

哈佛

蓝星双语名著导读

Today's Most Popular Study Guides

格列佛游记 Gulliver's Travels

[英] Jonathan Swift 原著
John Henriksen 导读
张庆红 王利 翻译

SMARTER

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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 50 册,在图书市场上收到了很好的反响。本次新推出的品种同样精挑细选了国外近现代经典作品,以期进一步丰富该系列的内容。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

Jonathan Swift, son of the English lawyer Jonathan Swift the elder, was born in Dublin, Ireland, on November 30, 1667. He grew up there in the care of his uncle before attending Trinity College at the age of fourteen, where he stayed for seven years, graduating in 1688. In that year, he became the secretary of Sir William Temple, an English politician and member of the Whig party. In 1694, he took religious orders in the Church of Ireland and then spent a year as a country parson. He then spent further time in the service of Temple before returning to Ireland to become the chaplain of the earl of Berkeley. Meanwhile, he had begun to write satires on the political and religious corruption surrounding him, working on *A Tale of a Tub*, which supports the position of the Anglican Church against its critics on the left and the right, and *The Battle of the Books*, which argues for the supremacy of the classics against modern thought and literature. He also wrote a number of political pamphlets in favor of the Whig party. In 1709 he went to London to campaign for the Irish church but was unsuccessful. After some conflicts with the Whig party, mostly because of Swift's strong allegiance to the church, he became a member of the more conservative Tory party in 1710.

Unfortunately for Swift, the Tory government fell out of power in 1714 and Swift, despite his fame for his writings, fell out of favor. Swift, who had been hoping to be assigned a position in the Church of England, instead returned to Dublin, where he became the dean of St. Patrick's. During his brief

来龙·去脉

乔纳森·斯威夫特1667年11月30日出生于爱尔兰的都柏林，其父亲是英国的律师。他在都柏林由伯父抚养长大，14岁进入三一学院，学习七年，1688年毕业后担任英国政治家辉格党成员邓波尔爵士的私人秘书，1694年接受爱尔兰教堂的神职，成为一名乡村牧师，在乡下度过了一年。之后，他又担任邓波尔爵士的私人秘书。此后他回到爱尔兰，成为伯克利伯爵的私人牧师。在此期间，他开始写一些文章讽刺身边的政治和宗教腐败，同时也开始写《桶的故事》。该书支持国教反对左派和右派。另一作品《书的战争》则推崇古典名著，反对现代思想和文学。他还编写了许多支持辉格党的政论性的小册子。1709年他去伦敦为爱尔兰教堂开展募捐活动，但没有成功。而他与辉格党发生的一些冲突主要是由于他对教堂的忠顺。1710年他加入了更加保守的托利党。

对斯威夫特来说不幸的是，1714年托利党政府垮台，而斯威夫特并没有因其作品有名而免于失宠。斯威夫特本想在英国教会谋得职位，但不得不回到都柏林，担任了圣帕特里克教堂的主持牧师。在英国短暂的停留期间里，斯威夫特与亚



time in England, Swift had become friends with writers such as Alexander Pope, and during a meeting of their literary club, the Martinus Scriblerus Club, they decided to write satires of modern learning. The third voyage of *Gulliver's Travels* is assembled from the work Swift did during this time. However, the final work was not completed until 1726, and the narrative of the third voyage was actually the last one completed. After his return to Ireland, Swift became a staunch supporter of the Irish against English attempts to weaken their economy and political power, writing pamphlets such as the satirical *A Modest Proposal*, in which he suggests that the Irish problems of famine and overpopulation could be easily solved by having the babies of poor Irish subjects sold as delicacies to feed the rich.

Gulliver's Travels was a controversial work when it was first published in 1726. In fact, it was not until almost ten years after its first printing that the book appeared with the entire text that Swift had originally intended it to have. Ever since, editors have excised many of the passages, particularly the more caustic ones dealing with bodily functions. Even without those passages, however, *Gulliver's Travels* serves as a biting satire, and Swift ensures that it is both humorous and critical, constantly attacking British and European society through its descriptions of imaginary countries.

