun. At least (*cel puțin*), they have a very superficial (*stup'fr'sl*) seeing. The sun illuminates only the eye of the man, but shines into the eye and the heart of the child.. In the presence of nature, a wild delight (*ũa'ild dyla'it o încântare nebună*) runs through (*prin*) the man in spite of (*în ciuda*) real sorrows (*grijele*)...

In the woods a man casts off (*se scutură*) his years, as the snake (*sneik șarpele*) his slough (*sloū pielea veche*), and, at what period soever of life, is always a child.

In the woods is perpetual (*p'pēt'uel*) youth (*lu:ŋ tinerețā*). In these plantations of God we return to reason (*ri:zn*) and faith (*felŋ credința*). There I feel that nothing can befall (*cădea asupra*) me in life, — no disgrace (*rușine*), no calamity, which nature

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cannot repair. Standing on the bare (*bă^e gol*) ground — my head bathed (*be^lt scăldat*) by the blithe (*cald*) air and uplifted (*ridicat*) into infinite space — all mean (*mi:n ordinar*) egotism vanishes (*dispare*)... The current of the Universal Being circulates through me: I am part of particle of God... To be brothers, to be acquaintances (*cunoscuți*) — master or servant — is then a trifle (*nu mai face vreo deosebire*)”.

G r a m m a r

Training on conditional forms (again).

- 14) I could go shopping, provided it were not raining. *Aș putea să mă duc să fac cumpărături, numai să nu plouă.*
- 15) Unless the girls do their homework seriously, I shall not take them to the theatre. *Dacă fetele nu își fac temele în mod serios, nu le voi lua la teatru.*
- 16) I am going to read the newspaper, provided I can find my spectacles. *Voi citi jurnalul, numai să găsesc ochelarii mei.*
- 17) Owing to the bad weather you could not go out, if you had not your rain-coat. *Din cauza vremii proaste, Dv. n'ați putea să ieșiți dacă nu ați avea mantaua de ploaie Dv.*
- 18) Might you not have lost your money, if you had played cards? *N'ați putea fi pierdut banii Dv. dacă ați fi jucat cărți?*
- 19) We should enjoy ourselves even more, if you were in high spirits. *Ne-am distra chiar mai bine, dacă ai fi în dispoziție bună.*
- 20) Should I be able to help you, I'll let you know by phone. *Dacă aș putea (fi în stare) să vă ajut, vă voi comunica aceasta prin telefon.*
- 21) Wouldn't it be better to take a taxi-cab? *N'ar fi mai bine să luăm un taxi?*
- 22) If you would lend me a shilling, that would do. *Dacă mi-ați împrumutat un șiling, ar fi de ajuns.*
- 23) I could go to the show, provided it were not snowing. *Aș putea să mă duc la reprezentație, numai să nu ningă.*
- 24) I would not buy this rain-coat, even if I could afford it. *N'aș vrea să cumpăr această mantaua de ploaie, chiar dacă aș putea să-mi permit aceasta.*

C O N T E M P O R A R Y
L I T E R A T U R E P R E S S



33rd (Thirty-third) CHAPTER

Physiological — Psychical — Parallelisme.
(fiz'olɔ'z'dj'k'ɛl) (psa'ɪk'k'ɛl)

or

Our intellect is dominated by our digestive organs (ă:gh'ɛns).

(A fragment taken from „Three men in a boat“ by Jerome K. Jerome).

...We wanted that supper.

For five-and-thirty minutes not a sound (*sgomot*) was heard throughout (*prin*) the length (*lungimea*) and breath (*brē⁶ lărgimea*) of that boat, save (*afară de*) the clank of cutlery and crockery, and the steady grinding (*măcinarea*) of four sets of molars (*4 rânduri de mesele*). At the end of five and thirty minutes Harris said „Ah!“ and took his left leg out from under him (*dedesupt el*) and put his right one there instead.

Five minutes afterwards George said „Ah!“ too (*deasemenea*) and threw his plate out on the bank (*mal*); and, three minutes later than that, the dog gave the first sign of contentment he had exhibited since we had started, and rolled over on his side and spread his legs out (*își întinse picioarele*) and then I said „Ah!“ and bent my head back (*îmi ridicam capul*) and bumped it (*l'am lovit*) against one of the hoops (*cerc*), but I didn't mind it (*nu-mi pasă de loc*). I did not even swear.

To want (vânt) a dori
the clank (klănk) zăngănitul
the cutlery (kɔ'tɪ'ɛrɪ) cuțităria
the crockery (krâ'k'ɛrɪ) olăria
steady (stē'di) constant
the set (sēt) rândul
instead (Instē'd) în loc de

throw threw thrown a arunca
broū 0ru: 0roūn
the sign (saɪn) semnul
since (sɪns) de când
to bend bent bent a îndoi
to swear (sʊə'ɛ) a înjura

How good one feels when one is full (*sătul*) — how satisfied with ourselves and with the world! People who have tried it (*încercat*), tell me that a clear conscience (*kɔ'ns'ɛns*) makes you very happy and contented; but a full stomach does the business (*bɪ'zn's*) quite as well (*tot așa de bine*) and is cheaper and more easily obtained. One feels so forgiving (*dispus să ierț*) and generous after a substantial (*səbstă'ns'ɪ*) and well-digested meal—so noble-minded, so kindly-hearted (*binevoitor*).

It is very strange, this domination of our intellect by our digestive organs. We cannot work, we cannot think, unless (*afară numai dacă*) our stomach will so. It dictates to us our emotions, our passions. After eggs and bacon it says „Work!“. After beefsteak and porter (*bere neagră*) it says „Sleep!“. After a cup of tea (two spoonful for each cup and let it stand more

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than three minutes) it says to the brain (*creerului*) „Now, rise (*scoală-te*) and show your strength. Be eloquent and deep and tender; see, with a clear eye, into Nature and into Life.

to feel felt felt *a simți*
 fi:l felt felt
 to try (traɪ) *a încerca*
 satisfied (sə'tisfaɪd) *mulțumit*
 contented *mulțumit*
 the stomach (stəm'k) *stomacul*
 quite as well (kūa'it) *tot așa*
de bine

the meal (mi:l) *mâncarea*
 the bacon (beɪk'n) *slănină*
 spoonful (spu:nfʊl) *lingura*
plină
 the strength *puterea*
 tender (təndr) *delicat, blând*

