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大学生必读

# 鲁滨逊漂流记 *ROBINSON CRUSOE*



Daniel Defoe

青岛出版社

ROBINSON CRUSOE  
鲁滨逊漂流记

Daniel Defoe

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## 序 言

一个民族由于文学的产生,语言的色彩因而更丰富,语言的表现力更生动了。在文学的民族宝库中蕴藏着民族语言的精华。在不同的人生场合,我们有所感悟、有所感慨时,往往会感激古人,把我们想倾吐而又不知该怎么说的,表达得那么贴切、精辟,如同自己的肺腑之言。例如:“同是天涯沦落人,相逢何必曾相识。”“不识庐山真面目,只缘身在此山中。”

我们甚至不曾意识到我们的日常谈吐中已融入了代代相传、都有来历的语言,而且多不胜数,像“割鸡焉用牛刀”(《论语·阳货》),“人言可畏”(《诗·郑风·将仲子》),“战战兢兢”(《诗·小雅·小旻》),“勾心斗角”(《阿房宫赋》),“三思而行”(《论语·公冶长》)等等。孔子自述“三十而立,四十而不惑,五十而知天命”(《论语·为政》);我们借以表达人已进入某一阶段时,就说“而立之年”、“不惑之年”、“知命之年”。

英美文学中的佳句、警句,同样显示出进入日常语言的亲和力。例如:美国期刊《时代》(*Time*, 2002, 12, 23)发表专文推荐可能为奥斯卡年度最佳外语片的《对她说》(*Talk to Her*),文章标题脱胎于《第十二夜》开头第一句“If music be the food of love, play on”,作者巧妙地把它

48/01

改为“If Conversation Be the Food of Love, Talk On”(“如果谈话是爱情的食粮,谈下去吧”)。

第二次世界大战期间,英国首相邱吉尔访美,呼吁大力援助战争物资,引用了狄更斯笔下的孤儿奥列佛·退斯特,在儿童收容所中饥饿难忍,端起一只空碗,向掌勺的人发出的那一声迫切的呼吁:“Give me more!”(再添一些吧!)借助于这文学背景,在座的议员们为之动容,演讲收到了非常好的效果。

明白了一个民族的语言精华蕴藏在他们优秀的文学作品中,也就可以理解我们编写这套“英美文学经典丛书”的宗旨所在了。因为对于广大英语学习者来说,掌握了基本词汇量,攻克了语法等难点,具备了一定的阅读能力,又有志于进一步提高自己的英语修养,从而对于英语能有更深入、更亲切的认知,那么广泛阅读,尤其是有选择地精读优秀的英美文学,可说是不二法门了。

方平



## 导 读

丹尼尔·笛福(1660-1731)是英国文学史上第一个重要的小说家。他的代表作《鲁滨逊漂流记》(1719)无论是在思想内容还是在艺术成就上,都是举世公认的、最严格意义上的经典作品。这部小说是笛福根据英国当时发生的一个真实故事而创作的。有一个名叫亚历山大·塞尔科克(Alexander Selkirk)的苏格兰水手,因与船长发生冲突,被丢弃在大海中的一个荒岛上。他在岛上生活了4年之后,才被一位航海家搭救,回到了英国。

《鲁滨逊漂流记》的主人公鲁滨逊不安于中产阶级家庭平庸的生活,心中总有一种到浩瀚的大海上去闯荡的冲动,便不顾父母的反对,只身登上一艘商船,开始了他不幸的海上旅行。鲁滨逊前后四次出海。在前两次航海中,他所乘坐的船只都因遭遇恶劣的海上风暴而几乎船毁人亡,但他都幸免于难。第三次出海,他所乘坐的船只,虽没有遇到风暴,却遭到摩尔人海盗的攻击,他曾一度沦为摩尔人的奴隶。后来,他逃往巴西,并在那里建立起了自己的种植园。本可以在这里有一番作为,但他又一次放弃了舒适的生活,与别人合伙,冒着更大的风险前往非洲进行奴隶贸易。他们的船只不幸在海上遇难,只有他幸存下来,流落到南美附近的一个孤岛上。他利用

