

哈佛 蓝星双语名著导读

Today's Most Popular Study Guides

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland
and through the Looking Glass

爱丽丝漫游奇境记 与镜中世界

原著 Lewis Carroll [英]

导读 Sparknotes

翻译 王蓓

天津科技翻译出版公



SMARTER BETTER FASTER

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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78册，多为古典及经典题材，在图书市场上收到了很好的反响。本次推出的新品种20册均以现代及当代畅销书为首选，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！

CONTEXT

Lewis Carroll was the pseudonym of Reverend Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, a lecturer in mathematics at Christ Church, Oxford, who lived from 1832 to 1898. Carroll's physical deformities, partial deafness, and irrepressible stammer made him an unlikely candidate for producing one of the most popular and enduring children's fantasies in the English language. Carroll's unusual appearance caused him to behave awkwardly around other adults, and his students at Oxford saw him as a stuffy and boring teacher. He held strict religious beliefs, serving as a deacon in the Anglican Church for many years and briefly considering becoming a minister. Underneath Carroll's awkward exterior, however, lay a brilliant and imaginative artist. A gifted amateur photographer, he took numerous portraits of children throughout his adulthood. Carroll's keen grasp of mathematics and logic inspired the linguistic humor and witty wordplay in his stories. Additionally, his unique understanding of children's minds allowed him to compose imaginative fiction that appealed to young people.

Carroll felt shy and reserved around adults but became animated and lively around children. His crippling stammer melted away in the company of children as he told them his elaborately nonsensical stories. Carroll discovered his gift for storytelling in his own youth when he served as the unofficial family entertainer for his five younger sisters and three younger brothers. He staged performances and wrote the bulk

来龙·去脉

查尔斯·路特维奇·道吉逊牧师生于1832年，卒于1898年，笔名是刘易斯·卡罗尔。他在牛津的基督教堂学院担任数学教师。刘易斯·卡罗尔身体有缺陷，丧失部分听觉，说话不由自主地结巴，这种状况似乎不可能使他成为英国文学史上最受欢迎且经久不衰的儿童奇幻文学作品的创作者。卡罗尔外表怪异，和其他成人相处时笨拙木讷，牛津学院的学生们认为他严肃刻板，无聊乏味。他虔诚地信奉宗教，曾多年在圣公会教堂里担任执事，一度想成为一名牧师。然而在他笨拙呆板的外表下，却隐藏着聪明睿智、想象力丰富的艺术家特质。作为一位才华横溢的业余摄影师，他在一生期间给孩子们拍下了不计其数的照片。卡罗尔精通数学和逻辑学，这使他的作品形成幽默的语言风格，充满机智的文字小游戏。另外，他对儿童的思维有独到的见解，得以创作出吸引小朋友的天马行空的小说来。

卡罗尔与成年人相处时害羞胆怯，而与孩子们相处时却变得活泼开朗，活力四射。他给孩子们讲述自己编造的荒诞小故事时，并不口吃。卡罗尔年幼时就发现自己擅长讲故事，是家里的开心果，把五个妹妹和三个弟弟都哄得很开心。他表演节目，还在家庭杂志上写了大量的故事。他长大成人后，比起和成年人



of the fiction in the family magazine. As an adult, Carroll continued to prefer the companionship of children to adults and tended to favor little girls. Over the course of his lifetime he made numerous child friends whom he wrote to frequently and often mentioned in his diaries.

In 1856, Carroll became close with the Liddell children and met the girl who would become the inspiration for Alice, the protagonist of his two most famous books. It was in that year that classics scholar Henry George Liddell accepted an appointment as Dean of Christ Church, one of the colleges that comprise Oxford University, and brought his three daughters to live with him at Oxford. Lorina, Alice, and Edith Liddell quickly became Carroll's favorite companions and photographic subjects. During their frequent afternoon boat trips on the river, Carroll told the Liddells fanciful tales. Alice quickly became Carroll's favorite of the three girls, and he made her the subject of the stories that would later become *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and through the Looking-Glass*. Almost ten years after first meeting the Liddells, Carroll compiled the stories and submitted the completed manuscript for publication.

