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THE PEOPLE OF
THE ABYSS

Jack London

深淵里的人們

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英語文學注釋讀物

THE PEOPLE OF THE ABYSS

BY JACK LONDON

深淵里的人們

杰 克·倫 敦 原著

C·C·托尔斯泰 删节

吳 曉 注释

商 务 印 書 館

1960年·北京

內容提要

《深渊里的人们》是美国现实主义作家杰克·伦敦一部暴露英国伦敦贫民区状况的优秀作品。他在书中生动地描写了那里人们的监狱似的惨痛生活。劳动人民在那里受着残酷的剥削，流着血汗拼命工作，却还无法维持生活；工厂里的工人一到年老体衰，或因疾病和其他事故而丧失劳动力的时候，他的一生也就因此完蛋了。

在书中我们可以听到杰克·伦敦为英国工人恶劣的劳动条件和所受到的残酷剥削而发出的愤怒的抗议。

本书根据苏联出版的删节本加以注释刊印。删节本除了文字方面作了某些删节外，基本上和原著相同。本书可以作为大学英语专业二三年級学生及相当程度的英语自学者的阅读材料。

英語文学注释讀物

深淵里的人們

杰克·倫敦原著 C·C·托尔斯泰删节 吴晓注释

商 务 印 书 馆 出 版

北京东总布胡同10号

(北京市书刊出版业营业登记证出字第107号)

新华书店北京发行所发行 各地新华书店经售

人 民 大 学 印 刷 厂 印 装

统一书号：9017·274

1960年12月初版

开本 787×1092 1/32

1990年12月北京第1次印刷 字数 73千字

印张 $3\frac{3}{16}$

印数 1—4,000册

定价 (10) 0.40元

作者簡介

本書作者杰克·倫敦 (Jack London, 1876—1916) 是美国近代的进步作家。他的作品在美国文学史上占有一个显著的地位。他生于旧金山，家庭极端贫苦，小学讀書时就靠卖报，做工来維持生活。杰克·倫敦做过黄麻厂工人，当过水手，常常因为失业而流浪街头。1897年在克朗代克 (Klondike) 地区发现金矿时，他和其他的流浪汉一起到北方去淘金。他的“黄金梦”不久就破灭了，但在北方冰天雪地里艰苦的劳动和生活，给他后来所写的小說提供了很多材料。

在杰克·倫敦以前，美国出版的以无产阶级的生活为主题的小說，主要是从资产阶级的虚伪的人道主义出发，其中心思想是在不改变人剥削人的经济制度的前提下，提出改善工人生活状况的要求，把希望寄托在资本家的“好心腸”上。在杰克·倫敦的前期文学生涯中，他是不接受这种观点的。

杰克·倫敦的创作生涯大致可以分为两个时期，以1910年作为这两个时期的分界线。在他的创作的前期，杰克·倫敦一方面从事创作活动；一方面积极参加当时美国的工人运动。这个时期是他斗志最为旺盛的时期，反映在他的作品方面的，除了一些优秀的现实主义小說如《铁蹄》、《马丁·伊登》等外，他还写了許多篇激动人心的、推进美国工人运动的文章。可是，从1910年起，杰克·倫敦明显地脱离了工人运动。资产阶级的思想影响在他的作品中愈益加深，标志若作者已經面临思想意識和创作能力的危机。杰克·倫敦痛苦地經受了这个精神危机，象他小說中的主人公马丁·伊登一样，感到了生活的空虚和对创作的絕望，最后，在他无法加以反抗的那种美国资本主义的腐化力量面前，终于服毒自杀。