从沉船上弄回来的各种物资和工具,开始了艰难的孤岛生活。

他猎取食物,建造住所,制造各种生活用具,种植谷物,驯养山羊,克服了种种困难,表现出百折不挠的毅力。通过他辛勤的劳动,生活所需的物品不但没有减少,反而逐渐增加起来。独自生活多年以后,一次偶然的机会,鲁滨逊从食人生番手中救出了一个野人,给他取名为星期五,教他学说英语,让他做自己的奴隶。在星期五的帮助下,他又先后从食人生番手中救出了星期五的父亲和一个西班牙人。后来,他成功地帮助一个英国船长制服了叛变的水手,并搭乘这位船长的船离开了他生活了28年的孤岛。经过一番周折,鲁滨逊在以前一些合作伙伴的帮助下,重新获得了他在历次冒险中以及在巴西种植园中积累下来的财产,回到了欧洲。

小说主要描写鲁滨逊为了生存而同自然界进行顽强搏斗的经历,其中有扣人心弦的情节,也有发人深省的内涵,娓娓道来,写得具体、真实、不同凡响,具有一种独特的魅力,能给人一种强烈的真实感和新奇感。我们知道,18世纪的英国,工商业迅速发展。继残酷的“羊吃人”的圈地运动之后,它又进行了疯狂的海外掠夺与殖民扩张。一方面,笛福想通过这部小说表达这一难以遏制的历史潮流,一方面想通过鲁滨逊这个人物形象展现资本原始积累时期,新兴资产阶级艰苦卓绝、奋发向上的创业精神。鲁滨逊坚毅、顽强的品质得到了美化,他成了资产阶级心目中的英雄人物,成了欧洲文学史上最早的一个理想化的资产者形象。他总是在行动,在追求。他凭借着自己的毅力和热情,用自己的双手创造了自己的王国。

他劳动的目的当然是为了个人生存,为了创造私人财富。另外,鲁滨逊的身上还体现了一个私有者和殖民主义者的思想特征。他贩卖黑奴,经营种植园,在荒岛上用代表资本主义文明的火枪和基督教征服土著印第安人,并把资本主义社会人与人之间的关系带到了岛上。从这个意义上来讲,他的一切冒险活动,无非是为了更多地占有。而这一切,笛福都是以肯定的态度加以描述的。

在这部小说当中,还有很多方面值得我们去分析、去评论。小说中对人与自然界之间的对立,人与人之间、文明与野蛮之间的关系,幸福、自由、种族、民族、宗教、战争、和平、人道、勤劳以及人类意志等方面的描述,都是我们了解笛福的思想、小说的意义,乃至他所生活的那个时代的特征的最佳途径。

需要说明的是,小说在单词的拼写,所发生事件的可能性、时间以及一些数字的前后一致性等方面,都存在着相当大的疏漏。这是作品的缺陷,但这丝毫不会动摇笛福以及《鲁滨逊漂流记》在世界文学史上的地位。

在为小说进行注释的过程中,笔者借鉴了上海译文出版社出版,黄杲新翻译的《鲁滨逊历险记》和甘肃人民出版社出版,艾丽、秦彬翻译的《鲁滨逊漂流续记》,在此一并表示感谢。

刘凤山



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## CHAPTER 1

I was born in the Year 1632, in the City of *York*<sup>①</sup>, of a good Family, tho' not of that Country, my Father being a Foreigner of *Bremen*<sup>②</sup>, who settled first at *Hull*<sup>③</sup>: He got a good Estate by Merchandise, and leaving off his Trade, lived afterward at York, from whence he had married my Mother, Relations were named *Robinson*, a very good Family at Country, and from whom I was called *Robinson Keutznaer*; but by the usual Corruption of Words in *England*, we are now called, nay we call our Selves, and writer Name *Crusoe*, and so my Companions always call'd me.

I had two elder Brothers, one of which was Lieutenant Collonel to an *English* Regiment of Foot in *Flanders*<sup>④</sup>, formerly commanded by the famous Coll. *Lockhart*<sup>⑤</sup>, and was killed at the Battle near *Dunkirk*<sup>⑥</sup> against the *Spaniards*: What became of my second Brother I never knew any more than Father or Mother did know what was

