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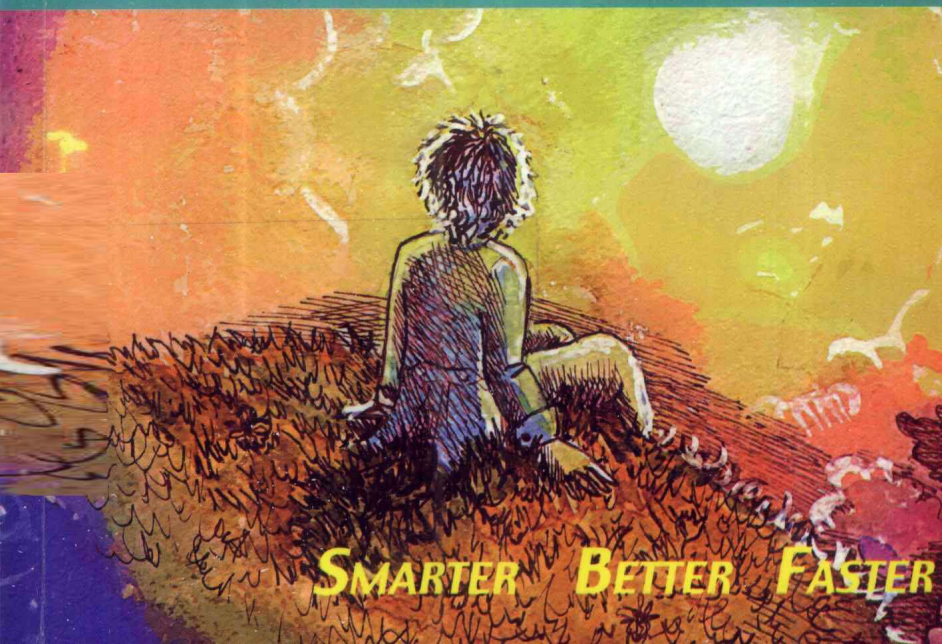
小王子

原著 Saint Exupery〔法〕

导读 Sparknotes

翻译 汪静

 天津科技翻译出版公



SMARTER BETTER FASTER

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汪 静 翻译

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天津科技翻译出版公司

著作权合同登记号:图字 02-2010-205

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

小王子:英汉对照 / (法)埃克苏佩里 (Exupery, S.) 原著;汪静译. —天津:
天津科技翻译出版公司, 2010. 11

(哈佛蓝星双语名著导读系列)

书名原文: The Little Prince

ISBN 978-7-5433-2788-7

I. 小… II. ①埃…②汪… III. ①英语—汉语—对照读物②童话—法国—现代 IV. H319.4: I

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2008) 第 179095 号

The Little Prince By Antoine de Saint-Exupery

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Chinese edition © 2010 by Tianjin Science & Technology Translation & Publishing Co.

This Chinese edition was published by arrangement with Sterling Publishing, Inc.,
387 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016.

哈佛蓝星双语名著导读:小王子

TODAY'S MOST POPULAR STUDY GUIDES

出 版: 天津科技翻译出版公司

出 版 人: 刘 庆

地 址: 天津市南开区白堤路 244 号

邮政编码: 300192

电 话: 022-87894896

传 真: 022-87895650

网 址: www.tsttpc.com

印 刷: 唐山天意印刷有限责任公司

发 行: 全国新华书店

版本记录: 846 × 1092 32 开本 4.875 印张 98 千字

2010 年 11 月第 1 版 2010 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

定价: 12.00 元

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致读者

亲爱的读者,在这个多元文化的世界里,渴望知识、钟情文学、热爱英语的你是否希望站在巨人的肩膀上摘星呢?“哈佛蓝星双语名著导读”系列是全美最风行的经典名著导读笔记,由哈佛学生们融会名著阅读和文学学习精华,亲笔撰写而成。蓝星系列精选了来自世界各国的杰出经典著作,以经典性和流行性并重的名著为素材,以明晰的风格和地道的语言,解读名著精华和具有时代性的主题和思想。每一分册都包括名著的创作背景、人物分析、主题解析、篇章讲解、重要引文释义、作品档案,并且附有相关的思考题、推荐论题、小测验以及延伸阅读篇目。

