**part1 commodities and money**

1th **commodity**: [kəˈmɒdəti]

N-COUNT 商品

A commodity is something that is sold for money.

The government increased prices on several basic commodities like bread and meat.

商品和钱

**section 1**

**the two factors of a commodity: use-value and value(the substance of value and the magnitude of value)**

商品的俩个要素:使用价值和价值（物质本身的价值和 价值量）

1th **substance**[ˈsʌbstəns]

noun A **substance**is

a solid, powder, liquid, or gas with particular properties.

a type of solid, liquid or gas that has particular qualities

a chemical/radioactive, etc. substance

banned/illegal substances (= drugs)

a sticky substance

2th **magnitude [ˈmæɡnɪtjuːd]**

In mathematics, if one amount is an order of magnitude larger than another, it is ten times larger than the other. If it is two orders of magnitude larger, it is a hundred times larger.

The time delay would be smaller by eight orders of magnitude.

the great size or importance of sth; the degree to which sth is large or important

We did not realize the magnitude of the problem.

a discovery of the first magnitude

**The wealth of those societies in which the capitalist mode of production prevails,presents itself as “an immense accumulation of commodities,” its unit being a single commodity. Our investigation must therefore begin with the analysis of a commodity.**

在资本主义生产方式盛行的那些社会中，其财富表现为“大量的商品积累”，其单位是单一商品。 因此，我们的调查必须从分析商品开始。

**A commodity is, in the first place, an object outside us, a thing that by its properties satisfies human wants of some sort or another.the nature of such wants,whether,for instance,they spring from the stomach or form fancy,makes no difference.Neither are we here concerned to know how the object satisfies these wants,whether directly as means of subsistence, or indirectly as means of production.**

首先，商品是我们外部的物体，通过其属性可以满足人类某种或其他种类的需求。这种需求的性质，例如，它们是从肚子里冒出来的还是形成幻想的，都会使 没什么区别。我们在这里也不关心知道对象如何满足这些需求，无论是直接作为生存手段，还是间接作为生产手段。

**Every useful thing, as iron, paper, &c., may be looked at from the two points of view of quality and**

**quantity.**

iron[ˈaɪən] noun

每个有用的东西像铁，纸等，可以从质量和数量这俩个方面来看。

**It is an assemblage of many properties, and may therefore be of use in various ways.**

它是很多属性的集合体，可能用在很多方面

assemblage 【əˈsemblɪdʒ】

a collection of things; a group of people

Tropical rainforests have the most varied assemblage of plants in the world

tropical英 [ˈtrɒpɪkl] Tropical weather is hot and damp weather

Rainforest 英 [ˈreɪnfɒrɪst]

An assemblage of people or things is a collection of them.

He had an assemblage of old junk cars filling the backyard

To discover the various uses of things is the work of history.

去发现事物的多种多样的用途是历史工作

**So also is the establishment of socially recognized standards of measure for the quantities of these useful objects**

为这些有用物体的数量建立社会认可的测量标准 也是如此

recognize英 [ˈrekəɡnaɪz]

to accept and approve of sb/sth officially

[VN] recognized qualifications

获得承认的资格

The UK has refused to recognize the new regime.

英国已拒绝承认这个新的政权。

[VN to inf] He is recognized to be their natural leader.

人们都承认他是他们的当然领袖。

**The diversity of these measures has its origin partly in the diverse nature of the objects to be measured, partly in convention.**

这些措施的多样性部分起源于被测量对象的多样性，部分出于惯例。

diversity英 [daɪˈvɜːsəti] noun

A diversity of things is a range of things which are very different from each other.

His object is to gather as great a diversity of material as possible.

他的目标就是尽可能多地搜集各种材料。

diverse英 [daɪˈvɜːs]

very different from each other and of various kinds

people from diverse cultures

不同文化背景的人

My interests are very diverse.

我的兴趣非常广泛。

convention英 [kənˈvenʃn] noun

A convention is a way of behaving that is considered to be correct or polite by most people in a society.