After hot muffins (*cozonac*) it says „Be dull and soulless (*prost și bled*) like a beast of the field — a brainless (*fără creier*) animal with listless (*nepăsător*) eye, unlit by any ray (*raze*) of fancy or of hope, or fear or love or life. And after brandy, taken in sufficient quantity, it says „Now come, fool, grin (*rânjește*) and tumble (*clatină*), that your fellow-men may laugh — drivel (*flecărește*) in folly and splutter (*bălbăiește*) in senseless sounds and show what a helpless ninny (*găgăuș*) is poor man whose wit (*spirit*) and will (*voința*) are drowned (*inecat*), like kittens (*pisoi*), side by side, in half an inch of alcohol.

hot (hæt) *fierbinte*
 unlit (ʌ'nlɪt) *neluminat*
 the fancy (fa'nsi) *imaginația*
fantazia, închipuirea
 the hope (hoʊp) *speranța*
 the fear (fiə) *frica, teama*
 the fool (fu:l) *prostul*
 sufficient (sə'fɪʃənt) *suficient*
 to drivel (drɪvl) *a flăcări,*
a spune lucruri fără șir.
 senseless (sə'nsɪs) *lipsit de sens*

to tumble (tʌmbl) *a se prăvăli,*
cădea, învârti, răsturna
 the sound (saʊnd) *sunetul*
 the folly (fɒli) *nebunie, neghio-*
benie
 the inch (ɪntʃ) *palmac (0,255 m)*
 to drown (draʊn) *a ineca*
 the will (wɪl) *voința*
 helpless (he'plɪs) *fără ajutor,*
slab
 like (laɪk) *cași*

We are but (*numai*) the veriest, sorriest slaves of our stomach. Reach not after morality and righteousness (*ra'its'ən's*) — my friends; watch vigilantly your stomach and diet (*da'rɪt a se hrăni*) with care and judgment. Then virtue (*vö'ti:tu:*) and contentment will come and reign within your heart, unsought (*necăutat*) by any effort of your own, and you will be a good citizen, a loving husband and a tender father — a noble, pious (*pa'ɪs*) man.

Before our supper Harris and George and I were quarrelsome (*certăreți*) and snappy (*arțăgoși*) and ill-tempered (*rău dispuși*); after our supper we sat and beamed (*a radia*) on one another and we beamed upon the dog too. We loved each other, we loved everybody. Harris, in moving about, trod on George's corn (*pe bălăturile lui G.*). Had this happened before supper, George would have expressed wishes and desires concerning



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Harris' fate in this world and the next that would have made a thoughtful man shudder (*a se înfiora*).

As it was, he said: „Steady, old man, ware wheat!“ (*Bagă de seamă*)

And Harris now said: „Oh, I'm so sorry, old chap: I hope, I haven't hurt you!“

And George said: „Not at all (*de loc*)!“ that it was his fault; and Harris said, no, it was his (*a lui*).

It was quite (*kvaît*) pretty to hear them.

We lit our pipes and sat, looking out on the quiet (*kva'it*) night and talked.

The veriest (*vě'r'icst*) *cel mai adevărat*

the sorriest (*sâ'r'icst*) *cel mai trist, necăjit*

the slave (*sleiv*) *robul*

to reach (*ri:tʃ*) *a (se) întinde*

the righteousness (*ra'its'isn's*)

dreptatea, justiția

the care (*kā'e*) *grija*

the judgment (*dʒə'dʒm'nt*) *judiciul*

the virtue (*vū'ti:u:*) *virtutea*

to reign (*reɪn*) *a domni*

unsought (*ʌ'nsā:t*) *necăutat*

the effort (*ē'f'rt*) *sforțarea*

the citizen (*sɪ'tɪz'n*) *cetățeanul*

pious (*pa'rs*) *evlavios*

quarrelsome (*kvā'r'lsəm*) *cer-tăreț*

to beam (*bi:m*) *a străluci*

to tread (*trēd*) *trod trodden a călca*

the desire (*d'saɪ'e*) *dorința*

the fate (*feɪt*) *destinul*

thoughtful (*θɑ:t'fʊl*) *gînditor*

shudder (*ʃəd'e*) *a se înfiora*

steady (*stē'dl*) *stai liniștit!*

to hurt (*hō:t*) *a vătăma*

quite (*kva'it*) *destul de*

the pipe (*paɪp*) *lulea*

quiet (*kva'it*) *liniștit*

THE END OF GEORGE III (from THE FOUR GEORGES by William Thackeray.

William Thackeray is a well known prose writer of the 19th century. He never wrote for the public, but for the literary class, for those who have an artistic appreciation (*ˈpri:ʃ'e'ɪʃ'n*) of the beauties (*bju'ti:z*) of languages. He was „a gentleman, who wrote for gentlemen.“

In his book „The four Georges“ he shows the life at the royal court during the reign (*reɪn*) of the Georges in a most dreadful (*groaznic*) light. It is in this fragment the question of George III, king of England (1760—1820). His stubbornness (*stɜ'b'n's ɪndə-râtnicia*) caused the defection of the 13 colonies of North America (War of Independence). From 1797 he was in a continuous (*k'ent'n'is*) struggle (*luptă*) with the revolutionary (*rěv'liu'sn'ri*) France and that of Napoleon. In the course of the last years of his reign he got mad (*a innebunit*).

„All the world knows the story of his malady; all history presents no sadder (*mai trist*) figure (*figh'e*) than that of the old

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man, blind (blănd orb) and deprived of reason (rî:z^en) (nebun), wandering (plimbându-se) through the rooms of his palace, addressing imaginary Parliaments, reviewing (rîvlu':ln^e) (treacănd în reviste) fancied troops (trupe închipuite), holding ghostly (de fantomă) courts. I have seen his picture, as it was taken at this time, hanging in the apartment of his daughter. The poor old father is represented in a purple gown (pō:pl gaŭn mantaua de purpură), his snowy beard falling over his breast — the star of his famous order (ordinului) idly (a'idli leneș, degeabă) shining on it. He was not only sightless (sa'lu's fără vedere); he became utterly deaf (dēf) (a asurzit cu desăvârșire). All light, all reason (rî:zn), all sound (sunet) of human voices (vo'is'z), all pleasures (plēj'z) of this world of God were taken from him. Some slight (slăt ușoare) lucid moments he had. In one of which the queen (kv'i:n regina) desiring (d'za'irîn^e) to see him, entered the room and found him singing a hymn and accompanying himself as the harpsichord (clavir). When he had finished, he knelt down (îngenunchia) and prayed aloud (se rugă cu voce tare) for her, and then for his family, and then for the nation, concluding with a prayer (rugăciune) for himself, that it might (maît) please God to avert (vō:t să depărteze) his heavy calamity from him, but if not, to give him resignation (rēzigne'is^en) to submit (s'bmî't a se supune). He then burst into tears (tî'z) (îzbucni în lacrimi) and his reason again fled (fugi).