如今“蓝星”漂洋过海,轻轻落在了国内英语学习读者的掌中,读者不需走出国门,即可轻松掌握哈佛课堂上的知识。蓝星系列丰富的内容编排,使我们不仅仅停留于对名著内容的了解,而且对著作的精华和内涵有更全面、深入的掌握,进而对英语语言和文化做更进一步的了解和研究。蓝星精辟、明晰的编写风格让“半天阅读一本名著”成为现实,使我们在有限的闲暇时间内阅读更多的书,同时迅速增强英语水平,提高文学修养,增加谈资。

天津科技翻译出版公司之前推出的“蓝星”系列98册,在图书市场上收到了很好的反响。本次推出的新品种10册均以现代及当代畅销书为首选,还收录了经典电影作品,流行性和可读性更强,进一步丰富了该系列的内容。本次出版仍由天津外国语学院张滨江教授和青年教师负责翻译和审校,并严格按照原作的风格,提供原汁原味的英语环境,让读者自由地阅读、想象和发挥。

蓝星闪耀,伴你前行!

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CONTEXT

Born in Lyons, France, in 1900, Antoine de Saint-Exupéry considered himself a pilot above all else. For twenty years, he flew everything from cartography missions to commercial airlines, and flying occupied a significant place in his philosophical essays and fantasy writings. The theme of aviation was often Saint-Exupéry's launching point for more abstract discussions on issues like the search for wisdom and the meaning of life.

Saint-Exupéry began writing *The Little Prince* during World War II, after Germany's invasion of France had forced him to give up aviation and flee to New York. In addition to his torturous thoughts of the war in Europe, having to leave his homeland and no longer being able to fly planes affected Saint-Exupéry deeply. The novel's nostalgia for childhood indicates both Saint-Exupéry's homesick desire to return to France and his hope of returning to a time of peace. This wartime stress undoubtedly contributed to the sense of urgency in Saint-Exupéry's message of love and compassion.

In its glorification of childlike innocence, *The Little Prince* is also an indictment of the spiritual decay Saint-Exupéry perceived in humanity. In 1943, he wrote, "For centuries, humanity has been descending an immense staircase whose top is hidden in the clouds and whose lowest steps are lost in a dark abyss. We could have ascended the staircase; instead we chose to descend it. Spiritual decay is terrible... There is one problem and only one in the world; to revive in people some sense of

来龙·去脉

1900年安东尼·德·圣埃克苏佩里出生于法国里昂。他最喜欢称自己是一名飞行员。20多年来,他驾驶飞机完成过各种地图测绘任务和商业飞行,飞行在他的哲学小品文和幻想文学作品中也占据着重要地位。圣埃克苏佩里对一些问题做更抽象的探讨时,如寻找智慧或生命的意义,飞行的主题往往是其出发点。

圣埃克苏佩里在第二次世界大战期间开始创作《小王子》。当时德国入侵法国,他不得不放弃飞行事业,逃到纽约。爆发于欧洲的这场战争,以及他不得不背井离乡,放弃飞行员的职业所带给他的痛苦,都深深地影响了圣埃克苏佩里。小说中对童年的怀旧情绪流露出圣埃克苏佩里希望回到法国的怀乡之情,以及希望回归和平时代的期盼。毫无疑问,这种战时的焦虑促使圣埃克苏佩里发出对爱和同情的迫切呼唤。

《小王子》一书中充满对天真无邪的赞美,同时也充斥着圣埃克苏佩里对人性精神败坏的控诉。1943年,他写道:“几个世纪以来,人性已经从楼梯上下滑了一大截,其最高端隐藏在云中,其最低端消失在黑暗的深渊。我们本可以爬上这段楼梯,但是我们却选择了向下。精神的沦丧是可怕的……世界上有一个问题,一个唯一的问题:恢复人们

spiritual meaning..." By celebrating a world-view unsullied by the drab restrictions of adulthood, the novel attempts to revive a sense of spirituality in the world.