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland received mostly negative reviews when first published in 1865. Critics and readers alike found the book to be sheer nonsense, and one critic sneered that the book was "too extravagantly absurd to produce more diversion than disappointment and irritation." Only John Tenniel's detailed illustrations garnered praise, and his images continue to appear in most reprints of the Alice books. Despite the book's negative reception, Carroll proposed a sequel to his publisher in 1866 and set to work writing *Through*

相处，仍旧更喜欢与孩子们为伴，尤其喜欢小女孩。他一生之中结识忘年交无数，与他们定期书信往来，并常常在日记里提及他们。

1856年，卡罗尔和里德尔家的孩子们亲近起来，他从其中一个女孩身上得到了创作爱丽丝这一形象的灵感，爱丽丝是他最负盛名的两部作品中的女主人公。同年，亨利·乔治·里德尔接受任命，到牛津大学学院之一——基督教堂学院担任系主任，并携三个女儿住到牛津。洛琳娜·里德尔、爱丽丝·里德尔、伊迪丝·里德尔很快成为卡罗尔最喜欢的伙伴以及拍照对象。他们经常在午后泛舟于河上，卡罗尔给这三个女孩讲有趣的故事。爱丽丝在这三个女孩中最受卡罗尔喜爱，成了他故事中的主人公，这些故事就是后来的《爱丽丝漫游奇境记》与《镜中世界》。从卡罗尔初逢里德尔一家算起的10年以后，卡罗尔把这些故事编纂成书，完稿付梓。

1865年，《爱丽丝漫游奇境记》第一次出版时，遭到大量负面评论。评论家和读者都认为该书纯粹是胡说八道，一位评论家对此书嗤之以鼻，声称该书“荒谬绝伦，只能让人感到失望和愤怒”。只有约翰·坦尼尔为该书所配的插图获得了好评，该书多次重印时都保留了这些插图。虽然该书遭遇负面评价，但是卡罗尔于1866年向出版商提出为该书写续集，并开始着手创作《镜中世界》。1871年第二本书《镜中世界》出版



the Looking-Glass. By the time the second book reached publication in 1871, *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* had found an appreciative readership. Over time, Carroll's combination of sophisticated logic, social satire, and pure fantasy would make the book a classic for children and adults alike. Critics eventually recognized the literary merits of both texts, and celebrated authors and philosophers ranging from James Joyce to Ludwig Wittgenstein praised Carroll's stories.

In 1881, Carroll resigned from his position as mathematics lecturer at Oxford to pursue writing full time. He composed numerous poems, several new works for children, and books of logic puzzles and games, but none of his later writings attained the success of the Alice books. Carroll continued to have close friendships with children. Several of his child friends served as inspiration for the Sylvie and Bruno books. Like the Alice stories, *Sylvie and Bruno* (1889) and *Sylvie and Bruno Concluded* (1898) relied heavily on children's silly sayings and absurd fantasies. Carroll died in 1898 at the age of sixty-six, soon after the publication of the Sylvie and Bruno books. He passed away in his family's home in Guildford, England.


Carroll's sudden break with the Liddell family in the early 1860s has led to a great deal of speculation over the nature of his relationship with Alice Liddell. Some books indicate that the split resulted from a disagreement between Carroll and Dean Liddell over Christ Church matters. Other evidence indicates that more insidious elements existed in Carroll's relationships with young children and with Alice Liddell in particular. This possibility seems to be supported by the fact that Mrs. Liddell burned all of Carroll's early letters to Alice and that Carroll himself tore pages out of his diary related to the

时,《爱丽丝漫游奇境记》引起了更多读者的共鸣。随着时间推移,卡罗尔将错综复杂的逻辑推理、对社会的讽刺以及纯粹的想象融为一体,使得该书成为孩子和大人共同喜爱的经典之作。评论家们也最终认可了这两部作品的文学价值,包括詹姆斯·乔伊斯以及路德维希·维根斯坦在内的一系列声名显赫的作家和哲学家,也都赞扬了卡罗尔的作品。


1881年,卡罗尔辞去他在牛津的数学教师一职,将全部时间用于写作。他创作了大量的诗,新出了几本儿童故事书,还有逻辑推理问题和逻辑游戏的书,然而这些后期作品并未像爱丽丝的两本书那样成功。卡罗尔继续与孩子们密切交往,其中的几个孩子是他色尔维和布鲁诺系列故事的原型。同爱丽丝那两本书一样,《色尔维和布鲁诺》(1889)和《色尔维和布鲁诺终结篇》(1898)很大程度上依托孩子们幼稚可笑的语言和他们奇妙的幻想。色尔维和布鲁诺系列书出版后不久,1898年,卡罗尔在英格兰吉尔福德的家中与世长辞,享年66岁。

1860年初卡罗尔突然与里德尔一家断绝来往,对于他和爱丽丝·里德尔关系的实质众说纷纭。一些书暗示是卡罗尔和系主任里德尔在基督教会事务上有分歧,因而分道扬镳。另外一些证据则显示卡罗尔与年幼的孩子们尤其是爱丽丝·里德尔有不为人知的阴暗关系。里德尔太太焚毁了卡罗尔早年写给爱丽丝的信,加上卡罗尔本人撕掉了与两家断绝来往有关的日记,种种迹象似乎能够证实上述可能。然而,没有确

break. However, no concrete evidence exists that Carroll behaved inappropriately in his numerous friendships with children. Records written by Carroll's associates and Alice Liddell herself do not indicate any untoward behavior on his part.

