

朗文经典 文学名著英汉双语读物

PEARSON

格列佛游记

Gulliver's Travels

原著：【英】J. 斯威夫特 (J. Swift)

改写：【英】D. K. 斯旺 (D. K. Swan) M. 韦斯特 (M. West)

翻译：陈海庆

★每周读一部英文名著★



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Gulliver's Travels

Introduction

Jonathan Swift

Swift was an Irishman, born in Dublin in 1667, but of an old English family. After completing his university education at Trinity College, Dublin, he began work in England as secretary to the important writer and statesman Sir William Temple.

Jonathan Swift soon became an important figure among the writers and **politicians** of London. He had ideas about writing and about political matters—public affairs and government—which he could put into words very clearly and cleverly. His political friends were glad to have him on their side. His political enemies feared him.

In 1714, Queen Anne died, and those political enemies came to power. Swift went back to Ireland, where he was already the Dean of St Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin. At first, he had few friends there. But between 1720 and 1730 he wrote very strongly on the side of the Irish. They felt that their rulers, the English, treated them unfairly—even cruelly at times. And it was good to have a writer like Swift to attack the unfairness for them. He had a command of **language** that made his attacks

简介

乔纳森·斯威夫特

斯威夫特是个爱尔兰人，他虽生于 1667 年生于都柏林，但却出身于英格兰的古老门第。他在都柏林的三一学院毕业以后，开始在英国工作，任英国重要文人和政治家威廉·坦波尔爵士的秘书。

斯威夫特迅即成为伦敦的一个重要的文学和政治人物。他对于文学写作和政治事务——公众事务及政府政务——都有自己的独特见解，而又能够把这些见解付诸清晰生动的文字。他的幕僚们很乐于有他站在他们一边，而他的政敌们对他的文章十分惧怕。

1714 年，英国安妮女王去世，他的政敌们上台掌权。斯威夫特返回到爱尔兰，当时他已经被任命为都柏林圣帕特里克大教堂的教长。他在爱尔兰起初没有几个朋友。但在从 1720 年到 1730 年的十年里他写了不少坚决地维护爱尔兰人的利益的文章。爱尔兰人当时认为作为他们的统治者的英国人以不公正的手段对待他们，有时甚至是残暴地对待他们，并认为有像斯威夫特这样的一位有名望的作家为他们仗义

politician

n. 从事政治者，
政治家

language

n. 语言

and his **satire** bite deeply. That writing brought him a great many friends in Dublin and in other parts of Ireland.

It was during this time that Swift wrote *Gulliver's Travels*, which appeared in the bookshops in 1726.

Gulliver's Travels

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, books about travel to unknown places were of great interest to the reading public in Britain. Readers had enjoyed true accounts like William Dampier's *New Voyage* (1697), which described his visits to the coasts of what are now called Australia and New Zealand.

Then came Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* (1719). Defoe did not pretend that his story of Crusoe's life on an island was true. But he wrote in the style of the true accounts. Like the true accounts, *Robinson Crusoe* dealt with happenings and things seen, not with thoughts or feelings.

Swift saw the importance of that **style**. He didn't want to make his readers believe that the impossible lands in *Gulliver's Travels* were true or real. But he did want to make them think.

Gulliver's Travels is satire. Readers find themselves looking at their own world, its beliefs and customs, with new eyes. Lemuel Gulliver describes the different places and their inhabitants in a simple style. He gives us facts and figures, not opinions, about them. And so we don't just laugh at them: we

satire

n. 讽刺, 讽刺文学

执言是一件好事。他对语言的掌握使他的抨击和讽刺入木三分。这些文字为他在都柏林和整个爱尔兰赢得许多朋友。

就在这个时期内斯威夫特写成了《格列佛游记》，于 1726 年在书店中推出。

《格列佛游记》

在 18 世纪初，关于到外乡异地旅行的书籍引起了英国读者大众的强烈兴趣。诸如海盗威廉·丹皮尔的《新航程》(1697) 这一类真实的记载为读者们所青睐。这本书描述了今天称为澳大利亚和新西兰的地方的沿海情况。

之后出现了丹尼尔·笛福的《鲁滨逊漂流记》(1719)。笛福并没有伪称他所写的鲁滨逊在荒岛上的生活故事是真实的记载。但是他继承了已有的各种真实记载的风格。正如那些实况记述一样，《鲁滨逊漂流记》所讲的都是人们“看见”的事情和变故，而并不深挖思想或感情。

style

n. 风格, 文体

斯威夫特看到了这种写作风格的重要影响。他并不想让他读者们相信《格列佛游记》中的那些令人难以置信的国度是真实存在的。但是他确实想引发他们去思考。

《格列佛游记》是一部讽刺作品。读者读到的是远邦异国之事，但却发现所看见的是自己的世界及其信条和风俗习惯；他们被引导以新的视角来看这些。莱纽尔·格列佛用简单的笔调描述各个不同的国家及其居民的生活风格。他列出事实和数字，但

put ourselves in the place of the Lilliputians and others, and we see ourselves as they would see us. We laugh at ourselves, and—Swift hoped—decide to change some of our more foolish or unpleasant ways.