What preacher (pri:tș^e predicator) need moralize (are ne-voe să...) on this story: what words save (afară de) simplest are requisite (rē'kvîzîit nevoie) to tell it? It is too terrible for tears. The thought (gă:it gândul) of such a misery smites (smăits doboare) me down in submission before the Ruler (Stăpânul) of Kings and men, the Monarch Supreme over empires and republics, the inscrutable Dispenser (Dădătorul de nepătruns) of life, death, happiness, victory. „O brothers“ I said to those who heard me first in America. — „O brothers, speaking the same mother tongue (tzn^e limba). — O comrades! enemies no more, let us take a mournful (trist, jalnic) hand together, as we stand by this royal corpse (trup) and call a truce (armistițiu) to battle! Low (jos) he lies (lăz zace) to whom (față de care) the proudest (cel mai mândru) used to kneel (îngenunchia) once, and who was cast (trântit) lower than the poorest: dead (mort), whom millions prayed for (pentru care s'au rugat...) in vain. Driven off his throne; buffeted (lovit) by rude hands; with his children in revolt; the darling (iubitul) of his old age killed before him untimely (timpuriu); our Lear hangs over her breathless (brē'li's fără răsuflare) lips and cries „Cordelia, Cordelia, stay a little!“...

Hush (hăș tăcere), Strife (neînțelegere) and Quarrel (ceartă) over the solemn grave (mormânt). Sound (săund sunați), trumpets, a mournful march. Fall, dark curtain (perdea) upon his pageant (pădj^ent măreț), his pride (mândria), his grief (durere), his awful (groaznic) tragedy.“

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MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS (in the Scottish Mountains).
Inima mea este în munții Scoției.

A poetry by Robert Burns, where he sings his deep love for his country with the green valleys (*văile*), forests (*codri*), wild-hanging woods (*păduri sălbatice*) and loud-pouring floods (*râuri rostogolindu-se zgomotos*).

Robert Burns was a Scottish peasant (*pē'z'nt*), „the largest soul (*suflet*) of all the British lands“ (Carlyle), who lived in the second half of the 18th century. It was a romantic period (*pi'ri'ed*) that had spread (*sprēd*) (*se întinse*) over England with the love of the country and of the sea, with the dramatic insight (*însălt cunoștință*) into human emotions (*hīum'ē'mōū's'ēnz*), the spirit of freedom and independence. Robert Burns had to struggle (*strzgl lupla*) with poverty all his life. When he was going to seek (*să și caute*) his fortune (*fā'ts'ēn*) in the West Indies, he fell in love with Mary Campbell, his „Highland Mary“, a sweet (*dulce*), sprightly (*spra'tilī veselă*) blue eyed girl of great modesty and self-respect.“ Mary consented to become his wife and on a Sunday in May the lovers met (*s'au întâlnit*) on the banks (*malurile*) of the Ayr. They stood on each (*fiecare*) side of a small purling brook (*unui pârâu șopotind*), and, holding a bible (*baibl*) between them, pronounced their vows (*vaūz jurăminte*) to be faithful (*fe'fē'l cre-dincioși*) to each other (*unul față de altul*), till death should part them (*pând ce moartea i-ar despărți*). Mary went home and this was their final parting (*fa'ln'ēl pa'tin'ē despărțirea*), for Mary died (*daīd muri*) soon after of a fever. When the French Revolution (*frēntș rēv'fū's'ēn*) broke out, he sided (*sald'd luă parte*) passionately with the Revolutionists and he was at no pains (*nu se gândia*) to conceal (*k'ēnsi'l*) (*a ascunde*) his sympathies. He was severely reprov'd (*dojenit*) by his superiors (*sī'pī'ri'ēz*) and when he defended himself, the answer he received (*pe care a primit-o*) contained the well-known words: „You are to work, not to think!“ (*Trebue să lucrați, iar nu să vă gândiți*). Thus (*Astfel*) „the proud man's contumely“ (*jignirea de oameni mândri-sus-puși*) (*Cuvinte lui Hamlet*) as well as sickness (*boala*) and debt (*dēt datorii*) cast heavy clouds (*klaūdž*) (*au aruncat nouri grele*) upon the last scenes of his life.

„My heart is in the Highlands, my heart is not here,
 „My heart's in the Highlands a-chasing the deer
 vânând (urmărind) cerbul.
 „Chasing the wild deer and following the roe (*căprioara*).
 „My heart's in the Highlands, wherever I go.
 Inima mea e sus la munți, oriunde m'aș duce.
 „Farewell to the Highlands, farewell to the North
 „The birth-place of valour (*vāl'*), the country of worth;
 Locul de naștere al bărbăției, țara valoroasă,
 „Wherever I wander, wherever I rove,
 Oriunde m'aș plimba, oriunde ași hoinări
 „The hills (*colinele*) of the Highlands for ever I love.

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„Farewell to the mountains covered with snow (zăpadă)
 „Farewell to the straths (prăpastii) and green valleys below;
 „Farewell to the forests and wild-hanging woods.
Rămâneți cu bine, voi codrilor și pădurilor sălbatice.
 „Farewell to the torrents and loud pouring floods
Rămâneți cu bine, voi torentelor și râurilor sgomotoase.
 „My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here,
 „My heart's in the Highlands, a-chasing the deer,
 „Chasing the wild deer and following the roe (rao).
 „My heart's in the Highlands, wherever I go (gao).

34th (Thirty-fourth) CHAPTER

Praise of labour, toil (intellectual and manual). *Lauda muncii.*

TWO MEN I HONOUR. *Doi oameni pe cari-i cinstesc.*

(The ploughman-plăumⁿ-and the clergyman-klō:djimⁿ). *Plugarul și preotul.*

from

Sartor Resartus by Thomas Carlyle.

Thomas Carlyle was a famous prose-writer (1795—1881). He was a Scotchman and the son of a farmer. In a wilderness (*peisaj sălbatic*) of rock and heath (*hi:t*) (*de stâncă și de pașiste*) Carlyle wrote his great work „Sartor Resartus“, a philosophical essay, whose hero illustrates, by his life, the transcendental philosophy of Fichte adopted by Carlyle. He preached the gospel of silence and the nobility of work in a thousand different forms and insisted upon the dominion of the spiritual over the material.