杰克·倫敦的创作和个人命运，无可爭辯地証明：只有在文艺为人民服务、为社会主义服务的时候，才可能有真正的文艺。他的作品 中具

有价值的一切东西，都是在作者接近人民，在社会主义思想鼓舞着的时候创造出来的这个事实，完全证实了这条真理。

* * *

《深渊里的人们》是杰克·伦敦早期的一部报告文学作品。1902年，作者从纽约搭船到英国首都伦敦。他原来打算在这里待上两天，再转往南非。不料船刚靠岸，他就接到美国新闻协会取消派赴南非采访新闻的一封信。于是，杰克·伦敦就索性利用这次机会，深入了解伦敦东区——贫民区的实际生活情况。他买了几套旧衣服，化装为一个流落美国的美国水手。这次观察体验的结果，就是这部《深渊里的人们》。书中真实地描述了英国劳动人民痛苦的非人的生活，书中也听到了作者为英国工人恶劣的劳动条件和所受到的残酷剥削而发出的愤慨声音。据说，作者在自己的全部著作中，最心爱的就是这一部，因为“我写的书没有一本曾经象这本书那样吸引住我的稚年的心灵，流了那么多的泪水。”

正如作者自己所说，本书是他内心无比愤怒之下的产物。为什么在英国“最为繁荣”的当时，会发生这种“朱门酒肉臭，路有冻死骨”的情况呢？作者正确地指出：这是要由占统治地位的资产阶级负责的。但杰克·伦敦的思想仅此而已。无产阶级的出路何在，作者在本书中并没有提出自己的看法。作者在其他的文章中固然曾经指出，工人阶级必须从资产阶级手里夺取政权，他也曾经指出阶级斗争的重要性，不能寄托希望于议会斗争，因为“历史表明：没有统治阶级曾经不经斗争而自愿放手的”。但是，作者在本书的结束语一章里没有把这个重要的、极其基本的论点包括进去。因而，作者的思想仅只是揭露了资本主义社会的一些疮疤，而在推进社会进步方面，他是没有作出贡献的。

Preface

The experiences related in this volume fell to me in the summer of 1902.¹ I went down into the under-world of London² with an attitude of mind which I may best liken to that of the explorer.³ I was open to be convinced⁴ by the evidence of my eyes, rather than⁵ by the teachings of those who had not seen, or by the words of those who had seen and gone before. Further, I took with me certain simple criteria⁶ with which to measure the life of the under-world. That which made for more life, for physical and spiritual health, was good; that which made for less life, which hurt, and dwarfed, and distorted life, was bad.

It will be readily apparent to the reader that I saw much that was bad. Yet it must not be forgotten that the time of which I write was considered "good times" in England. The starvation and lack of shelter I encountered constituted a chronic condition of misery which is never wiped out, even in the periods of greatest prosperity.

1. The experiences related in this volume fell to me in the 'summer of 1902. 本書所敘述的是我在 1902 年的經歷。fall to me = come to me by chance; happen to me. 2. the under-world of London 倫敦的下層社會，指倫敦東頭 (the East End) 的貧民區。3. with an attitude of mind which I may best liken to that of the explorer 我当时所抱的心情，可以最恰当地与一个探险者的心情相比，这里代名詞 that 是指 attitude of mind. 4. I was open to be convinced 我准备相信，也即是說，“我不存什么偏見，只要我能相信，我决不坚持不信”，与 I am ready to be convinced 意义相似。5. rather than 而不是。6. certain simple criteria 某些简单的标准。criteria [krai'tiəriə] (判断的) 标准，这是复数形式，单数为 criterion. 7. That which made for more life ... (was good) 凡是使生命更丰富的东西...(都是好的)。to make for 有助于。

Chapter I

The Descent

"But you can't do it, you know," friends said, to whom I applied for assistance in the matter of sinking myself down into the East End of London.¹ "You had better see the police for a guide," they added, on second thought, painfully endeavouring to adjust themselves to the psychological processes of a madman.²

"But I don't want to see the police," I protested. "What I wish to do, is to go down into the East End and see things for myself.³ I wish to know how those people are living there, and why they are living there, and what they are living for. In short, I am going to live there myself."