Carroll's feelings of intense nostalgia for the simple pleasures of childhood caused him to feel deep discomfort in the presence of adults. In the company of children, Carroll felt understood and could temporarily forget the loss of innocence that he associated with his own adulthood. Ironically, Carroll mourned this loss again and again as he watched each of his child friends grow away from him as they became older. As he wrote in a letter to the mother of one of his young muses, "It is very sweet to me, to be loved by her as children love: though the experience of many years have now taught me that there are few things in the world so evanescent [fleeting] as a child's love. Nine tenths of the children, whose love once seemed as warm as hers, are now merely on the terms of everyday acquaintance." The sentiment of fleeting happiness pervades Carroll's seemingly lighthearted fantasies and infuses the Alice books with melancholy and loss. 

凿的材料可以证明卡罗尔和他众多的忘年交接触时行为不端。卡罗尔的助手所写的记录和爱丽丝·里德尔本人也并未指摘卡罗尔别有用心。

卡罗尔深切地怀念快乐单纯的童年时光，与成年人相处时感到局促不安，而孩子们在身边时，他觉得能够得到理解，暂时忘却在自己的成人世界里一切已不再单纯。具有讽刺意味的是，卡罗尔目睹他的每一位小朋友随着年龄增长，变得成熟，并与他渐渐疏远，令他哀伤于纯真不再。他在给一个小女孩母亲的信中写道：“她待我如同待其他孩子，我能被她喜爱感觉如此幸福。然而多年的经验告诉我，世上没有比孩子们的爱更为昙花一现的事物。在那些曾经像她一样热情洋溢的孩子们中，现在有十分之九的人与我的关系如同平淡的熟人。”这种转瞬即逝的快乐渗透在作者那些表面奇妙、轻松快乐的幻想故事中，给爱丽丝的这两部作品平添了一丝哀怨和迷茫。 

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland

PLOT OVERVIEW

Alice sits on a riverbank on a warm summer day, drowsily reading over her sister's shoulder, when she catches sight of a White Rabbit in a waistcoat running by her. The White Rabbit pulls out a pocket watch, exclaims that he is late, and pops down a rabbit hole. Alice follows the White Rabbit down the hole and comes upon a great hallway lined with doors. She finds a small door that she opens using a key she discovers on a nearby table. Through the door, she sees a beautiful garden, and Alice begins to cry when she realizes she cannot fit through the door. She finds a bottle marked "DRINK ME" and downs the contents. She shrinks down to the right size to enter the door but cannot enter since she has left the key on the tabletop above her head. Alice discovers a cake marked "EAT ME" which causes her to grow to an inordinately large height. Still unable to enter the garden, Alice begins to cry again, and her giant tears form a pool at her feet. As she cries, Alice shrinks and falls into the pool of tears. The pool of tears becomes a sea, and as she treads water she meets a Mouse. The Mouse accompanies Alice to shore, where a number of animals stand gathered on a bank. After a "Caucus Race," Alice scares the animals away with tales of her cat, Dinah, and finds herself alone again.

Alice meets the White Rabbit again, who mistakes her for a servant and sends her off to fetch his things. While in the

爱丽丝漫游奇境记

情节·览

一个明媚的夏日，爱丽丝坐在河畔，靠在姐姐的肩上看书，昏昏欲睡。她猛然瞥见一只穿着背心的白兔从身边跑过。白兔掏出一块怀表，说自己迟到了，跳进了一个兔子洞。爱丽丝紧随其后跳进去，掉到了一条通道上，两边是门。她发现身边的桌上有一把钥匙，使用它打开了一扇小门。门外是一个美丽的花园，她却不能从小门钻出去，于是哭了起来。她发现一个瓶子，上面写着“喝了我”，就一饮而尽。她的身体缩小了，正好可以通过那扇门，可是她把门钥匙落在了桌子上，桌面高过她头顶，她还是开不了门去花园。爱丽丝发现一块蛋糕，上面写着“吃了我”，她吃下去后变得超乎寻常地高，还是进不了花园。她号啕大哭，大颗大颗的泪珠落在她脚下汇聚成一个池塘。这一哭她变小了，掉进了泪水积成的池塘里。池塘变成了海洋，她在里面游泳，碰到了一只老鼠。他陪着爱丽丝游到岸边，有一群动物站在那里，集合在一起。众动物进行“议员赛跑”之后，爱丽丝说起她的猫戴娜，动物们吓得一哄而散，只剩下她一个。

爱丽丝再次碰见了白兔，白兔误将她认作自己的佣人，差她去拿东西。在白兔的房子里，爱丽丝喝下了