„Two men (that) I honour and no third. First, the toilworn (*istovit prin muncă grea*) Craftsman (*muncitor*) that with earth made Implement (*unealtă făcută din pământ*) laboriously conquers the earth (*cucerește pământul*) and makes her man's (*al omului*). Venerable to me is the hard hand, crooked, coarse (*bătătorită și țepăndă*), wherein notwithstanding lies (*laiz*) a cunning virtue (*vō'tiu:*) indefeasable royal (*în care totuși este o putere iscusită cu adevărat regească*) as of the Scepter of this Planet. Venerable too (*deasemenea*) is his rugged face (*ra'gh'd feis tața sa aspră*), all weather tanned (*tăbăcită de vreme*), besoiled (*mân-îită*) with its rude (*aspră*) intelligence; for it is the face of a man living manlike (*ca un om*). Oh, but the more (*cu atât mai mult*) venerable for thy rudeness (*asprime*) and even (*i:vn*) because we must pity as well as love thee (*și tocmai pentru că trebuie să ne*

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tie milă de tine și să te iubim în acelaș timp): Hardly entreated (intri'tid) brother (*chinuit*)! For us was thy back bent (*îndoit*), for us were thy straight (*drepte*) limbs (*membrele*) and fingers so deformed: thou were our Conscript (*recrut*) on whom the lot fell (*asupra căruia a căzut lotul*) and fighting our battles were so marred (*și s'au stricat astfel luptându-se pentru noi*). For in thee (=you) too lay a god-created form (*kr'e'it'd fâ:m*). (*Căci și în tine se află o formă creată de D.*), but it was not to be unfolded (*dar nu s'a putut desvolta*), uncrusted must it stand (*trebuie să stea acoperită cu o coajă*) with thick adhesions (*'dhi:'j'nz*) (*lipire*) and defacements (*desfigurare*) of Labour (*Muncă*), and the body, like thy (=your) soul (*suflet*), was not to know freedom (*nu trebuia să cunoască libertatea*). Yet toil on (*muncеste mai departe*), toil on: thou (=you) art (=are) in thy (=your) duty (*du'ti datorie*), be out of it who may (*să nu își facă datoria cine vrea*), thou tollest (=you toil) for the altogether indispensable, for daily bread (*pentru pâinea zilnică*).

A second man I honour, and still more highly (*și încă cu mult mai mult*!) him (*pe acela*) who is seen toiling for the spiritually indispensable; not daily bread, but the bread of life. Is not he too (*deasemenea*) in his duty, endeavouring (*îndev'v'rin*) towards inward Harmony (*străduindu-se să ajungă la o armonie interioară*), revealing (*r'vi':ln*) *destăinuind* this, by act or by word, through (*prin*) all his outward endeavours (*străduințe*), be they (*să fie ele*) high or low? Highest of all, when his outward and his inward endeavours are one: when we can name him Artist; not earthly (*ö':li pământesc*) Craftsman (*muncitor*) only, but inspired Thinker (*Gânditor*) who with heavenmade Implement (*unealtă făcută în cer*) conquers Heaven (*cerul*) for us! If the poor and humble toil that we have food (*Dacă cei săraci și cei umili muncesc ca să avem hrană*), must not the high (*cei sus puși*) and glorious toil (*nu trebuie să muncească*) for him in return, that he have Light, have Guidance (*ga'id'ns*), Freedom, Immortality (*Ca dănsul să aibă Lumină, Conducere, Libertate, Nemurirea*)?

These two in all their degrees (*grade*) I honour: all else (*toți ceilalți*) is chaff and dust (*paie și praf*), which let the wind blow whether it listeth (*împinși după cum bate vântul*).

CHILDE HAROLD'S GOOD NIGHT „Noapte bună” a cavalerului
Harold

from

„Childe Harold's Pilgrimage” (pi'lgr'm'dj) (*Pelerinajul*) by Lord
Byron (lâ:dbba'r'n)

Lord Byron (1788—1824) lived in the Age (e'Idj) of Romanticism. Lord Byron, Walter Scott and Shelley rescued poetry from formalism and returned to simplicity and truth. The poetry

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written in the first half of the nineteenth century (sē'ntʃəri) is characterized by vigour and boldness (indrāsnealā) of imagination ('mādj'ne'ɪʃən). The poets express, inspired by the French Revolution, the spirit of revolt against tyranny. The life of Lord Byron was most unhappy. It was spoilt (stricat) by his passionate (pā'sən't) temper and excesses. At the age of 26 years he married, but the marriage proved a most unfortunate one (ʌnfə'tʃən't); soon after the birth of his daughter Ada, his wife separated from him. Byron felt sorely (amarnic) wounded (rānit). The world which had worshipped (vō'siɪpt adorat) the poet, now turned fiercely (fieros) against him, and he left England never to return in life. When the Greek War of Independence broke out, Lord Byron, „the greatest modern preacher of liberty, equality and fraternity“ sailed for Greece in order to help the land, he loved so much, to throw off the yoke (jugul) of Turkey. He was, however, soon seized by illness (apucat de boală) and died amidst the universal grief (māhnire) of those whom he came to save.

The poem „Childe Harold's Pilgrimage“ shows us a young knight (nait cavalier), who having exhausted all the pleasures (plē'ʃz) of youth, and being sunk (cāzut) in misanthropy (misā'nɒr'pɪ), endeavours to solace himself (se strādueşte să-şi aline durerea) by wandering into foreign (fār'n) countries. Walter Scott says „Childe Harold is Lord Byron's picture, sketched (schifat) by Lord Byron himself“.

„Adieu ('diu:), adieu! My native shore (coasta)
Fades (dispare) o'er (=over) the waters blue;
„The night-winds sigh (sai), the breakers (breik'z) roar.
Vânturile de noapte gem şi valurile mugesc
And shrieks (tipă) the wild sea-mew (mīu:) (pescăruş).
„Yon (dincolo) sun that (care) sets upon the sea (apune).
We follow in his flight (flait) (urmăm fuga lui).
„Farewell awhile ('hūa'il) to him and thee:
Rămas bun câtva timp lui (soarelui) şi ţie.
My native land—Good Night!

„A few (fīu:) short hours and he will rise.
Încă câteva ceasuri scurte şi soarele va răsări.
To give the morrow birth (spre a da naștere dimineții).
„And I shall hail (=salute) the main (marea) and skies
But not my mother earth (ō:θ) (patria). [cerul).
„Deserted is my own good hall (casa mea e părăsită).
Its hearth (ha θ) is desolate (Căminul său e pustiu).
„Wild (ūaild) weeds are gathering on the wall,
Burueni vor acoperi zidurile.
My dog howls (haūlz urlă) at the gate (poartă).

„Come hither (=here), hither, my little page (peidj pajule).
Why dost thou (=do you) weep and wail (plângi şi jaleşti)?

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„Or dost thou (=do you) dread the billows rage.

Sau te temi de furia valurilor?

Or tremble at the gale (*vijelie*?).