"You don't want to live down there!"⁴ everybody said, with disapprobation writ large upon their faces.⁵ "Why, it

1. to whom I applied for assistance in the matter of sinking myself down into the East End of London 我請求他們幫助我深入到倫敦東頭的東區去。the East End 倫敦的東頭，是倫敦的貧民區。那里的生活條件極端惡劣。作者稱之為 Abyss (深淵)。to apply to (人) for (事情) in the matter of (事情) as regards)。2. painfully endeavouring to adjust themselves to the psychological processes of a madman 竭力設法使他們適應一個瘋子的心態。這是一個分詞短語。作狀語。說明 they added 的狀態。madman 指作者本人。哈爾斯威克·倫敦已是一個著名的作家。他要親自到地獄般的東頭去體驗生活。作者認為瘋子是發瘋。3. see things for myself 親跟去看一看。4. You don't want to live down there! 你要住到那兒去! 表示驚奇的語氣。5. with disapprobation writ large upon their faces 一面孔不贊成的神氣。writ...upon (write... upon) 是過去分詞短語。和名詞 disapprobation 在一起作前置詞 with 的複合賓語。

is said there are places where a man's life isn't worth tu'pence."¹

"The very places I wish to see,"² I broke in.

"But you can't, you know," was the unfailing rejoinder.

"Which is not what I came to see you about," I answered brusquely, somewhat nettled by their incomprehension. "I am a stranger here, and I want you to tell me what you know of the East End, in order that I may have something to start on."

"But we know nothing of the East End. It is over there, somewhere." And they waved their hands vaguely in the direction where the sun on rare occasions may be seen to rise.³

"Then I shall go to Cook's,"⁴ I announced.

"Oh yes," they said, with relief. "Cook's will be sure to know."

But O Cook, O Thomas Cook & Son, path-finders and trail-clearers, living sign-posts to all the world and bestowers of first aid to bewildered travellers—unhesitatingly and instantly, with ease and celerity, could you send me to Darkest Africa or Innermost Thibet, but to the East End of London, barely a stone's throw distant from Ludgate Circus,⁵ you know not the way!

1. tu'pence [tʰʌpəns] (=two-pence) 两辨士. 2. The very places I wish to see 这正是我要去看的地方. very 在作形容词时有“恰好”“正是”的意思. 起强调语气的作用. 3. where the sun on rare occasions may be seen to rise 在那里偶尔可以看见太阳升起来. 在这个定语从句中 the sun 和 to rise 可以一起看作是动词 may be seen 的主语. 如果把整个子句变成主动语态就成: where people may see the sun rise. 注意在动词 see (主动语态)的宾语后面的不定式都没有 to (见 p. 23 注4). 4. Cook's (=Cook's Travelling Agency), 全名为 Thomas Cook and Son, 是英国的一家旅行社. 过去一般译为通济隆公司. 5. barely a stone's throw distant from Ludgate Circus 离开辣盖特广场只有一箭之遥. Ludgate Circus [lʰʌdʒɪt 'sɜ:kəs] 辣盖特广场, 伦敦商业区.

"You can't do it, you know," said the human emporium of routes and fares at Cook's Cheapside branch.¹ "It is so — ahem — so unusual. We are not accustomed to taking travellers to the East End; we receive no call to take them there, and we know nothing whatsoever about the place at all."

I took my way to the American consul-general. And here, at last, I found a man with whom I could "do business".² In one minute I explained myself and my project, which he accepted as a matter of course.³

I was now free to plunge into that human wilderness of which nobody seemed to know anything. But at once I encountered a new difficulty in the shape of my cabby,⁴ a greywhiskered and eminently decorous personage, who had imperturbably driven me for several hours about the "City".⁵

"Drive me down to the East End," I ordered, taking my seat.

"Where, sir?" he demanded with frank surprise.

"To the East End, anywhere.⁶ Go on."

The hansom pursued an aimless way for several minutes, then came to a puzzled stop.⁷ The aperture above

1. the human emporium of routes and fares at Cook's Cheapside branch 倫敦(女子)旅行社奇泊賽區分社決定路線、旅運費的主持人。emporium 原意為“交易中心”。 2. do business 打交道。 3. a matter of course 很自然的事情。 4. encountered a new difficulty in the shape of my cabby 在馬車夫的問題上遇到了新的困難。 in the shape of 以... 的形狀。在... 問題上。 cabby 馬車夫 (=cabman), 是俗語。 5. the "City" 倫敦出城。現在是銀行和金融業的中心。 6. anywhere (家頭的) 任何地方。 7. came to a puzzled stop 馬車司機停住了。

my head¹ was uncovered, and the cabman peered down perplexedly at me.