Late in life, Swift seemed to many observers to become even more caustic and bitter than he had been. Three years before his death, he was declared unable to care for himself, and guardians were appointed. Based on these facts and on a comparison between Swift's fate and that of his character Gulliver, some people have concluded that he gradually be-


历山大·蒲柏等成为朋友。他们在一次文学俱乐部涂鸦社的聚会时，决定写一些现代学术性的讽刺作品。《格列佛游记》中的第三次航海经历就是斯威夫特在这一期间的作品内容汇集而成的。然而这部作品直到1726年才完成，实际上第三次航海是放在最后写的。回到爱尔兰后，斯威夫特坚定地支持爱尔兰反抗英国企图削弱其经济和政治力量的图谋，他写了很多讽刺性的小册子，《谦虚的提议》就是其中之一。在这个小册子里，他提议通过把贫穷的爱尔兰臣民的孩子卖给富人当餐桌上的美味来解决爱尔兰的饥荒和人口过剩问题。

1726年，《格列佛游记》首次出版时引起了很大争议。事实上，此书首版将近10年后，斯威夫特的全文版本的书才问世。此后，出版社的编辑对书中的很多段落，尤其是讽刺性极强的关于人体功能的部分进行了修改。然而即使这些段落被删掉了，《格列佛游记》也不失为一部极具讽刺性的作品，斯威夫特确保这部作品既幽默又充满讽刺，通过对幻想中的国家的描写不断攻击英国和欧洲社会。


很多观察家认为斯威夫特进入晚年后好像变得比以前更加尖刻。在去世前三年，他生活无法自理，不得不派人护理他。基于以上事实以及对斯威夫特的命运和他所塑造的人物格列佛命运的比较，一些人认为他逐渐变得精神失常，他的这种失常是对人类愤慨的必然结果。然而，事



came insane and that his insanity was a natural outgrowth of his indignation and outrage against humankind. However, the truth seems to be that Swift was suddenly incapacitated by a paralytic stroke late in life, and that prior to this incident his mental capacities were unimpaired.

Gulliver's Travels is about a specific set of political conflicts, but if it were nothing more than that it would long ago have been forgotten. The staying power of the work comes from its depiction of the human condition and its often despairing, but occasionally hopeful, sketch of the possibilities for humanity to rein in its baser instincts. 

实似乎表明斯威夫特由于晚年突然得了中风而瘫痪，而在此前他的思维能力没有受到损害。

《格列佛游记》是一部关于一系列独特的政治冲突的小说，但它又并不止于此，否则它早就被遗忘了。这本小说的持久魅力在于它对人类生存状况的描写，在于不断令人绝望又偶尔给人希望的对人类控制其更为卑劣本性的可能性的描写。

PLOT OVERVIEW

Gulliver's *Travels* recounts the story of Lemuel Gulliver, a practical-minded Englishman trained as a surgeon who takes to the seas when his business fails. In a deadpan first-person narrative that rarely shows any signs of self-reflection or deep emotional response, Gulliver narrates the adventures that befall him on these travels.

Gulliver's adventure in Lilliput begins when he wakes after his shipwreck to find himself bound by innumerable tiny threads and addressed by tiny captors who are in awe of him but fiercely protective of their kingdom. They are not afraid to use violence against Gulliver, though their arrows are little more than pinpricks. But overall, they are hospitable, risking famine in their land by feeding Gulliver, who consumes more food than a thousand Lilliputians combined could. Gulliver is taken into the capital city by a vast wagon the Lilliputians have specially built. He is presented to the emperor, who is entertained by Gulliver, just as Gulliver is flattered by the attention of royalty. Eventually Gulliver becomes a national resource, used by the army in its war against the people of Blefuscu, whom the Lilliputians hate for doctrinal differences concerning the proper way to crack eggs. But things change when Gulliver is convicted of treason for putting out a fire in the royal palace with his urine and is condemned to be shot in the eyes with poisoned arrows. The emperor eventually pardons him and he goes to Blefuscu, where he is able to repair a boat he finds and set sail for England.

情节·赏

《格列佛游记》讲述了里梅尔·格列佛的故事。里梅尔·格列佛是英国一名务实的外科医生，每当事业失败时，他就出海航行。格列佛用第一人称叙述了他航海过程中的冒险经历。他叙述故事时很少流露出个人的想法和感情。

格列佛在利立浦特的冒险经历以他轮船失事后发生的事为开端。当他醒来，他发现自己身上缠着无数根细细的绳子，一群小矮人在向他说着什么。他们畏惧他却又极力想保护他们的王国。虽然他们的箭还没有针孔大，但他们仍勇敢地用武力对付格列佛。总的来说，他们还算友好，尽管格列佛饭量巨大，他一人吃的比一千个利立浦特人加起来吃的还多，但他们不顾国家闹饥荒的危险而为格列佛提供食物。他们特制了一辆巨大的车将格列佛运到了国都。格列佛被带到皇帝面前，正如格列佛因为受到皇室的关注而受宠若惊一样，皇帝也极为高兴。后来，格列佛成为国家的有用人才，部队让他去参加抗击不来夫斯库人的战争。利立浦特人对不来夫斯库人的仇恨源于对如何正确地打鸡蛋的教条的分歧。但当格列佛用尿浇灭了皇宫的一把火而被判了叛国罪，要被毒箭刺瞎双眼时，情况发生了变化。最后皇帝饶恕了他。他去了不来夫斯库。在那里，他修好了一条小船，划着小船驶向英国。