„But dash (*sterge*) the tear-drop (*lacrimile*) from thine eyes,

Our ship is swift and strong (*iute și tare*):

„Our fleetest falcon (*lă:k'n*) scarce (*skă's*) can fly (*flai*)

Șoimul nostru cel mai iute abia poate sbura

More merrily along (*mai vesel lângă noi*).

„Let winds be shrill, let waves roll high,

Lasă vânturile să suere, lasă valurile să isbească,

I fear not wave nor wind:

„Yet marvel not (*dar să nu te miri*), Sir Childe, that I

Am sorrowful in mind (*că eu, pajul, sunt îngrijorat*).

„For (*căci*) I have from my father gone (*plecat dela tatăl*).

(From) a mother whom I love,

„And have no friend, save (*afară*) these alone (*numai*).

But (*afară de*) thee and one above (*și pe unul sus*).

„My father blessed me fervently (*m'a binecuvântat*).

Yet did not much complain (*Dar nu se plângea mult*):

„But sorely will my mother sigh (*sai*) (*dar mama mea va*

Till I come back again (*iarăși*)“ [(*plânge amar*).

[*Vorbește acum Childe Harold :*]

„Enough (*'nɜ:f*), enough (*destul*), my little lad (=boy)!

Such tears (*ti'z*) become thy eye (*se cuvîin ochilor tăi*)

„If I thy (=your) guileless (*gail's*) bosom (*būz'm*) had,

Dacă eu aș avea un suflet fără păcat ca tine,

Mine own would not be dry.

Nici ochii mei n'ar fi uscați.

„Come hither(=here), hither, my staunch yeoman (*tu'm*).

Vino încoace, credinciosule paj.

Why dost (=do you) look so pale (*palid*)

„Or dost thou dread (*te temi de*) a French foeman (*dușman*)

Or shiver at the gale (*sau tremuri tu de vijelie*?)

[*Vorbește pajul :*]

„Deem'st thou (=do you think), I tremble for my life?

Sir Childe, I'm not so weak (*slab*);

„But thinking on an absent wife (*gândul la soție*).

Will blanch a faithful cheek (*va albi un obraz credincios*)

„My spouse (*soția*) and boys dwell (*locuiesc*) near thy hall

Along the bordering lake (*baltă mărginașă*).

„And when they on their father call (*tipă după tatăl lor*).

What answer shall she make?“

[*Vorbește Childe Harold :*]

„Enough (*'nɜ:f*) (*destul*), enough, my yeoman good,

Thy grief let none gainsay.

Măhnirea ta n'o va contesta nimeni,

„But I, who am of lighter mood (*lăit'mu:d*).

Dar eu, care nu sunt așa măhnit,

Will laugh (*la:f*) to flee away (*voi rade fugind departe*).

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„For who would trust the seeming sighs (saiz).
Căci cine s'ar putea încere în lacrimile prefăcute.
Of wife or paramour (ale unei soții sau amante),
„Fresh fearers will dry the bright blue eyes (aiz).
Alți iubiri vor șterge ochii tăi albaștri strălucitori.
We late saw straming over (Pe carii-am văzut scăldați
(în lacrimi).
„For pleasures past I do not grieve.
Nu mă întristează gândul la plăcerile în trecut.
Nor perils gathering near.
Nici nu mă tem de pericole cari ne amenință;
„My greatest grief is that I leave.
Cea mai mare mâhnire a mea este că nu las
No thing that claims a tear (ti°).
în urma mea nici un lucru care merită o lacrimă.
„And now I'm in the world alone (Sunt singur pe lume),
Upon the wide, wide sea:
„But why should I for others groan. (Dar de ce să plâng
(pentru alții).
When none will sigh for me. (Dacă nimeni nu plânge
(pentru mine?))
„Perchance my dog will whine in vain (se va văita în zadar)
Till fed by stranger hands (până ce va fi hrănit de
„But long ere (ă°) I come back again. [(mâna streină).
Dar aș veni înapoi peste scurt timp.
He'd tear (tă°) me where he stands.
M'ar sfâșia pe mine pe loc.
„With thee, my bark, I'll swiftly go (vreau să merg repede).
Athwart (=across) the foaming brine (prin valuri spu-
„Nor care what land thou bear'st me to. [(megânde).
Puțin îmi pasă spre ce țară tu mă duci,
So not again to mine (numai nu înapoi la a mea).
„Welcome ye (=you), deserts (déz°ts) and ye, caves!
Fiți salutate voi, pustiiuri, și voi, peștere!
And when you fail my sight (saiz) (dacă nu mă mai
„Welcome, ye, deserts. and ye, caves! [(vedeți).
My native land — Good Night!



35th (Thirty-fifth) CHAPTER

WALTER SCOTT 1771–1832)

Walter Scott, Lord Byron and Shelley were the principal writers of the English Romanticism of Romantic Poetry. Their aim (*intâ*) was the rescue (*liberarea*) of poetry from formalism and the return to simplicity and truth (*adevăr*). The poets of this period show a hlg sense of the beautiful both in nature and in art.

Born at Edinburgh (ɛ'dɪnb'ɹ) in Scotland, Walter Scott passed his early life in the Scottish Highlands amusing himself in reading fairy-stories (*basme*), old Scotch ballads and legends of the past (*trecut*) and here he formed his first love for the Tweed (a small river that separates England from Scotland) and for the past ages of Scotland — the two strongest passions of his life.

He published a collection of old songs (*cântece*) and ballads in „The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border“. A „minstrelsy“ is a collection of ballad poetry sung by the minstrels. A „minstrel“ is a singer, a musician, in the Middle Ages (*evul mediul*) that lyes by singing and reciting. The „Scottish Border“ is the boundary (*graniță*) between England and Scotland with the contiguous (*k'nt'ɪdʒ's mǎrginaș*) regions (*ri:dʒ'nz*). Scott's first original poem was „The Lay (*cântecul*) of the Last Minstrel“ with the wellknown invocation of Caledonia (that is the old name for Scotland).

O Caledonia! stern and wild,
O Scoție: austeră, severă și sălbatică,
Meet nurse for a poetic child,
Doină minunată pentru un copil poetic,
Land of brown heath (*hî:θ*) and shaggy wood
Țară de pajiste aurie și păduri stufoase
Land of the mountain and the flood
Țară acoperită de munți și de râuri muginde
Land of my sires (*saɪ'z*)! What mortal hand
Țară a strămoșilor mei: Ce mână muritoare
Can e'er untie (*ʌntaɪ*) the filial band
Poate vreodată desfăce legătura filială
That kints (*nɪts*) me to thy rugged strand.
Care mă leagă de coasta ta crestată:

Some years later Walter Scott published „The Lady of the Lake“, where he immortalised the scenes of the Scottish Highlands. Once he said to the American Writer Irving: „To my eyes this wild Border Country has beauties particular to itself (*frumusețea ei*). I like the very nakedness (*tocmai goliciunea ei*) of the land. It has something bold and stern (*îndrăzneț și auster*) and solitary about it. If I did not see the heather (*hēs*

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pajiște) at least (*cel puțin*) once a year, I think I should die (*da! muri*“).