"I say," he said, "wot plyce yer wanter go?"²

"East End," I repeated. "Nowhere in particular. Just drive me around, anywhere."

"But wot's the haddress, sir?"

"See here!" I thundered. "Drive me down to the East End, and at once!"

It was evident that he did not understand, but he withdrew his head, and grumblingly started his horse.

Nowhere in the streets of London may one escape the sight of abject poverty,³ while five minutes' walk from almost any point will bring one to a slum; but the region my hansom was now penetrating was one of unending slum. The streets were filled with a new and different race of people, short of stature,⁴ and of wretched appearance. We rolled along through miles of bricks and squalor, and from each cross street and alley flashed long vistas of bricks and misery. Here and there lurched a drunken man or woman, and the air was obscene with sounds of jangling and squabbling. At a market, tottery old men and women

1. The aperture above my head 我頭頂上的窗孔。作者乘的是 hansom 式馬車，這是一種可乘坐二人的兩輪馬車，頂篷上有一窗孔，趕車人的座位高踞在車廂背後，他可以从頂篷的窗孔中和乘坐者說話。這種馬車從 1835 年到開始有汽車時為止，在英國很流行。2. wot plyce yer wanter go? (= what place do you want to go?) 這是倫敦的土話 (Cockney)，倫敦的勞動人民都說這種話。Cockney 常將詞中的長 a [eɪ] 變成 a (y) [ai]; ing [ɪŋ] 變成 in [ɪn]；詞首的 h [h] 不發音，而又往往將以元音開始的詞加上 [h] 音，例如下文中的 haddress (=address)。3. Nowhere in the streets of London may one escape the sight of abject poverty 在倫敦的街道上，沒有一個地方看不見可憐的貧困景象。這是一個倒裝句，主語是 one，謂語是 may escape, nowhere in the streets of London 是狀語。這種倒裝句起強調語氣的作用。4. short of stature, 身材矮小。

were searching in the garbage thrown in the mud for¹ rotten potatoes, beans, and vegetables, while little children clustered like flies around a festering mass of fruit, thrusting their arms to the shoulders into the liquid corruption, and drawing forth morsels, but partially decayed, which they devoured on the spot.

Not a hansom did I meet with in all my drive,² while mine was like an apparition from another and better world, the way the children ran after it and alongside.³ And as far as I could see were the solid walls of brick, the slimy pavements, and the screaming streets; and for the first time in my life the fear of the crowd smote me. It was like the fear of the sea; and the miserable multitudes, street upon street, seemed so many waves of a vast and malodorous sea, lapping about me and threatening to well up and over me.⁴

"Stepney,⁵ sir; Stepney Station," the cabby called down.

I looked about. It was really a railroad station, and he had driven desperately to it as the one familiar spot he had ever heard of in all that wilderness.

1. 这个 for 是指(搜寻的)目的. 在本章第一节中也有一个 for 的目的: You had better see the police for a guide 你还是去找警察问问. 2. Not a hansom did I meet with in all my drive 在整个路程中我一辆洋生式的马车也没有遇到. 这也是一个倒装句, not 放在句首, 起强调语气的作用(见 p. 7 注 3), 平常的语序为: I did not meet with a hansom in all my drive. meet with 有“偶然, 无意中遇到”的意思(=come upon by chance). 3. the way the children ran after it and alongside 看孩子们跟在马车后面和车旁跑的那股劲儿. 这是一个包含一个定语子句 (in which) the children... 的状语, 形容 mine (my cab) was like an apparition from another and better world. 例: He felt you were angry with him, the way you talked 看你那副说话的样子. 他觉得你在和他生气呢. 4. threatening to well up and over me 大有向我涌来, 把我吞没之势. threaten 作“有...之势”解. 5. Stepney ['stepni] 斯特泊尼, 伦敦东头地名.

"Well?" I said.