It's just a social convention that men don't wear skirts...

男人不穿裙子只是一种社会习俗。

**The utility of a thing makes it a use value. [4] But this utility is not a thing of air. Being limited by the physical properties of the commodity, it has no existence apart from that commodity.**

**事物的效用使其成为使用价值。 [4]但是，这种实用程序不是空谈。 受商品物理特性的限制，除了商品以外，它不存在。**

utility英 [juːˈtɪləti]

The utility of something is its usefulness.

apart from英 [əˈpɑːt frəm]

except for

I've finished apart from the last question.

除了最后一道题，我全做完了

**A commodity, such as iron, corn, or a diamond, is therefore, so far as it is a material thing, a use value, something useful.**

**因此，诸如铁，玉米或钻石之类的商品，就其实质而言，是一种使用价值，还是一种有用的东西。**

**diamond英 [ˈdaɪəmənd]**

a clear precious stone of pure carbon , the hardest substance known. Diamonds are used in jewellery and also in industry, especially for cutting glass.

a ring with a diamond in it

**This property of a commodity is independent of the amount of labour required to appropriate its useful qualities.**

**商品的这种性质与适当使用其有用质量所需的劳动量无关。**

**independent英 [ˌɪndɪˈpendənt]**

not connected with or influenced by sth; not connected with each other

The police force should be independent of direct government control.

警方应该不受政府的直接控制。

Two independent research bodies reached the same conclusions.

两个彼此不相关的研究部门得出了同样的结论。

appropriate英 【əˈprəʊpriət】

suitable, acceptable or correct for the particular circumstances

an appropriate response/measure/method

恰如其分的反应；恰当的措施 / 方法

Now that the problem has been identified, appropriate action can be taken.

现在既已找出问题的症结，即可采取适当行动。

Jeans are not appropriate for a formal party.

正式聚会上穿牛仔裤不合适。

The book was written in a style appropriate to the age of the children.

这本书的文体适合儿童阅读。

Is now an appropriate time to make a speech?

现在发表演讲是不是时候？

**When treating of use value, we always assume to be dealing with definite quantities, such as dozens of watches, yards of linen, or tons of iron.**

**treat英 [triːt]**

to behave in a particular way towards sb/sth

to treat people with respect/consideration/suspicion, etc.

对人尊敬、体谅、怀疑等

Treat your keyboard with care and it should last for years.

爱惜你的键盘，这样就可以使用很多年。

My parents still treat me like a child

**assume英 [əˈsjuːm] 就是自认为的意思不过没有证据**

to think or accept that sth is true but without having proof of it

[V (that)] It is reasonable to assume (that) the economy will continue to improve.

认为经济将继续好转是有道理的。

Let us assume for a moment that the plan succeeds.

咱们暂时假设计划成功。

She would, he assumed, be home at the usual time.

他认为，她会在通常时间回到家的。

[VN that] It is generally assumed that stress is caused by too much work.

普遍认为，紧张是工作过重所致。

[VN] Don't always assume the worst (= that sth bad has happened) .

别总往最坏处想。

definite

英 [ˈdefɪnət]

sure or certain; unlikely to change

Can you give me a definite answer by tomorrow?

你最晚明天能给我一个确定的答复吗？

Is it definite that he's leaving?

他肯定要离开吗？

I've heard rumours, but nothing definite.

我听到一些流言，但都不确定。

a definite offer of a job

明确给予一份工作

I'm not sure─I can find out for definite if you like.

我没把握——如果你愿意我可以去核实。

**The use values of commodities furnish the material for a special study, that of the commercial knowledge of commodities. [5]**

**商品的使用价值为商品的商业知识提供了专门研究的材料。**

**furnish英 [ˈfɜːnɪʃ]**

to supply or provide sb/sth with sth; to supply sth to sb

She furnished him with the facts surrounding the case.