He published a famous novel *Waverly*. Its subject is the last attempt (*incercarea*) of the Stuarts to regain (*recăștiga*) the throne of England.

Novel after novel poured (*se revărsau*) from his press. Most of Scott's novels are connected with Scotch and English History. The historic novel *Ivanhoe* refers to the time of Richard (ritș^d) the Lion-Hearted (*eu inimă de Leu*), king of England (1189—1199). He took part in the third crusade and, on coming home, was kept in captivity by the duke of Austria Leopold. The minstrel Blondel, his best friend in search of his master, wandered all over Germany in order to find out the prison. He made himself known to the king by singing under the window of his jail (*djeil închisoare*) a song they had once composed together. When he returned from a long captivity, an event much hoped for by his subjects, he found that England had become (*devenit*) a scene of violence and depredation (*bandidism*).

In his *Tales* (stories) of a Grandfather Walter Scott narrates the History of Scotland.

In autumn 1831 Walter Scott went to Italy to seek health (*pentru a-și îngriji sănătatea*), but he had only one idea: to get home to his beloved country. He returned but died (*da! muri*) soon after. The story of his death is told by his son-in-law (*giner*):

„The end came with the gentleness of sleep. It was a beautiful day, so warm that every window was wide open, and so perfectly still (*liniștit*), that the sound of all others most delicious (*dîlîș^s*) to his ear the gentle ripple of the Tweed over the pebbles (*susurul ușor al râului peste prundiș*) was distinctly audible, as we knelt (*nêlt ingenunchiau*) round the bed and his eldest son kissed him and closed his eyes“.

Sir Walter Scott was loved by every one who knew him. He lived as friend with friend among his servants and followers. George Eliot says: „This beloved writer has made a chief (*de seamă*) part in the happiness of many young lives“.

Goethe says „All is great in the *Waverly Novels*. Scott's novels and poems together give us the most brilliant spectacle of human life which we have had since Shakespeare“.

A BANQUET AT THE SUPREME BEING

Un banchet la Dumnezeu

Once upon a time the Supreme Being made up his mind to give a great banquet in his azure (*eîdj^e*) palace. All virtues (*vîr^tu^z*) had been asked for this feast, but no gentlemen, only ladies. They assembled in a large number, the great and the little ones. The little virtues were much more agreeable, affable, courteous (*kîr^tu^s*)

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than the great ones, but all seemed satisfied and conversed with each other very amiably, as it becomes to relatives and close acquaintances. At a moment, however, the Supreme Being observed two charming ladies, who did not seem to know each other at all. The host (*gazda*) took one of these ladies by the hand and led her to the other: „The Kindness“, said he, pointing at the first. „The Gratitude“, he added at the other. The two virtues were awfully surprised. Since the world stands — and it had been existing a very, very long time — they had never met before, it was really for the first time.

THE SPARROW. *Vrabia.*

Love is stronger than death.

Dragostea este mai tare decât moartea.

„Coming back from hunting, I walked in the avenue of the park. The hound (*căinele de vânătoare*) ran before me. Suddenly, he slackened and began sliding along stealthily (*mergea încet și începu să se strecoare înaintea pe furis*) as if persueing a game (*cași urmărind un vânat*). I looked forward towards the end of the alley and caught sight of (*zări*) a young sparrow, yellow round its bill (*cioc*) and down (*puf*) on its head. It had fallen from its nest (the wind shook heavily the birch-trees of the alley) and remained motionless, stretching (*întinzând*) in vain its little wings not yet developed. My hound crawled (*se târi*) slowly towards it, when, all of a sudden, there came out of a neighbouring tree an old sparrow with a black breast and fell like a stone just before the hound's mouth, and, with blustered feathers, desfigured by the peril of life, with a plaintive chirping (*ciripit*), dashed (*se repezi*) twice, three times against the hound's open mouth.

It had rushed by for help as swiftly (*iute*) as an arrow (*săgîtă*) and now covered its young one with its little body, panting (*tremurând*) with horror, its little voice broke, became husky (*răgușită*), it was going to die (*dași muri*) sacrificing itself. What a huge monster ought to appear to it this hound! Nevertheless, it could not remain on the branch, where it was safe. A force that was stronger than its will had driven it from there. The dog stopped and fell back. You might have thought that he himself had known this force. I hastened to call back the disconcerted animal and withdrew (*m'am retras*) from the scene full of veneration. Yes, I did, but don't laugh at me, I venerated this little heroic bird, its love, its ardour, its elan. Love, I thought, is stronger than death and peril of life. It is only by love, that life and force are maintained.“

THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE. *Limba rusească.*

„In the days of doubt (*daūt îndoială*) and deep reflexion about the fate of my country—you, only you, are my help, my support.

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Oh, great, vigorous, veridical and free language! Without you, how would it be possible not to be overwhelmed (*copleşit*) by despair at the sight of all that is going on at home. But you cannot believe that such a language has not been given to a great nation!"

These two above stories are taken from the volume „Poetry in Prose“ by the Russian Ivan Tourguenev, a most famous novelist. He is one of the best painters of the Russian popular life. He is the author of „Stories of a Hunter“ and „Fathers and Children“. He was born at Orel in 1818 and died near Paris in 1883.

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IRREGULAR VERBS

(*Verbe neregulate*)

Infinitive	Preterite	Participiu trecut
abide (°ba'ld)	abode (°bo'ūd)	abode (°bo'ūd) <i>a sta, a locui</i>
be (bi:)	was (ūāz)	been (bi:n) <i>a fi</i>
arise (°ra'lz)	arose (°roūz)	arisen (°ri'zn) <i>a se ridica</i>
awake (°ūe'lk)	awoke (°ūoūk)	awaked (°ūe'kt) awoke <i>sau</i> <i>a (se) deștepta</i>
bear (bā°)	bore (bā:)	borne (bā:n) <i>a purta</i>
beat (bi:t)	beat (bi:t)	beaten (bi:t°n) <i>a bate</i>
become (b'kəm)	became (b'keIm)	become (b'kəm) <i>a deveni</i>
befall (b'fāl:l)	befell (b'fē'l)	befallen (b'fāl'°n) <i>a cădea deasupra</i>
begin (b'ghI'n)	began (b'gā'n)	begun (b'gā'n) <i>a începe</i>
behold (b'ho'uld)	beheld (b'hē'ld)	beheld (b'hē'ld) <i>a zări, privi</i>
bend (bēnd)	bent (bēnt)	bent (bēnt) <i>a îndoi</i>
beseech (b'si':tʃ)	besought (b'sā':t)	besought (b'sā':t) <i>a ruga</i>
bid (bɪd)	bade (beɪd) <i>sau</i> bɪd (bɪd)	bidden (bɪ'd°n) bid (bɪd) <i>a porunci</i>
bind (baɪnd)	bound (baʊnd)	bound (baʊnd) <i>a lega</i>
bite (baɪt)	bit (bɪt)	bitten (bɪt°n) <i>a mușca</i>
blead (bli:d)	bled (blēd)	bled (blēd) <i>a sângera</i>