Some of the story of *The Little Prince* uses events taken from Saint-Exupéry's own life. If the novel's sur-real fairy tale feels strangely real and personal, this effect is achieved, at least in part, by the fact that Saint-Exupéry was drawing from his own experiences. In *Wind, Sand and Stars*, his 1939 account of his aviation adventures, he recollects a crash landing he was forced to make in the Sahara desert. In his wanderings across the desert, Saint-Exupéry had a number of hallucinations, including an encounter with a fennec, a type of desert sand fox that bears a striking resemblance to the fox depicted in *The Little Prince*.

Saint-Exupéry may have seen himself in his characters of both the narrator and the little prince. Like his narrator, Saint-Exupéry was a pilot, crashed in the Sahara, and experienced there a kind of mystical revelation. The prince, however, represents aspects of Saint-Exupéry as well, and he very definitely embodies Saint-Exupéry's philosophy and aspirations. The prince's relationship with the rose could be a reflection of Saint-Exupéry's relationship with his wife, and the prince is also an explorer and traveler of the skies—it is one of the first things that the prince and the narrator share in common. Seen in this light, *The Little Prince* can be read as a metaphor of the process of introspection itself, wherein two halves of the same person meet and learn from each other.

Although *The Little Prince* was undoubtedly influenced by the tenor of World War II, Saint-Exupéry aims for a general, apolitical analysis of human nature. The prevalence of symbols of death and evil in *The Little Prince* are often interpreted as refer-


内心的信仰……”通过赞美未被大人的单调局限而破坏的世界观，小说试图在全世界范围内恢复人们的信仰。


《小王子》中的一些故事情节来自于圣埃克苏佩里的个人生活。如果这部小说的超现实童话让人感到出奇的真实并富有人情味，那么这个效果就达到了，至少在一定程度上是这样的，因为圣埃克苏佩里将自己的经历融入其中。1939年在描写自己航行历险经历的《风、沙、星星》一书中，他回忆了自己迫降撒哈拉沙漠的情景。漫步在沙漠中，圣埃克苏佩里产生了一系列的幻觉，包括和耳廓狐——一种生活在沙漠中的狐狸的奇遇，这和《小王子》一书中描写的狐狸出奇的相似。

圣埃克苏佩里也许能够从叙事者和小王子这两个角色中看到自己。和书中的叙事者一样，圣埃克苏佩里也是一名飞行员，因飞机故障迫降在撒哈拉沙漠，在那里他体验到一种类似神明的启示。当然，小王子也体现了圣埃克苏佩里的某些方面，他非常明显地反映了圣埃克苏佩里的人生哲学和渴望。小王子和玫瑰花的关系可能是圣埃克苏佩里和他妻子的关系的再现，小王子也是太空的探险者和游历者——这是小王子和叙事者的共同之处。从这个角度看，《小王子》可以被看作是对自省过程的一个隐喻，它表现了同一个人的两个自我相互结识、相互学习。

毫无疑问，《小王子》受到第二次世界大战的战争主旨的影响，但是圣埃克苏佩里旨在对人性做出更普遍性的、非政治性的分析。人们经常将《小王子》一书中关于

 CONTEXT

ences to Nazi Germany, but the book's universally applicable fairy-tale symbols and the emblems of World War II make an awkward match. *The Little Prince* builds on a long tradition of French parables and fantasy literature, most notably expressed in Voltaire's *Candide*. Like Voltaire, Saint-Exupéry urges his readers to participate actively in the reading process, using their imaginations to assign deeper meaning to deceptively simple prose and poetry. Saint-Exupéry and his novel were certainly affected by the historical events of the time, but *The Little Prince* aspires to be a universal and timeless allegory about the importance of innocence and love. Indeed, since it was first published, *The Little Prince* has become one of the most widely translated books in the history of French literature. 