He spluttered unintelligibly, shook his head, and looked very miserable. "I'm a strynger 'ere,"¹ he managed to articulate. "An' if yer don't want² Stepney Station, I'm blessed if I know wotcher do want."³

"I'll tell you what I want," I said. "You drive along and keep your eye out⁴ for a shop where old clothes are sold. Now, when you see such a shop, drive right on till you turn the corner, then stop and let me out."

I could see that he was growing dubious of his fare,⁵ but not long afterwards he pulled up to the curb⁶ and informed me that an old clothes shop was to be found a bit of the way back.

"Won'tcher py me?"⁷ he pleaded. "There's seven an' six owin' me."⁸

"Yes," I laughed, "and it would be the last I'd see of you."⁹

1. I'm a strynger 'ere = I'm a stranger here. 2. An' if yer don't want = and if you don't want. 3. I'm blessed if I know wotcher do want (= I'm blessed if I know what you do want) 天知道你到底要到哪里去。I'm blessed if I know...有“我一点也不知道...”的意思。to do 在肯定句里起强调语气的作用。有“到底”“真正”的意思。例如：I do hope we'll meet again soon 我真的希望我们不久能再相见。blessed 是詛咒語，语气較 damn 等詞为輕。4. keep your eye out 留心看看；注意一下。5. he was growing dubious of his fare 他愈来愈怀疑起来；怕拿不到車錢。dubious 是形容詞，作句子的表語，說明 he. 6. he pulled up to the curb 他把馬車在人行道边停了下来。to pull up 將馬車停下（刹住）。7. Won'tcher py me? = Won't you pay me? 8. There's seven an' six owin' me = There is seven shillings and sixpence owing (to) me. 9. Yes, and it would be the last I'd see of you 要付的，但是我現在付了你，我就別想再看見你了！这是一个虚拟語气的句子，意謂 If I paid you now it would be the last I'd see of you, 指馬車夫要溜掉。

"Lord lumme, but it'll be the last I see of you if yer don't py me,"¹ he retorted.

But a crowd of ragged onlookers had already gathered around the cab, and I laughed again and walked back to the old clothes shop.

Here the chief difficulty was in making the shopman understand that I really and truly wanted old clothes. But after fruitless attempts to press upon me new and impossible coats and trousers,² he began to bring to light³ heaps of old ones, looking mysterious the while and hinting darkly.⁴ This he did with the palpable intention of letting me know that he had "piped my lay",⁵ in order to bulldose me, through fear of exposure, into paying heavily⁶ for my purchases. A man in trouble, or a high-class criminal from across the water,⁷ was what he took my measure for — in either case, a person anxious to avoid the police.

But I disputed with him over the outrageous difference between prices and values, till I quite disabused him

1. Lord lumme, but it'll be the last I see of you if yer don't py me. 老天爷，要是你不付给我钱的话，我也别想再看见你了。（指作者想不付钱逃走）
2. Lord lumme ['lɔ:d 'lʌmɪ] (= Lord love me) 是一个加强语气的俚语。
3. press upon me new and impossible coats and trousers 硬要我买这些新的新外套和新裤子。impossible 没法穿的，指式样离奇，颜色刺目的衣服。new and impossible coats and trousers 是动词 press 的宾语。因为较长，所以将宾语 put on me 放在前面。
4. to bring to light 拿出来；暴露。
5. looking mysterious the while and hinting darkly 同时看上去很神秘的样子，还偷偷地向我暗示着说话。the while 同时；在那时，状语。
6. piped my lay 露了我的路子了；看出我是干什么的了。
7. in order to bulldose me into paying heavily 为了要吓吓我，使我付大价钱。bulldose 吓吓。into 说明 bulldose 的宾语。
8. a high-class criminal from across the water 远渡重洋的重大罪犯。

of the notion,¹ and he settled down to drive a hard bargain² with a hard customer. In the end I selected a pair of stout though well-worn trousers,³ a frayed jacket with one remaining button, a pair of brogans which had plainly seen service where coal was shovelled,⁴ a thin leather belt, a very dirty cloth cap, and a stoker's singlet. My underclothing and socks, however, were new and warm.