After staying in England with his wife and family for two months, Gulliver undertakes his next sea voyage, which takes him to a land of giants called Brobdingnag. Here, a farmer discovers him and initially treats him as little more than an animal, keeping him for amusement. The farmer eventually sells Gulliver to the queen, who makes him a courtly diversion and is entertained by his musical talents. Social life is easy for Gulliver after his discovery by the court, but not particularly enjoyable. Gulliver is often repulsed by the physicality of the Brobdingnagians, whose ordinary flaws are many times magnified by their huge size. Thus, when a couple of courtly ladies let him play on their naked bodies, he is not attracted to them but rather disgusted by their enormous skin pores and the sound of their torrential urination. He is generally startled by the ignorance of the people here—even the king knows nothing about politics. More unsettling findings in Brobdingnag come in the form of various animals of the realm that endanger his life. Even Brobdingnagian insects leave slimy trails on his food that make eating difficult. On a trip to the frontier, accompanying the royal couple, Gulliver leaves Brobdingnag when his cage is plucked up by an eagle and dropped into the sea.

Next, Gulliver sets sail again and, after an attack by pirates, ends up in Laputa, where a floating island inhabited by theoreticians and academics oppresses the land below, called Balnibarbi. The scientific research undertaken in Laputa and in Balnibarbi seems totally inane and impractical, and its residents too appear wholly out of touch with reality. Taking a short side trip to Glubbudbrib, Gulliver is able to witness the conjuring up of figures from history, such as



在和妻子及家人在英国呆了两个月后，格列佛开始了他的下一次航海旅行。这次航行把他带到了一个叫布罗卜丁奈格的巨人国。一个农民发现了他，开始把他当成一个供他取乐的小动物，最后把他卖给了女王。女王把他当成宫廷里的一项消遣，非常欣赏他的音乐才能。皇室的赏识使他的生活很舒适，但他并不是特别快乐。他厌恶布罗卜丁奈格人的身体。他们身上常见的缺点因为他们的巨大体形而被放大了好多倍。因此，当几个宫女让他在她们的裸体上演奏时，他不但没被她们吸引反而对她们粗大的毛孔和尿尿时的巨大声音感到非常厌恶。这里的人非常无知，连国王都对政治一窍不通，他对此非常震惊。在布罗卜丁奈格更为恼人的是王国里有威胁他生命的各种动物。甚至布罗卜丁奈格的昆虫都在他的食物上留下黏糊糊的痕迹，令他难以下咽。在陪国王和王后去海岸边境视察的过程中，装格列佛的箱子被老鹰叼走扔到海里，他告别了布罗卜丁奈格。

接着，格列佛再次起航。遭到海盗袭击后，他到了勒皮他。居住在这座飞岛上的是一群理论家和学者，他们管制着下面叫做巴尔尼巴比的陆地。勒皮他和巴尔尼巴比进行的科学研究似乎既无意义又不实用，那里的居民也好像完全生活在幻想中。格列佛改道去格勒大锥做了短暂的旅行。在那里，他能够亲眼见到被咒语召来的历史人物，如亚历山大·凯撒以及其他一些军事将领。



Julius Caesar and other military leaders, whom he finds much less impressive than in books. After visiting the Luggnaggians and the Struldbrugs, the latter of which are senile immortals who prove that age does not bring wisdom, he is able to sail to Japan and from there back to England.

Finally, on his fourth journey, Gulliver sets out as captain of a ship, but after the mutiny of his crew and a long confinement in his cabin, he arrives in an unknown land. This land is populated by Houyhnhnms, rational-thinking horses who rule, and by Yahoos, brutish humanlike creatures who serve the Houyhnhnms. Gulliver sets about learning their language, and when he can speak he narrates his voyages to them and explains the constitution of England. He is treated with great courtesy and kindness by the horses and is enlightened by his many conversations with them and by his exposure to their noble culture. He wants to stay with the Houyhnhnms, but his bared body reveals to the horses that he is very much like a Yahoo, and he is banished. Gulliver is grief-stricken but agrees to leave. He fashions a canoe and makes his way to a nearby island, where he is picked up by a Portuguese ship captain who treats him well, though Gulliver cannot help now seeing the captain—and all humans—as shamefully Yahoo-like. Gulliver then concludes his narrative with a claim that the lands he has visited belong by rights to England, as her colonies, even though he questions the whole idea of colonialism. 