她向他提供了与案件有关的事实。

**Use values become a reality only by use or consumption: they also constitute the substance of all wealth, whatever may be the social form of that wealth.**

**使用价值只有通过使用或消费才能成为现实：它们也构成所有财富的实质，无论该财富的社会形式是什么。**

**reality英 [riˈæləti] noun**

the true situation and the problems that actually exist in life, in contrast to how you would like life to be

She refuses to face reality .

她不肯面对现实。

You're out of touch with reality.

你脱离了现实。

The reality is that there is not enough money to pay for this project.

实际情况是没有足够的钱花在这个项目上。

**constitute英 [ˈkɒnstɪtjuːt] 构成**

to be the parts that together form sth

Female workers constitute the majority of the labour force.

女性雇员占劳动力的多数。

**In the form of society we are about to consider, they are, in addition, the material depositories of exchange value.**

**在我们将要考虑的社会形态中，它们除此之外，还是具有交换价值的物质储存库。**

depositories

英 [dɪˈpɒzɪtəriz]

A depository is a place where objects can be stored safely.

They have 2,500 tons of paper stored in their depository.

他们有 2,500 吨纸存放在仓库里。

**Exchange value, at first sight, presents itself as a quantitative relation, as the proportion in which values in use of one sort are exchanged for those of another sort, [6] a relation constantly changing with time and place.**

**交换价值，乍一看，表现为一种数量关系，一种使用价值与另一种使用价值的交换比例，[6]这种关系随着时间和地点不断变化。**

**proportion英 [prəˈpɔːʃn]**

the correct relationship in size, degree, importance, etc. between one thing and another or between the parts of a whole

You haven't drawn the figures in the foreground in proportion .

The head is out of proportion with the body.

an impressive building with fine proportions

Always try to keep a sense of proportion (= of the relative importance of different things) .

**Hence exchange value appears to be something accidental and purely relative, and**

**consequently an intrinsic value, i.e., an exchange value that is inseparably connected with, inherent in commodities, seems a contradiction in terms. [7] Let us consider the matter a little more closely**

**因此交换价值展示出一些意外的东西和相对纯净 和 一个内部价值的结果。 例如 一个交换价值和 商品的本身是不可分离的关系。似乎一个矛盾事务，让我们认为事务 一点更紧密；**

**因此，交换价值似乎是偶然的，并且纯粹是相对的，因此，内在价值，即与商品固有的，不可分割地联系在一起的交换价值，在术语上似乎是矛盾的。 [7]让我们更仔细地考虑这个问题；**

**因此，交换价值似乎是一种偶然的纯粹相对的东西，因此一种内在价值，即与商品内在的不可分割地联系在一起的交换价值，似乎是一种矛盾。[7]让我们更仔细地考虑一下这个问题**

**appears英 [əˈpɪəz] 似乎；看起来**

If you say that something appears to be the way you describe it, you are reporting what you believe or what you have been told, though you cannot be sure it is true.

There appears to be increasing support for the leadership to take a more aggressive stance...

**（正式）hence英 [hens] = so（口语）**

for this reason

We suspect they are trying to hide something, hence the need for an independent inquiry.

accidental英 [ˌæksɪˈdentl] 美 [ˌæksɪˈdentl] adj.

happening by chance; not planned

a verdict of accidental death

意外死亡的裁决

I didn't think our meeting was accidental─he must have known I would be there.

我认为我们相遇不是偶然的——他肯定知道我要去那里。

**intrinsic英 [ɪnˈtrɪnzɪk]**adj.~ (to sth) = inherent

belonging to or part of the real nature of sth/sb

the intrinsic value of education

These tasks were repetitive, lengthy and lacking any intrinsic interest.

Small local shops are intrinsic to the town's character.

**inherent**英 [ɪnˈherənt] 美 [ɪnˈhɪrənt] adj

that is a basic or permanent part of sb/sth and that cannot be removed

同义词： [intrinsic](https://fanyi.baidu.com/" \l "en/zh/intrinsic)

the difficulties inherent in a study of this type

Violence is inherent in our society.

an inherent weakness in the design of the machine

i.e. 英 [aɪ iː] 即

used to explain exactly what the previous thing that you have mentioned means (from Latin id est )

**inseparable**英 [ɪnˈseprəbl] 美 [ɪnˈseprəbl]

adj.not able to be separated

Our economic fortunes are inseparable from those of Europe

**contradiction英 [ˌkɒntrəˈdɪkʃn]**

[C, U] ~ (between A and B)

There is a contradiction between the two sets of figures.