"I must sy yer a sharp 'un,"⁵ he said, with counterfeit admiration, as I handed over the ten shillings finally agreed upon for the outfit. "Blimey, if you ain't ben up an' down Petticut Lane afore now.⁶ Yer trouseys is wuth five bob to hany man, an' a docker 'ud give two an' six for the shoes, to sy nothin' of the coat an' cap an' new stoker's singlet an' 'hother things."⁷

1. I quite disabused him of the notion. 我完全打消了他的想法。notion 觀念：此处指認為作者是逃犯，并乘机勒索的主意。2. to drive a hard bargain 敲一宗难办的交易。3. a pair of well-worn trousers 一条穿得很旧的裤子。4. a pair of brogans which had plainly seen service where coal was shovelled 一双显然曾經見識过剝煤活儿的皮鞋。brogan 又可拼作 brogue [broug] 翻的牛皮制的鞋子。5. "I must sy yer a sharp 'un" ("= I must say you are a sharp one") "我說你這人很精明。" 6. Blimey, if you ain't ben up an' down Petticut Lane afore now (= Blimey, if you haven't been up and down Petticut Lane before now) 我的天，你要不是老在白地克胡同来回才怪呢。Blimey. {blaimi} (=God blind me) 俚語，这里表示惊异。ain't (=am not, is not, are not, have not 等) 是一般文化水平不高，不注意語法的人的用法。Petticut Lane 是倫敦东头商业区的一条街。7. Yer trouseys is wuth five bob to hany man, an' a docker 'ud give two an' six for the shoes, to sy nothin' of the coat an' cap an' new stoker's singlet an' 'hother things (= Your trousers are worth five bob to any man, and a docker would give two and six for the shoes, to say nothing of the coat and cap and new stoker's singlet and other things). 你这条裤子卖给誰也值五先令，这双鞋上个磅头了人就肯出两先令六辨士，且不說上衣，帽子，新的火伙背心和其他的东西了。說這話的人不注意語法，因此在原句中有語法錯誤。(Your trousers) is 应為 are. bob 先令，单数和复数都是 bob，是俚語。two and six (=two shillings and sixpence), to say nothing of... 更不用說；且不說。

"How much will you give me for them?" I demanded suddenly. "I paid you ten bob for the lot, and I'll sell them back to you, right now, for eight. Come, it's a go!"¹

But he grinned and shook his head, and though I had made a good bargain, I was unpleasantly aware that he had made a better one.

I found the cabby and a policeman with their heads together,² but the latter, after looking me over sharply and particularly scrutinising the bundle under my arm, turned away and left the cabby to wax mutinous³ by himself. And not a step would he budge till I paid him the seven shillings and sixpence owing him.⁴ Whereupon he was willing to drive me to the ends of the earth, apologising profusely for his insistence, and explaining that one ran across queer customers⁵ in London Town.

But he drove me only to Highbury Vale, in North London, where my luggage was waiting for me. Here, next day, I took off my shoes (not without regret for their lightness and comfort), and my soft, grey travelling suit, and, in fact, all my clothing; and proceeded to array myself in the clothes of the other and unimaginable men, who must have been indeed unfortunate to have had to part with such

1. Come, it's a go! 来吧, 就这么办吧! (这是笔好生意.) come 在这里是一个命令式, 有鼓励 (别人做一件事) 的意思, 例如: Come, come, don't be afraid. go 裡面, 作 "交易" 解, 等于 bargain 或 agreement. 2. with their heads together 两人在交头接耳地说话. 3. to wax mutinous 变得不听話起来. to wax 与 to become 和 to grow 同义. 4. not a step would he budge till I paid him the seven shillings and sixpence owing him 不等到我付给了他少他的那七先令六辨士, 他一步也不肯走. 这是一个强调语气的倒装句. 平常的语序是 He would not budge a step till I paid him the seven shillings and sixpence owing him. 5. one ran across queer customers 你会碰到形迹可疑的顾客的. to run across (无意中) 碰到.

rags¹ for the pitiable sums obtainable from a dealer.