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① *York* (约克)为英格兰中北部的一个自治市,位于乌斯河河畔、利兹东北偏东,起初为盖尔人的居住点,后为罗马人、盎格鲁人、丹麦人和诺曼人占领,中世纪这座城市成为繁荣的羊毛市场和教育中心,其大主教地位仅次于坎特伯雷大主教。② *Bremen* (不来梅)是德国西北部一个重要的港口城市,位于汉堡西南的威悉河上,中世纪时曾是商业同业公会汉萨同盟中的领导成员。③ *Hull* (赫尔)是英格兰中部东北的一个自治城市,位于赫尔河哈姆伯三角洲的北岸。1299年该市获得自治权,18世纪末成为英国的一个重要海港。④ *Flanders* (佛兰德)是欧洲西北部一块历史上很有名的地区,是中世纪时期的欧洲公国,还曾是中世纪欧洲一位伯爵的领地。这一地区包括现在法国北部的部分地区、比利时西部地区的东佛兰德省和西佛兰德省,以及北海沿岸荷兰西南部的部分地区。几个世纪以来,该地区作为服装业中心,一直享有实际的独立权,并且十分繁荣。低地国家的哈布斯堡战争导致了这一地区的最终分裂,并且在两次世界大战中该地区都遭受了巨大的损失。⑤ Coll. *Lockhart* 指的是洛克哈特上校,即威廉·洛克哈特爵士(1621-1676)。他既是军人又是外交家,1658年曾在敦刻尔克打败西班牙军队。⑥ *Dunkirk* (敦刻尔克)是法国北部的一个港口城市。16与17世纪,它是法国、西班牙、英国、荷兰之间冲突的中心。1940年英军和部分法军被德军击败后,由此撤往英国。

become of me.

Being the third Son of the Family, and not bred to any Trade, my Head began to be fill'd very early with rambling Thoughts: My Father, who was very ancient, had given me a competent Share of Learning, as far as House-Education, and a Country Free-School generally goes, and design'd me for the Law; but I would be satisfied with nothing but going to Sea, and my Inclination to this led me so strongly against the Will, nay the Commands of my Father, and against all the Entreaties and Perswasions<sup>①</sup> of my Mother and other Friends, that there seem'd to be something fatal in that Propension of Nature tending directly to the Life of Misery which was to befall me.

My Father, a wise and grave Man, gave me serious and excellent Counsel against what he foresaw was my Design. He call'd me one Morning into his Chamber, where he was confined by the Gout, and expostulated very warmly me upon this Subject: He ask'd me what Reasons more a meer wandring Inclination I had for leaving my Father's House and my native Country<sup>②</sup>, where I might be well introduced, and had a Prospect of raising my Fortunes by Application and Industry, with a Life of Ease and Pleasure. He told me it was for Men of desperate Fortunes on one Hand, or of aspiring, Superior Fortunes on the other, who went abroad upon Adventures, to rise by Enterprize, and make themselves famous in Undertakings of a Nature out of the common Road<sup>③</sup>; that these things were all either

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① Persuasions 和下面的 Propension, befall 可能是笛福的书写习惯,或当时的拼写形式,这几个词相当于现代英语中的 persuasion, propensity 和 befall。下文中出现的几个词,如 meer, wandring, chearful, vered 等,也可能是出于同一原因,应分别为 mere, wandering, cheerful, veered。以后类似的情况有很多,不再作注释,读者可以从模糊的发音上进行判断。② what Reasons more a meer wandring Inclination I had for leaving my Father's House and my native Country:除了一心想出去闯荡,我还有什么理由抛下双亲,远离自己的故土。其中的 more 相当于现代英语中的 more than。③ He told me it was for Men of ... Undertakings of a Nature out of the common Road:他对我说,只有穷得必须铤而走险的人,或者野心勃勃又富有资财的人才去海外冒险,去干一番出人头地的大事业,去以非同寻常的作为显身扬名。

too far above me, or too far below me; that mine was the middle State, or what might be called the upper Station of *Low Life*, which he had found by long Experience was the best State in the World, the most suited to human Happiness, not exposed to the Miseries and Hardships, the Labour and Sufferings of the mechanic Part of Mankind, and not embarrass'd with the Pride, Luxury, Ambition and Envy of the upper Part of Mankind. He told me, I might judge of the Happiness of this State, by this one thing, *viz.* That this was the State of Life which all other People envied, that Kings have frequently lamented the miserable Consequences of being born to great things, and wish'd they had been placed in the Middle of the two Extremes, between the Mean and the Great; that the wise Man gave his Testimony to this as the just Standard of true Felicity, when he prayed to have neither Poverty or Riches.