His public speeches are in direct contradiction to his personal lifestyle.

How can we resolve this apparent contradiction?

**A given commodity, e.g, a quarter of wheat is exchanged for x blacking, y silk, or z gold, &c.**

**某种一定量的商品，例如1夸特（12.7kg）的小麦被兑换成x黑化、y丝绸或z黄金。**

**in short, for other commodities in the most different proportions.**

**总之，以各种极不相同比例兑换其他商品**

wheat英 [wiːt] **noun 小麦**

a plant grown for its grain that is used to produce the flour for bread, cakes, pasta , etc.; the grain of this plant

grain英 [ɡreɪn]

the small hard seeds of food plants such as wheat , rice, etc.; a single seed of such a plant

America's grain exports

a few grains of rice

pasta英 [ˈpæstə]an Italian food made from flour, water and sometimes eggs, formed into different shapes and usually served with a sauce. It is hard when dry and soft when cooked

Instead of one exchange value, the wheat has, therefore, a great many.

代替一个交换价值，小麦有，因此，非常多

因为小麦有很多交换价值，而不是只有一种。

But since x blacking, y silk, or z gold &c., each represents the exchange value of one quarter of

wheat, x blacking, y silk, z gold, &c., must, as exchange values, be replaceable by each other, or equal to each other.

既然x鞋油，y 丝绸，z黄金，他们每个相当于一夸克小麦的交换价值，

那么 x鞋油，y丝绸，z黄金的交换价值互相之间必须可以代替，或同样的大的交换价值

represents英 [ˌreprɪˈzents]verb 代表，相当于

If someone such as a lawyer or a politician represents a person or group of people, they act on behalf of that person or group.

...the politicians we elect to represent us

Therefore, first: the valid exchange values of a given commodity express something equal;

因此，首先， 某种特定的商品 的有效的可交换价值 表示等同的东西

secondly, exchange value, generally, is only the mode of expression, the phenomenal form, of something contained in it, yet distinguishable from it.

其次，交换价值，通常只是 表达方式， 形式表现， 某些东西包含他，至少从他里面能分辨。

1. 交换交织只能是可以与他相区别的某种内容

由此可见，第一，同一种商品的各种有效的交换价值表示一个等同的东西。第二，交换价值只能是可以与它相区别的某种内容的表现方式，“表现形式”。即它只能由外部的别的东西来度量。

Let us take two commodities, e.g., corn and iron.

The proportions in which they are exchangeable, whatever those proportions may be, can always be

represented by an equation in which a given quantity of corn is equated to some quantity of iron: e.g., 1 quarter corn =x cwt. iron.

我们再拿两种商品例如小麦和铁来说。不管二者的交换比例怎样，总是可以用一个等式来表示：一定量的小麦等于若干量的铁，如1夸特小麦=x 英担

1英担(cwt) = 112磅 = 4夸脱(英)

What does this equation tell us? It tells us that in two different things

这个等式告诉我们什么？它告诉我们2个事情

equation英 [ɪˈkweɪʒn] noun

noun[C] (mathematics 数) 方程；方程式；等式  
a statement showing that two amounts or values are equal, for example 2x + y = 54

—in 1 quarter of corn and x cwt. of iron, there exists in equal quantities something common to both.

