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哈克贝里·芬 历险记

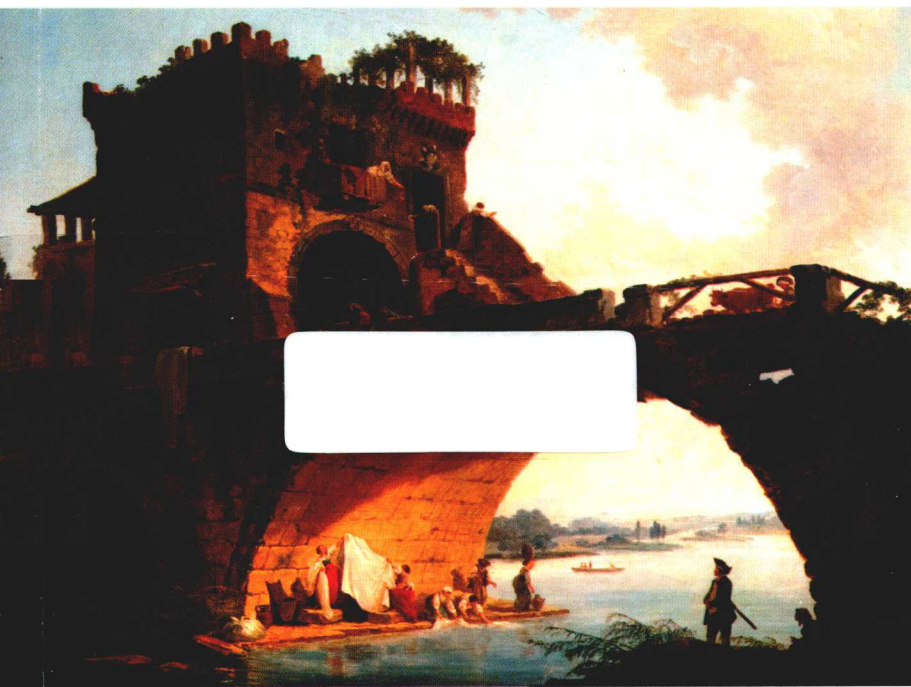
The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

原著：【美】马克·吐温（M. Twain）

改写：【英】D. K. 斯旺（D. K. Swan）

翻译：王海涛

★每周读一部英文名著★



中国出版传媒股份有限公司
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Introduction

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

(1885)

At about this time Samuel Clemens began to call himself as a writer "Mark Twain." The words were one of the calls of the "boatsman" on a river boat. "Mark Twain" means that the line with a lead weight on the end showed that the water was two fathoms (about 3.7 metres) deep, plenty of depth for a steamboat, even one with a very big masted-wheel as there is through the water.

In 1847, Mark Twain went to Europe and the next land with a large group of American tourists. The return was a

Introduction

Mark Twain

The writer's real name was Samuel Clemens. He was born in Missouri, in the United States of America, in 1835. He was trained as a printer, but he soon began writing for the newspapers. He loved travel, and he loved the steamboats that went up and down the Mississippi River. He spent some time as a steamboat **pilot**, and the stories he wrote for the papers were often about the people of the steamboats and the river banks. Some of the stories were about real people and places, seen with an **observant** eye and told with a love of fun. Some were fiction, like *The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County* (1865).

At about this time, Samuel Clemens began to call himself, as a writer, "Mark Twain" The words were one of the calls of the "leadsman" on a river boat. "Mark Twain" meant that the line with a lead weight on the end showed that the water was two fathoms (about 3.7 metres) deep, plenty of depth for a steamboat, even one with a very big **paddlewheel** to drive it through the water.

In 1867, Mark Twain went to Europe and the **Holy Land** with a large group of American tourists. The letters he wrote,

简介

马克·吐温

作者的真名叫塞缪尔·克莱门斯，1835年出生在美国的密苏里州。他曾接受培训成为印刷学徒，不过很快便开始为报纸写作。他喜欢旅游，喜欢在密西西比河上航行的汽船。他当了一段时间的汽船领航员，他给报纸写的通常是有关汽船上和河岸上的人的故事。有些是真实的人和真实的地点发生的故事，通过仔细观察，用非常幽默的方式讲述出来。有些则是虚构的，比如《卡拉维拉县著名的跳蛙》(1865)。