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blow (bloʊ)	blew (bluː)	blown (bloʊn) <i>a sufla</i>
break (breɪk)	broke (broʊk)	broken (broʊkən) <i>a sparge</i>
breed (briːd)	bred (brɛd)	bred (brɛd) <i>a crește, produce</i>
bring (brɪŋ ^g)	brought (brɔːt)	brought (brɔːt) <i>a aduce</i>
build (bɪld)	built (bɪlt)	built (bɪlt) <i>a clădi</i>
burn (bɜːn)	burnt (bɜːnt)	burnt (bɜːnt) <i>a arde</i>
burst (bɜːst)	burst (bɜːst)	burst (bɜːst) <i>a crăpa</i>
buy (baɪ)	bought (bɔːt)	bought (bɔːt) <i>a cumpăra</i>
cast (kɑːst)	cast (kɑːst)	cast (kɑːst) <i>a arunca</i>
catch (kætʃ)	caught (kɔːt)	caught kɔːt) <i>a prinde</i>
chide (tʃaɪd)	chid (tʃɪd)	chidden (tʃɪdən) <i>a muștra</i>
choose (tʃuːz)	chose (tʃoʊz)	chosen (tʃoʊzən) <i>a alege</i>
cleave (kliːv)	clove (kloʊv)	cloven (kloʊvən) <i>a despica</i>
cling (klɪŋ ^g)	clung (klɪŋ ^g)	clung (klɪŋ ^g) <i>a se lipi</i>
clothe (kloʊz)	clad (kləd) sau clothed (kloʊt)	clad (kləd) clothed (kloʊt) <i>a îmbrăca</i>
come (kʌm)	came (keɪm)	come (kʌm) <i>a veni</i>
cost (kɔːst)	cost (kɔːst)	cost (kɔːst) <i>a costa</i>
creep (kriːp)	crept (krɛpt)	crept (krɛpt) <i>a se târî</i>
crow (kroʊ)	crew (kruː)	crowed (kroʊd) <i>a cânta (cocoșul)</i>
cut (kʌt)	cut (kʌt)	cut (kʌt) <i>a tăia</i>
dare (dæ ^r)	durst (dɜːst)	daret (dært) <i>a îndrăzni</i>
deal (diːl)	dealt (dɛlt)	dealt (dɛlt) <i>a împărți</i>
dig (dɪg)	dug (dʌg)	dug (dʌg) <i>a săpa</i>
do (duː)	did (dɪd)	done (dʌn) <i>a face</i>
draw (drɔː)	drew (druː)	drawn (drɔːn) <i>a trage</i>

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dream (dri:m)	dreamt (drēm̩t)	dreamt (drēm̩t) <i>a visa</i>
drink (drɪn̩k)	drank (dræn̩k)	drung(dran̩k) <i>a bea</i>
drive (draɪv)	drove (droʊv)	driven (driv̩n) <i>a mânã</i>
dwelt (dʊel)	dwelt (dʊelt)	dwelt (dʊelt)
sau	dwelled (dʊeld)	dwelt (dʊeld) <i>a locui</i>
eat (i:t)	ate (eit)	eaten (i:t̩n) <i>a mânca</i>
fall (fāl:l)	fell (fēl)	fallen (fāl:l̩n) <i>a cădea</i>
feed (fi:d)	fed (fēd)	fed (fēl̩t) <i>a hrăni</i>
feel (fi:l)	felt (fēl̩t)	felt (fēl̩t) <i>a simți</i>
fight (faɪt)	fought (fā:t)	fought (fā:t) <i>a se lupta</i>
find (faɪnd)	found (faʊnd)	found (faʊnd) <i>a găsi</i>
flee (fli:)	fled (flɪd)	fled (flēd) <i>a fugi</i>
fling (flɪŋ)	flung (flɪŋ)	flung (flɪŋ)
fly (flaɪ)	flew (flu:)	flown (floʊn) <i>a asvârli</i>
forbear (fābā'ē)	forbore (fābā':)	forborne (fābā':n) <i>a se abține</i>
forbid (f'ɒb'ɪd)	forbade (f'ɒbā':d)	forbidden (f'ɒbɪdn) <i>a interzice</i>
forget (f'ghe't)	forgot (f'gā't)	forgotten (f'gā'tn) <i>a uita</i>
forgive (f'ghiv)	forgave (f'ghev)	forgiven (f'ghivn) <i>a ierta</i>
forsake (f'se'ɪk)	forsook (f'sū'k)	forsaken (f'se'ɪkn) <i>a părăsi</i>
freeze (fri:z)	froze (froʊz)	frozen (froʊzn) <i>a îngheța</i>
get (ghēt)	got (gāt)	got (gāt) <i>a căpăta etc</i>
give (ghɪv)	gave (ghev)	given (ghɪvn) <i>a da</i>
go (gāo)	went (ūent)	gone (gzn) <i>a merge</i>
grind (graɪnd)	ground (graʊnd)	ground (graʊnd) <i>a măcina etc.</i>
grow (groʊ)	grew (gru:)	grown (groʊn) <i>a crește</i>
hang (hæn̩)	hung (hɛn̩)	hung (hɛn̩) <i>a atârna</i>