那儿 存在 相等的数量 普遍

即在1夸特小麦和a吨铁里面，有一种等量的共同的东西

The two things must therefore be equal to a third, which in itself is neither the one nor the other. Each of them, so far as it is exchange-value, must therefore be reducible to this third

因而这二者都等于第三种东西，后者本身既不是第一种物，也不是第二种物。这样，二者中的每一个只要是交换价值，就必定能化为这第三种东西。

reducible英 [rɪˈdjuːsəbl]

that can be described or considered simply as sth

The problem is not reducible to one of money

**A simple geometrical illustration will make this clear.**

**一个简单的几何图示将让它更简单。**

geometrical英 [ˌdʒiːəˈmetrɪkl]几何学的

illustration英 [ˌɪləˈstreɪʃn]插图

a drawing or picture in a book, magazine, etc. especially one that explains sth

50 full-colour illustrations

**In order to calculate and compare the areas of rectilinear figures, we decompose them into triangles. But the area of the triangle itself is expressed by something totally different from its visible figure, namely, by half the product of the base multiplied by the altitude.**

**（　用一个简单的几何学例子就可以说明这一点。为了确定和比较各种直线形的面积，就把它们分成三角形，再把三角形化成与它的外形完全不同的表现——底乘高的一半。各种商品的交换价值也同样要化成一种共同东西，各自代表这种共同东西的多量或少量。）**

**为了计算和比较直线的面积，我们分解他们为三角形，但是三角形的面积表示的东西是整个不同的他的显示数，名字和一半的产品基于乘以高**

altitude英 [ˈæltɪtjuːd] 美 [ˈæltɪtuːd] n.海拔; 高度

multiplied英 [ˈmʌltɪplaɪd]v.乘;乘以;

What do you get if you multiply six by nine?

triangles英 [ˈtraɪæŋglz]

A triangle is an object, arrangement, or flat shape with three straight sides and three angles.

decompose英 [ˌdiːkəmˈpəʊz]

[VN , V] ~ (sth) (into sth)

(technical 术语) （使）分解  
to divide sth into smaller parts; to divide into smaller parts

rectilinear

英 [ˌrektɪˈlɪniə(r)]

in a straight line

rectilinear motion

figures英 [ˈfɪɡəz]

A figure is a particular amount expressed as a number, especially a statistic.

It would be very nice if we had a true figure of how many people in this country haven't got a job..

In the same way the exchange-values of commodities must be capable of being expressed in terms of something common to them all, of which thing they represent a greater or less quantity.

各种商品的交换价值也同样要化成一种共同东西，各自代表这种共同东西的多量或少量

This common "something"cannot be either a geometrical, a chemical, or any other natural property of commodities. Such properties claim our attention only in so far as they affect the utility of those commodities, make them use-

values. But the exchange of commodities is evidently an act characterised

by a total abstraction from use

-

value. Then one use

-

value is just as good as another, provided only it be

present in sufficient quantity

. Or, as old Barbon says,

"

one sort of wares are as good as another, if the

values be equal. There is no difference or distinction in things of equal value.... An hundred pounds

'

worth of lead or iron, is of as great value as one hundred pounds

'

worth of silver or gold.

"

[8] As

use

-

values, commodities are, above all, of different qualities, but as exchange

-

values they are merely

different quantities, and consequently do not contain an atom of use

-

value.

If then we leave out of consideration the use

-

value of commodities, they have only one common property

left, that of being products of labour. But even the product of labour itself has undergone a change in our

hands. If we make abstraction from its use

-

value, we make abstraction at the same time from the material

elements and shapes that make the product a use

-

value; we see in it no longer a table, a house, yarn, or

any other useful thing

. Its existence as a material thing is put out of sight. Neither can it any longer be

regarded as the product of the labour of the joiner, the mason, the spinner, or of any other definite kind of

productive labour. Along with the useful qualities of the products themselves, we put out of sight both

the useful character of the various kinds of labour embodied in them, and the concrete forms of that

labour; there is nothing left but what is common to them all; all are reduced to one and the same sort of

labour, human labour in the abstract.

Let us now consider the residue of each of these products; it consists of the same unsubstantial reality in

each, a mere congelation of homogeneous human labour, of labour

-

power expended without regard to the

mode of its expenditure. All that these things now tell us is, that human labour

-

power has been expended

in their production, that human labour is embodied in them. When looked at as crystals of this social

substance, common to them all, they are

—

Values.