大概在这个时期，身为作家的塞缪尔·克莱门斯开始自称为“马克·吐温”。这个词是船上“测深员”呼叫的口号之一。“马克·吐温”意思是，末端有测深锤的测深线上显示水深是两英呎(大约3.7米)，这对汽船来说就是足以安全航行的深度，甚至对靠巨大轮桨来驱动的汽船来说也足够深了。

1867年，马克·吐温和一大群美国游客去了欧洲和圣地耶路撒冷。他写的信件均收集在一本叫《傻

pilot

n. 领航员；舵手

observant

adj. 观察力敏锐的

paddlewheel

n. 水车

Holy Land

圣地

collected in a book as *The Innocents Abroad*, are more about the tourists themselves than about the places they visited. America, and later many other countries, laughed joyfully at the tourists and their opinions and funny adventures. Mark Twain saw things through his fellow tourists' eyes and **pretended** to think like one of them. For example, about Leonardo da Vinci he tells us:

They spell it vinci and pronounce it Vinchy; foreigners always spell better than they pronounce.

Mark Twain's first **novel**, *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1875), is still widely read and enjoyed. Perhaps it is more like a collection of **separate** adventures than a modern novel, but the reader ends by knowing Tom Sawyer and his friends as if they were real people.

One of Tom Sawyer's friends is the "hero" of *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1884). This story is told as if Huck Finn were the writer—the boy who "makes" the book—and we see through Huck's eyes everything that happens. The adventures begin in "St Petersburg", which is really the small town of Hannibal. Hannibal is now a town of about 19,000 people. It was much smaller when Samuel Clemens spent his boyhood there—in this book it is sometimes a "village" and sometimes a "town". Huckleberry Finn is described in *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* as "the son of the town's drunkard. All the mothers of the town hated and feared Huckleberry because he was lazy,

pretend

v. 假装, 装作

子国外旅行记》的书里,内容更多的是有关游客本人,而不是他们访问的地方。美国以及后来许多其他国家尽情嘲笑那些游客、他们的观点以及有趣的冒险经历。马克·吐温通过游客同伴们的视角去观察,并假装和他们中一个人的想法一样。比如,有关列奥纳多·达·芬奇,他这样给我们讲道:

他们把他的名字拼成 Vinci, 却念成 Vinchy;
外国人的拼写总是比发音好。

novel

n. 长篇小说

马克·吐温的第一部长篇小说,《汤姆·索耶历险记》(1875)至今仍广为阅读,广受喜爱。也许是因为它更像一本冒险经历的大合集,而不是一部现代小说,不过读者读完作品后都认识了汤姆·索耶和他的朋友们,好像他们真实存在似的。

separate

 adj. 不同的,
分离的

汤姆·索耶的一个朋友是《哈克贝里·芬历险记》(1884)的“主人公”。故事让人感觉好像哈克·芬就是作者——那个“完成”此书的男孩,让我们通过哈克的眼睛来目睹发生的一切。冒险从“圣彼得斯堡”开始,这的确是汉尼拔的一个小镇子。汉尼拔现在是个有19,000名居民的城镇。塞缪尔·克列门斯在那儿度过童年,那时那个镇子很小,在这本书里,它有时是个“村子”,有时是个“小镇”。在《汤姆·索耶历险记》里,哈克贝里·芬是“镇里醉汉的儿子。镇里所有的母亲对哈克贝里又恨又怕,因为他懒惰、不守法、没礼貌,又很坏,还因为她们的孩子都认为

and lawless, and without manners, and bad—and because their children thought he was wonderful”. In *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* we are to suppose that he is about fourteen years old.

The Mississippi River

You will find a map on page 175. It does not show the whole (3,779 kilometres) length of the Mississippi River from Minnesota to the sea, but it includes the part that is important in this book.

Both the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers flow between banks that are in places heavily forested. At the time of this story the trees were important in the trade of the area, and a lot of the wood was floated down the river in **rafts**—logs or lengths of sawn wood fastened together to make a flat floating surface. Raftsmen used long oars to control the raft.

Steamboats, driven by big paddlewheels, first appeared on the river in 1812, taking the place of the **canoes** used by earlier settlers. Travel by river was very important in the opening up of the United States, especially in the time before the railroads were built.