He bid me observe it, and I should always find, that the Calamities of Life were shared among the upper and lower Part of Mankind; but that the middle Station had the fewest Disasters, and was not expos'd to so many Vicissitudes as the higher or lower Part of Mankind; nay, they were not subjected to so many Distempers and Uneasiness either of Body or Mind, as those were who, by vicious Living, Luxury and Extravagancies on one Hand, or by hard Labour, Want of Necessaries, and mean or insufficient Diet on the other Hand, bring Distempers upon themselves by the natural Consequences of their Way of Living; *That* the middle Station of Life was calculated for<sup>①</sup> all kind of Vertues and all kinds of Enjoyments; that Peace and Plenty were the Hand-maids of a middle Fortune; that Temperance, Moderation, Quietness, Health, Society, all agreeable Diversions, and all desirable Pleasures, were the Blessings attending the middle Station of Life; that this Way

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① be calculated for 等于 be likely to do something, 即“才可能干某事”的意思。

Men went silently and smoothly thro' the World, and comfortably out of it<sup>①</sup>, not embarrass'd with the Labours of the Hands or of the Head, not sold to the Life of Slavery for daily Bread, or harrast with perplex'd Circumstances, which rob the Soul of Peace, and the Body of Rest; not enrag'd with the Passion of Envy, or secret burning Lust of Ambition for great things; but in easy Circumstances sliding gently thro' the World, and sensibly tasting the Sweetness of living, without the bitter, feeling that they are happy, and learning by every Day's Experience to know it more sensibly.

After this, he press'd me earnestly, and in the most affectionate manner, not to play the young Man<sup>②</sup>, not to precipitate my self into Miseries which Nature and the Station of Life I was born in, seem'd to have provided against; that I was under no Necessity of seeking my Bread; that he would do well for me, and endeavour to enter me fairly into the Station of Life which he had been just recommending to me; and that if I was not very easy and happy in the World, it must be my meer Fate or Fault that must hinder it, and that he should have nothing to answer for, having thus discharg'd his Duty in warning me against Measures which he knew would be to my Hurt: In a word, that as he would do very kind things for me if I would stay and settle at Home as he directed, so he would not have so much Hand in my Misfortunes, as to give me any Encouragement to go away: And to close all, he told me I had my elder Brother for an Example, to whom he had used the same earnest Perswasions to keep him from going into the Low Country Wars, but could not prevail, his young Desires prompting him to run into the Army where he was kill'd; and tho' he said he would not cease to pray for me, yet he would venture to say to me, that if I did take this

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① this Way Men went silently and smoothly thro' the World, and comfortably out of it; 这样, 人才可以清静安详地过上一辈子, 舒舒服服地走完人生之路。 ② play the young Man: 耍孩子脾气

foolish Step, God would not bless me, and I would have Leisure hereafter to reflect upon having neglected his Counsel when there might be none to assist in my Recovery.

I observed in this last Part of his Discourse, which was truly Prophetick, tho' I suppose my Father did not know it to be so himself; I say, I observed the Tears run down his Face very plentifully, and especially when he spoke of my Brother who was kill'd; and that when he spoke of my having Leisure to repent, and none to assist me, he was so mov'd that he broke off the Discourse, and told me, his Heart was so full he could say no more to me.

I was sincerely affected with this Discourse, as indeed who could be otherwise? and I resolv'd not to think of going abroad any more, but to settle at home according to my Father's Desire. But alas! a few Days wore it all off; and in short, to prevent any of my Father's farther Importunities, in a few Weeks after, I resolv'd to run quite away from him. However, I did not act so hastily neither as my first Heat of Resolution prompted, but I took my Mother, at a time when I thought her a little pleasanter than ordinary, and told her, that my Thoughts were so entirely bent upon seeing the World, that I should never settle to any thing with Resolution enough to go through with it, and my Father had better give me his Consent than force me to go without it; that I was now Eighteen Years old, which was too late to go Apprentice to a Trade, or Clerk to an Attorney; that I was sure if I did, I should never serve out my time<sup>①</sup>, and I should certainly run away from my Master before my Time was out, and go to Sea; and if she would speak to my Father to let me go but one Voyage abroad, if I came home again and did not like it, I would go no more, and I would promise by a double Diligence to recover that Time I had lost.

This put my Mother into a great Passion: She told

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① serve out my time; 把当学徒一事做到底

me, she knew it would be to no Purpose to speak to my Father upon any such Subject; that he knew too well what was my Interest to give his Consent to any thing so much for my Hurt<sup>①</sup>, and that she wondered how I could think of any such thing after such a Discourse as I had had with my Father, and such kind and tender Expressions as she knew my Father had us'd to me; and that in short, if I would ruine my self there was no Help for me; but I might depend I should never have their Consent to it: That for her Part she would not have so much Hand in my Destruction; and I should never have it to say, that my Mother was willing when my Father was not.

Tho' my Mother refused to move it to my Father, yet as I have heard afterwards, she reported all the Discourse to him, and that my Father, after shewing a great Concern at it, said to her with a Sigh, That Boy might be happy if he would stay at home, but if he goes abroad he will be the miserablest Wretch that was ever born: I can give no Consent to it.