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have (häv)	had (häd)	had (häd) <i>a avea</i>
hear (hi ^e)	heard (hö:d)	heard (hö:d) <i>a auzi</i>
hew (hīu:)	hewed (hīud)	hewn (hīun) <i>a tăia</i>
hide (haīd)	hid (hīd)	hidden (hīdn) <i>a ascunde</i>
hit (hit)	hit (hit)	hit (hit) <i>a lovi</i>
hold (houīd)	held (hēld)	held (hēld) <i>a ține</i>
hurt (hö:t)	hurt (hö:t)	hurt (hö:t) <i>a vătăma</i>
keep (ki:p)	kept (kēpt)	kept (kēpt) <i>a păstra</i>
kneel (ni:l)	knelt (nēlt)	knelt (nēlt) <i>a ingenuchia</i>
knit (nit)	knit (nit)	knit (nit) <i>a împleti</i>
know (noū)	knew (niu)	known (noūn) <i>a știe</i>
lay (lei)	laid (leīd)	laid (leīd) <i>a așeza</i>
lead (li:d)	led (lēd)	led (lēd) <i>a conduce</i>
lean (li:n)	leant (lēnt)	leant (ēnt) <i>a răzima</i>
leap (li:p)	leapt (lēpt)	leapt (lēpt) <i>a sări</i>
learn (lō:n)	learnt (lō:nt)	learnt (lō:nt) <i>a învăța</i>
leave (li:v)	left (lēft)	left (lēft) <i>a părăsi</i>
lend (lēnd)	lent (lēnt)	lent (lēnt) <i>a împrumuta</i>
let (lēt)	let (lēt)	let (lēt) <i>a lăsa etc</i>
lie (lai)	lay (lei)	lain (lēin) <i>a zăcea</i>
light (lait)	lit (lit)	lit (lit) <i>a aprinde</i>
lose (lu:z)	lost (lāst)	lost (lāst) <i>a pierde</i>
make (mek)	made (meīd)	made (meīd) <i>a face</i>
mean (mi:n)	meant (mēnt)	meant (mēnt) <i>a însemna</i>
meet (mi:t)	met (mēt)	met (mēt) <i>a întâlni</i>
mistake (m'iste'ik)	mistook (m'istū'k)	mistaken (m'iste'ikn) <i>a greși</i>

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mow (moʊ)	mowed (moʊd)	mown (moʊn) <i>a cosi</i>
pay (peɪ)	paid (peɪd)	paid (peɪd) <i>a plăti</i>
put (pʊt)	put (pʊt)	put (pʊt) <i>a pune</i>
read (ri:d)	read (rēd)	read (rēd) <i>a citi</i>
rid (rɪd)	rid (rɪd)	rid (rɪd) <i>a scăpa</i>
ride (raɪd)	rode (roʊd)	ridden (rɪdn) <i>a călări</i>
ring (rɪŋ ^e)	rang (rɛŋ ^e)	rung (rɛŋ ^e) <i>a suna</i>
rise (raɪz)	rose (roʊz)	risen (rɪzen) <i>a se ridica</i>
run (rʌn)	ran (rɛn)	run (rʌn) <i>a alerga</i>
saw (sɔ:)	sawed (sɔ:d)	sawn (sɔ:n) <i>a tăia (ferdstrău)</i>
say (seɪ)	said (seɪd)	said (seɪd) <i>a zice</i>
see (si:)	saw (sɔ:)	seen (si:n) <i>a vedea</i>
seek (si:k)	sought (sɔ:t)	sought (sɔ:t) <i>a căuta</i>
sell (sɛl)	sold (soʊld)	sold (soʊld) <i>a vinde</i>
send (sɛnd)	sent (sɛnt)	sent (sɛnt) <i>a trimite</i>
set (sɛt)	set (sɛt)	set (sɛt) <i>a așeza</i>
sew (soʊ)	sewed (soʊd)	sewn (soʊn) <i>a coase</i>
shake (ʃeɪk)	shook (ʃʊk)	shaken (ʃeɪkn) <i>a scutura</i>
shave (ʃeɪv)	shaved (ʃeɪvd)	shaven (ʃeɪvn) <i>a rade</i>
shear (ʃi ^e)	shore (ʃɔ:)	shorn (ʃɔ:n) <i>a tunde</i>
shed (ʃɛd)	shed (ʃɛd)	shed (ʃɛd) <i>a vârsa</i>
shine (ʃaɪn)	shone (ʃɛn)	shone (ʃɛn) <i>a luci</i>
shoe (ʃu:)	shod (ʃɔd)	shod (ʃɔd) <i>a potcovi</i>
shoot (ʃu:t)	shot (ʃɔt)	shot (ʃɔt) <i>a trage, impinge</i>
show (ʃoʊ)	showed (ʃoʊd)	shown (ʃoʊn) <i>a arăta</i>
shrink (ʃrɪŋ ^k)	shrank (ʃrɛŋ ^k)	shrunk (ʃrɛŋ ^k) <i>a se strange</i>

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shrive (ʃraɪv)	shrove (ʃroʊv)	shriven (ʃrɪvn) (a se) spovedi
shut (ʃʌt)	shut (ʃʌt)	shut (ʃʌt) a închide
sing (sɪŋ ^e)	sang (sæn ^e)	sung (sʌŋ ^e) a cânta
sink (sɪŋ ^k)	sank (sæn ^k)	sunk (sʌŋ ^k) a se scufunda
sit (sɪt)	sat (sæt)	sat (sæt) a şede
slay (sleɪ)	slew (sluː)	slain (sleɪn) a ucide
sleep (sli:p)	slept (slɛpt)	slept (slɛpt) a dormi
slide (slaɪd)	slid (slɪd)	slid (slɪd) a aluneca
sling (slɪŋ ^e)	slung (slʌŋ ^e)	slung (slʌŋ ^e) a arunca (praştie)
slit (slɪt)	slit (slɪt)	slit (slɪt) a despica
smell (smɛl)	smelt (smɛlt)	smelt (smɛlt) a mirosi
smite (smaɪt)	smote (smoʊt)	smitten (smɪtn) a bate
sow (soʊ)	sowed (soʊd)	sown (soʊn) a semăna
speak (spi:k)	spoke (spoʊk)	spoken (spoʊkn) a vorbi
speed (spi:d)	sped (spɛd)	sped (spɛd) a (se) grăbi
spell (spɛl)	spelt (spɛlt)	spelt (spɛlt) a silabisi
spend (spɛnd)	spent (spɛnt)	spent (spɛnt) a cheltui
spill (spɪl)	spilt (spɪlt)	spilt (spɪlt) a răspândi
spin (spɪn)	spun (spʌn)	spun (spʌn) a toarce
spit (spɪt)	spat (spät)—spit	spat (spät) a scuipa
split (splɪt)	split (splɪt)	split (splɪt) a despica
spoil (spɔɪl)	spoilt (spɔɪlt)	spoilt (spɔɪlt) a strica, prăda
spread (sprɛd)	spread (sprɛd)	spread (sprɛd) a întinde
spring (sprɪŋ ^e)	sprang (spræn ^e)	sprung (sprʌŋ ^e) a sări
stand (stænd)	stood (stʊd)	stood (stʊd) a sta
steal (sti:l)	stole (stoʊl)	stolen (stoʊl ⁿ) a fura

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