死亡和邪恶的象征理解为纳粹德国,但是书中普遍适用的童话象征物和第二次世界大战的象征符号并不搭调。《小王子》是建立在有着悠久传统的法国寓言故事和幻想文学作品基础上的,这一点在伏尔泰的作品《老实人》中表现得最为明显。和伏尔泰一样,圣埃克苏佩里要求他的读者积极地参与到阅读过程中来,运用他们的想象将更深层次的含义从看似简单的散文和诗歌中发掘出来。圣埃克苏佩里和他的小说自然是受到当时历史事件的影响,但是《小王子》是一篇无国界、无时间界限,讲述了天真无邪和爱的重要性的寓言故事。事实上,《小王子》一经出版,即成为法国文学史上被翻译成外文最多的作品之一。 

PLOT OVERVIEW

The narrator, an airplane pilot, crashes in the Sahara desert. The crash badly damages his airplane and leaves the narrator with very little food or water. As he is worrying over his predicament, he is approached by the little prince, a very serious little blond boy who asks the narrator to draw him a sheep. The narrator obliges, and the two become friends. The pilot learns that the little prince comes from a small planet that the little prince calls Asteroid 325 but that people on Earth call Asteroid B-612. The little prince took great care of this planet, preventing any bad seeds from growing and making sure it was never overrun by baobab trees. One day, a mysterious rose sprouted on the planet and the little prince fell in love with it. But when he caught the rose in a lie one day, he decided that he could not trust her anymore. He grew lonely and decided to leave. Despite a last-minute reconciliation with the rose, the prince set out to explore other planets and cure his loneliness.

While journeying, the narrator tells us, the little prince passes by neighboring asteroids and encounters for the first time the strange, narrow-minded world of grown-ups. On the first six planets the little prince visits, he meets a king, a vain man, a drunkard, a businessman, a lamplighter, and a geographer, all of whom live alone and are overly consumed by their chosen occupations. Such strange behavior both amuses and perturbs the little prince. He does not understand their need to order people around, to be admired, and to own everything. With

情节·览

叙事者是一名飞行员，他驾驶的飞机在撒哈拉沙漠坠毁了。事故对飞机造成严重损坏，而且叙事者只剩下少量的食物和水。正当他为陷入困境忧心忡忡时，小王子出现了。小王子是一个严肃的金发小男孩，他请叙事者为他画一只羊。叙事者愿意效劳，于是两个人成了好朋友。飞行员了解到小王子来自一个非常小的星球，小王子将其称为小行星 325，而地球上的人将其称作小行星 B-612。小王子悉心看护自己的星球，不让任何坏种子生根发芽，并确保猴面包树不会占据星球。一天，小王子的星球上长出一朵神秘的玫瑰花，小王子爱上了她。但是有一天他发现玫瑰花撒谎了，他决定再也不相信她了。他变得孤独寂寞，决定离开自己的星球。虽然最后一刻小王子和玫瑰花尽释前嫌，但是小王子还是动身去其他星球探险，以治愈自己的孤独。

叙事者向我们讲述，小王子在旅行期间，访问了邻近的星球，第一次遇到了奇奇怪怪、狭隘偏执的大人们。在小王子访问的前六个星球中，他先后遇到了国王、自大狂、酒鬼、商人、点灯人和地理学家，他们都孤单地生活在自己的星球上，过度痴迷于自己的工作。这一古怪的行为既令小王子觉得好笑，又让他觉得困惑。他不理解为什么大人们要命令周围的人，要让别人钦佩他们，还想要拥有

the exception of the lamplighter, whose dogged faithfulness he admires, the little prince does not think much of the adults he visits, and he does not learn anything useful. However, he learns from the geographer that flowers do not last forever, and he begins to miss the rose he has left behind.

At the geographer's suggestion, the little prince visits Earth, but he lands in the middle of the desert and cannot find any humans. Instead, he meets a snake who speaks in riddles and hints darkly that its lethal poison can send the little prince back to the heavens if he so wishes. The little prince ignores the offer and continues his explorations, stopping to talk to a three-petaled flower and to climb the tallest mountain he can find, where he confuses the echo of his voice for conversation. Eventually, the little prince finds a rose garden, which surprises and depresses him—his rose had told him that she was the only one of her kind.