It was not till almost a Year after this that I broke loose, tho' in the mean time I continued obstinately deaf to all Proposals of settling to Business, and frequently expostulating with my Father and Mother, about their being so positively determin'd against what they knew my Inclinations prompted me to. But being one Day at *Hull*, where I went casually, and without any Purpose of making an Elopement that time; but I say, being there, and one of my Companions being going by Sea to *London*<sup>②</sup>, in his Father's Ship, and prompting me to go with them, with the common Allurement of Seafaring Men, viz That it should cost me nothing for my Passage, I consulted neither

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① that he knew too well . . . so much for my Hurt; 因为父亲知道什么事对我有利, 什么事对我不利, 决不会同意我去这样自找苦吃。 ② 这一句在现代英语中应该表达为“and one of my Companions was going by Sea to *London*”。在这本小说中, 笛福在许多地方的语法和现代语法不同, 以后不再单独注释说明。

Father or Mother any more, nor so much as sent them Word of it; but leaving them to hear of it as they might, without asking God's Blessing, or my Father's, without any Consideration of Circumstances or Consequences, and in an ill Hour, God knows. On the first of *September* 1651 I went on Board a Ship bound for *London*; never any young Adventurer's Misfortunes, I believe, began sooner, or continued longer than mine. The Ship was no sooner gotten out of the *Humber*<sup>①</sup>, but the Wind began to blow, and the Winds' to rise in a most frightful manner; and as I had never been at Sea before, I was most inexpressibly sick in Body, and terrify'd in my Mind: I began now seriously to reflect upon what I had done, and how justly I was overtaken by the Judgment of Heaven for my wicked leaving my Father's House, and abandoning my Duty; all the good Counsel of my Parents, my Father's Tears and my Mother's Entreaties came now fresh into my Mind, and my Conscience, which was not yet come to the Pitch of Hardness to which it has been since, reproach'd me with the Contempt of Advice, and the Breach of my Duty to God and my Father.

All this while the Storm encreas'd, and the Sea, which I had never been upon before, went very high, tho' nothing like what I have seen many times since; no, nor like what I saw a few Days after: But it was enough to affect me then, who was but a young Sailor, and had never known any thing of the matter. I expected every Wave would have swallowed us up, and that every time the Ship fell down, as I thought, in the Trough or Hollow of the Sea, we should never rise more; and in this Agony of Mind, I made many Vows and Resolutions, that if it would please God here to spare my Life this one Voyage, if ever I got once my Foot upon dry Land again, I would go directly

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① *Humber* (亨伯河三角洲)是特伦特河(*Trent*)与乌斯河(*Ouse*)交汇处的一个三角洲地区,位于英格兰中部东北。大船可以由此向内陆航行至赫尔。



home to my Father, and never set it into a Ship again while I liv'd; that I would take his Advice, and never run my self into such Miseries as these any more. Now I saw plainly the Goodness of his Observations about the middle Station of Life, how easy, how comfortably he had liv'd all his Days, and never had been expos'd to Tempests at Sea, or Troubles on Shore; and I resolv'd that I would, like a true repenting Prodigal, go home to my Father.

These wise and sober Thoughts continued all the while the Storm continued, and indeed some time after; but the next Day the Wind was abated and the Sea calmer, and I began to be a little inur'd to it: However I was very grave<sup>①</sup> for all that Day, being also a little Sea sick still; but towards Night the Weather clear'd up, the Wind was quite over, and a charming fine Evening follow'd; the Sun went down perfectly clear and rose so the next Morning; and having little or no Wind and a smooth Sea, the Sun shining upon it, the Sight was, as I thought, the most delightful that ever I saw.

I had slept well in the Night, and was now no more Sea sick but very cheerful, looking with Wonder upon the Sea that was so rough and terrible the Day before, and could be so calm and so pleasant in so little time after. And now least my good Resolutions should continue, my Companion, who had indeed entic'd me away, comes to me, *Well Bob, says he, clapping me on the Shoulder, How do you do after it? I warrant you were frighted, wa'n't you, last Night, when it blew but a Cap full of Wind? A Cap full d'you call it?* said I, *'twas a terrible Storm: A Storm, you Fool you,* replies he, *do you call that a Storm, why it was nothing at all; give us but a good Ship and Sea Room, and we think nothing of such a Squal of Wind as that; but you're but a fresh Water*

① grave 在此处是“意志消沉”的意思。