Slaves and Slavery

The title page of the first printing of *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* in 1884 has on it:

Scene: The Mississippi Valley

Time: Forty to fifty years ago

lawless

adj. 无法无天的

他很棒”。在《哈克贝里·芬历险记》里，我们要把他看成大概14岁左右。

密西西比河

在第175页上，你会看到一张地图。图上没有标出密西西比河从明尼苏达城到大海的全长(3,779公里)，但包括了本书中重要的河段。

密西西比河与密苏里河流经的两岸在有些地方长有茂密森林。这个故事发生的年代，树木在当地的贸易中举足轻重，很多木材都扎成筏子沿河而下，筏子是用原木或锯好的木头紧紧拴在一起做成的一个水平的浮面。筏工们用长桨来控制筏子。

1812年，大轮桨驱动的汽船首次出现在河面上，替代了早期定居者使用的独木舟。在美国的开发过程中，尤其在铁路建成之前，水运非常重要。

奴隶与奴隶制

1884年第一次印刷的《哈克贝里·芬历险记》里，首页写道：

地点：密西西比河河谷

时间：四五十年前

raft

n. 木筏

log

n. 原木

canoe

n. 独木舟，皮划

So we must know something about the matter of slaves like Jim between 1834 and 1844. By 1804 laws had been passed in all the Northern states for the gradual freeing of all slaves in those states. But the **plantation** system of farming kept slavery unchecked in the Southern states. And in those states the **Abolitionists**—those who wanted to end by law (*abolish*) the keeping of slaves in all parts of the United States—were hated by the slave owners, and their ideas were treated as the worst kind of sin. It is because he has been taught that it is a terrible sin that Huckleberry Finn is so ashamed of helping Jim to escape.

Both Huck and Jim call black people “**niggers**”. It was the usual word at that place and time. It is not used today.

plantation

n. 种植园

abolitionist

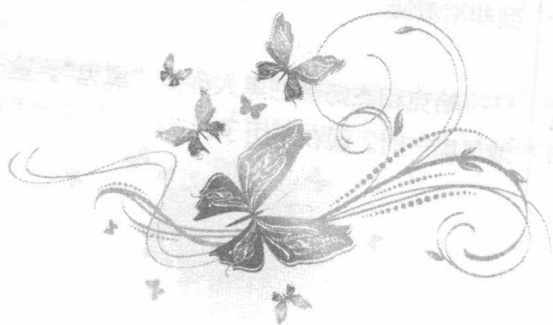
n. 废奴主义者

因此，我们必须知道有关 1834 年至 1844 年期间类似杰姆一样的奴隶的情况。到 1804 年，所有北方各州都通过系列法律条文，要逐渐解放那些州的所有奴隶。但是，种植园的体制使得南方各州继续实行蓄奴制。在南方，废奴主义者，即想要通过法律结束（废除）美国所有地区蓄奴制的那些人，被奴隶主憎恨，他们的观点被认为是最严重的罪恶。正是因为哈克贝里·芬受到过这方面的教育，认为这种行为罪大恶极，所以他在帮助杰姆逃跑时才感到非常羞愧。

nigger

n. 【俚】黑鬼
(轻蔑黑人的用语)

哈克和杰姆都把黑人称作“黑鬼”。这个词在当地风靡一时。现在不用了。



CHAPTER 1

Tom Sawyer's Gang

汤姆·索耶帮

• QUESTIONS BEFORE READING •

- ▶ “You don’t know about me . . .” Who is “me” in that first sentence?
- ▶ Where did Huck sleep in a bed?
- ▶ What secret did the boys swear to keep?
- ▶ What did they use blood for?

You don't know about me unless you have read a book called *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. That book was by Mr Mark Twain, and he told the truth, mainly. There were a few places where he **stretched** the truth, but that doesn't matter. I never met anybody that didn't tell a lie sometimes, except Aunt Polly, or the widow, or perhaps Mary. Aunt Polly—Tom's Aunt Polly, she is—and Mary, and the **Widow** Douglas are all told about in that book—which is mostly a true book, with some stretched bits, as I said.

Now, the way that book ends is this: Tom and I find the money that the robbers hid in the cave. It makes us rich. We get six thousand dollars each—all in gold coins. Well, Judge Thatcher puts it into shares for us. The **shares** pay each of us a dollar a day interest more than anybody would know how to spend. The Widow Douglas **adopts** me as her son and says I'll soon learn polite ways. But the polite ways mean new clothes and regular hours for meals, and sleeping in a bed.

The widow's sister, Miss Watson, comes to live with her. She is a thin woman with glasses, and she starts on me with a spelling book. She is always finding fault with me for "bad