Inside my stoker's singlet, in the armpit, I sewed a gold sovereign² (an emergency sum certainly of modest proportions); and inside my stoker's singlet I put myself.³ And then I sat down and moralised upon the fair years and fat, which had made my skin soft and brought the nerves close to the surface; for the singlet was rough and raspy as a hair shirt, and I am confident that the most rigorous of ascetics suffer no more than I did in the ensuing twenty-four hours.

The remainder of my costume was fairly easy to put on, though the brogans, or brogues, were quite a problem. As stiff and hard as if made of wood, it was only after a prolonged pounding of the uppers with my fists that I was able to get my feet into them at all. Then, with a few shillings, a knife, a handkerchief, and some brown papers and flake tobacco stowed away in my pockets, I thumped down the stairs and said good-bye to my foreboding friends. As I passed out of the door, the "help",⁴ a comely, middle-aged woman, could not conquer a grin that twisted her lips and separated them till the throat, out of involuntary sympathy, made the uncouth animal noises we are wont to designate as "laughter".⁵

No sooner was I out on the streets than I was impress-

1. who must have been indeed unfortunate to have had to part with such rags 这个人一定真的倒了霉,才不得不把这样的破烂衣服都卖掉. must have been 表示一种较肯定的猜测,“must + 完成式”是过去时态, to have had to part 是不定式的完成式,指过去时. 2. sovereign 英国的金币,值二十先令. 3. inside my stoker's singlet I put myself 我穿上了那件伙伙的汗衫. 这是倒装顺序. 4. the "help" “女佣人”. 5. the "help"... noises we are wont to designate as "laughter". 那个“女佣人”,一个外表秀雅的中年妇女,禁不住嘻嘻地笑了起来. 她的嘴唇扭曲着,向上下张开,直到喉咙里由于不能自主的冲动,发出我们常称之为“大笑”的那种粗厉的野兽般的声音.

ed by the difference in status effected by my clothes,¹ All servility vanished from the demeanour of the common people with whom I came in contact. Presto! in the twinkling of an eye,² so to say,³ I had become one of them. My frayed and out-at-elbows jacket,⁴ was the badge and advertisement of my class, which was their class. It made me of like kind,⁵ and in place of the fawning and too respectful attention I had hitherto received, I now shared with them a comradeship. The man in corduroy⁶ and dirty neckerchief no longer addressed me as "sir" or "governor",⁷ It was "mate",⁸ now-- and a fine and hearty word, with a tingle to it,⁹ and a warmth and gladness, which the other term does not possess. Governor! It speaks of mastery, and power, and high authority -- the tribute of the man who is under to the man on top, delivered in the hope that he will let up a bit and ease his weight,¹⁰ which is another way of saying that it is an appeal for alms.

1. No sooner was I out on the streets than I was impressed by the difference in status effected by my clothes. 我一走到街上,就感到我的衣服使我的地位变得不同了。no sooner... than... 是一个句型,前半句往往是倒装句,有“一...就...”的意思。与 as soon as 同义,但比 as soon as 的语气更强。2. in the twinkling of an eye 一眨眼之間。3. so to say (或 so to speak) 可以这样說吧。4. out-at-elbows jacket 露肘的穿来的上衣。5. It made me of like kind 那件上衣使我成了他們同一伙的人。like 在这里是形容词,作“相同的”,“同样的”解。6. The man in corduroy [korduroi] 穿灯芯绒衣服的人。灯芯绒是英国工人常穿的衣服。the man 是单数。7. 这里以单数的“man”加上定冠词 the 来指一般的人。8. governor 老英国劳动者对“上层阶级”的人的称呼。9. mate 伙计;朋友。英国劳动者之間相互的称呼。10. with a tingle to it 带着一种使人高兴的促音。tingle 是动词。the word (即 mate)。tingle 兴奋的政变。10. delivered in the hope that he will let up a bit and ease his weight. 这样称呼就是希望那人(在上面的)会稍停一下,解囊施舍。to let up 停下来。ease one's weight 減輕重量。眼