Because the style is so simple, and because Swift makes us enjoy his story, *Gulliver's Travels* (usually in a shortened form) has been a favourite children's book for a long time. But it would be a mistake to see it as just a children's story; Swift wanted his readers to think **seriously** about the world they live in.

并不对这些事发表自己的观点。因此我们不仅仅是对小人国的人和其他的异邦人发笑：我们不禁会把自己放在他们的地位上，并且用他们看我们的眼光反观我们自己。我们嘲笑自己，并且——如斯威夫特所期待的那样——决心改变我们的某些比较愚蠢和不好的做法。

因为他的文风极为简朴，也因为他讲的故事引人入胜，《格列佛游记》（通常以其各种删节的版本）长久以来一直是一本深受儿童喜爱的书，但如果仅仅把它视为一篇儿童故事，那将是一种错误；斯威夫特希望他的读者对于他们所生活于其中的世界进行一番严肃的思考。

seriously

adv. 严肃地；
认真地

A Journey to Lilliput

小人国游记

• QUESTIONS BEFORE READING •

- ▶ What happened to the *Antelope*?
- Why couldn't Gulliver get up off the grass?
- What food and drink did the Lilliputians give to Gulliver?

What had they made into a house for Gulliver?

- ▶ What did Gulliver do to the men who shot at him?

How could the Lilliputians kill Gulliver?

What did the king order six very wise men to do?

What must the people do when Gulliver comes into the city?

- ▶ Who talked to Gulliver about the quarrel inside Lilliput?

What were the Big-enders?

How did Gulliver save his eyes?

Why was the King of Lilliput angry?

- ▶ Where did Gulliver first see the boat?

What living things did Gulliver take with him?

Where did he put the living things?

What, at first, did the captain think of Gulliver's story?

Chapter 1

How I Came to Lilliput

My father had some land in the north of England, but it was not very much, and I was the youngest of five brothers. I left school when I was seventeen years old, because my father could not pay for me after that. I then went on to the ship *Antelope*, which was sailing under **Captain** Pritchard for the South Seas. We set out from **Bristol** in May, 1700, and at first we had an easy time.

I will not write down everything that happened to us in those seas. It is enough to say that, on our way to the East Indies, a great wind carried us the wrong way so that we came to the north of **Van Diemen's Land**. Twelve of our men had died from the hard work and bad food, and of the rest none was very strong. One morning, when there was heavy rain so that we could not see well, one of the men saw a rock very close to the ship. The wind was so strong that we were driven on it, and a great hole was made in the bottom of the ship. Six of us got a boat into the sea. But we were not strong enough, and the wind

第1章 我怎样来到小人国

我的父亲在英格兰北部有一些土地，但数量不多，而我又是家里五个兄弟中最小的一个。我在17岁时就辍学了，因为我的父亲在那以后就供不起我继续读书。我于是上了普力查德船长的“羚羊”号帆船，航往南海。我们于1700年5月从布里斯托扬帆启航。起初一路上一切顺利。

antelope

n. 羚羊

captain

n. 船长

Bristol

n. 布里斯托尔
(英国港口)

我就不详细描写在那些海域里我们遇到的一切事情了。只要把下面的事情交待一下，就已足够了。在我们前往东印度群岛的途中，一阵巨风把我们送上歧路，使我们来到范迪门岛的北部。我们水手中已有12人死于辛苦的劳作和发霉的食物，剩下的人也都是病弱无力了。有一天早上暴雨倾盆，我们看不清海况。一名水手忽然看见离船很近的海面有礁石当道。风势很猛，把我们的船刮到礁石上，船底因触礁而撞出一个大洞。我们当中有6个人奋力把小船推到海里，可是因为我们力气耗尽，小船不

Van Diemen's
Land

范迪门地（今
塔斯马尼亚）

soon **turned it over**.

I do not know what happened to the others, but I believe that they must all have been lost. I myself was carried by the wind and water. I do not know which way I went—or how far.

At last I was sure that I was going to die. But I put my feet down, and found that I could stand. By this time the wind was much less. I walked more than a kilometre before I got to dry land. It was after seven at night then. I went on about half a kilometre, but I could not see any houses or people—or perhaps I was so tired that I did not see them. Then I lay down on the grass, which was very short and soft, and fell into the deepest sleep that I ever had in my life.

I must have slept for about nine hours. When I awoke it was just daylight. I was lying on my back. I tried to get up from the ground, but I could not move! Then I found that my arms and feet were **held down** to the ground with **strings**. My hair, which was long, was held down in the same way. Thousands of strings had been passed across my body, so that I could not move. I could only lie there on my back looking up at the sky.

The sun grew hot, and the light hurt my eyes. I heard noise all around me, but I could see nothing. In a little time I felt something alive moving on my foot. Then it came over my body and up to my face. Turning my eyes down as much as I could, I saw a man. He was less than fifteen centimetres high. By his dress he seemed to be a soldier. Then forty more little men like