The prince befriends a fox, who teaches him that the important things in life are visible only to the heart, that his time away from the rose makes the rose more special to him, and that love makes a person responsible for the beings that one loves. The little prince realizes that, even though there are many roses, his love for his rose makes her unique and that he is therefore responsible for her. Despite this revelation, he still feels very lonely because he is so far away from his rose. The prince ends his story by describing his encounters with two men, a railway switchman and a salesclerk.

It is now the narrator's eighth day in the desert, and at the prince's suggestion, they set off to find a well. The water feeds their hearts as much as their bodies, and the two share a moment of bliss as they agree that too many people do not see

一切。除了钦佩点灯人的忠于职守外，小王子对访问过的那些大人们评价不高，也没有学到什么有用的东西。但是从地理学家那里，他知道了花是不能永久开放的，他开始想念他所离弃的那朵玫瑰花了。


在地理学家的建议下，小王子访问了地球，但是他落在了沙漠中，根本看不到任何人。相反，他遇到了说话总像是让人猜谜语的蛇，它神秘地暗示说如果小王子愿意，他的剧毒可以将小王子送回天上去。小王子没有理会蛇的提议，继续自己的旅行。他停下来和一朵长着三片花瓣的花说话，并爬上了他能够找到的最高山峰，在那里，他误以为自己的回音是有人与他对话。最后，小王子发现了一个玫瑰花园，这让他觉得既惊讶又沮丧——他的玫瑰花曾经告诉他她是独一无二的。

小王子和狐狸成为朋友，狐狸教会了小王子生活中重要的事情只有用心才能看得到，和玫瑰花分别的时间让小王子觉得玫瑰花更加与众不同，爱会让一个人对他所爱的人担起责任来。小王子认识到，虽然有很多的玫瑰花，但是他对玫瑰花的爱使她独一无二，因此他要对她负责任。虽然认识到了这一点，但是小王子还是觉得孤独，因为他离他的玫瑰花太远了。小王子在旅行中最后遇到的两个人是铁路扳道工和商贩。

之后就是叙事者在沙漠中度过的八天时间。在小王子的建议下，他们去寻找水井。井水浸润了他们的身心，两个人分享着幸福的时刻。他们都认为太多的人看不到生活中

PLOT OVERVIEW

what is truly important in life. The little prince's mind, however, is fixed on returning to his rose, and he begins making plans with the snake to head back to his planet. The narrator is able to fix his plane on the day before the one-year anniversary of the prince's arrival on Earth, and he walks sadly with his friend out to the place the prince landed. The snake bites the prince, who falls noiselessly to the sand.

The narrator takes comfort when he cannot find the prince's body the next day and is confident that the prince has returned to his asteroid. The narrator is also comforted by the stars, in which he now hears the tinkling of his friend's laughter. Often, however, he grows sad and wonders if the sheep he drew has eaten the prince's rose. The narrator concludes by showing his readers a drawing of the desert landscape and by asking us to stop for a while under the stars if we are ever in the area and to let the narrator know immediately if the little prince has returned. 

真正重要的东西。但是小王子的思绪都集中在回到他的玫瑰花身边，他和蛇商量着回到自己的星球上去。在小王子到达地球一周年的前一天，叙事者修好了他的飞机，他伤心地和自己的朋友来到小王子落在地球上的那个地方。蛇咬了小王子，小王子悄无声息地倒在了沙地上。

第二天，叙事者没有看到小王子的尸体，他感到了一丝欣慰。他确信小王子已经回到了自己的星球上。天上的星星也让叙事者感到欣慰，因为从中他听到了他朋友的笑声。但是他常常会难过，担心自己为小王子画的羊会不会吃掉他的玫瑰花。故事结尾处，叙事者为读者展示了一幅沙漠风景画，他请求我们，如果我们有机会到这个地方，一定要停下来守候片刻，如果小王子回来了，要赶快告诉他。